9312

REPORT

ON

THE ADMINISTRATION

OF

THE PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES,

For the Year 1875-76.

Lahore:

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CIVIL SECRETARIAT PRESS,

1876.

CONTENTS.

PAGE.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

SUPPLEMENT.

APPENDICES.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

II.—STATISTICS OF ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

III.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

IV.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

V.—STATISTICS OF REVENUE AND FINANCE.

VI.—VITAL AND MEDICAL STATISTICS.

VII.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

SUMMARY.

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION

OF

THE PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES

For the Year 1875-76.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

IN commenting on the more important political events of the year 1875-76, the details of which will be found in the body of this Report, the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales demands the first place.

POLITICAL.
The visit of the Prince of Wales.

Some of the principal feudatories of the British Government in the Punjab were summoned to Calcutta to meet His Royal Highness on his arrival—the Maháràja of Kashmir, the Maháràja of Patiála and the Rája of Jínd, the last named of whom received, in the Chapter of the Star of India, the distinction of Grand Commandership of the Order.

On the 11th January the Prince of Wales entered Delhi where a large European and Native force had been collected; but it was at Lahore, the capital of the province, that the remaining chiefs and feudatories were summoned to pay their respects to their future ruler. Here, the Nawáb of Baháwalpur, the Rájas of Nábha and Kapurthala, the Chiefs of the Cis-Sutlej and of the hills of the Jullundur Doáb were introduced; and, subsequently, His Royal Highness paid a visit to the Maháràja of Kashmir at his capital of Jummoo, and on his return journey from the province accepted the hospitality of the Maháràja of Patiála at Rájpura.

2. It is with extreme regret that the Lieutenant-Governor has to record this year the death of Maháràja Mohindar Singh of Patiála, in many

The death of the Maháràja of Patiála.

respects one of the most enlightened princes of the Punjab. His education had been most carefully conducted by an eminent native scholar, and the administration of his State for some years past may favorably compare with that of any Native State in India. During the last months of the Maháràja's life there is no doubt that, in some departments, considerable disorganization and irregularities were visible, but this was due to accidental causes and the loss of self-control owing to failing health and strength, and does not affect the general statement that, by natural force of character, and by the selection of intelligent ministers, the Chief administered his territory with great efficiency and success. The procedure enforced was, for the most part, framed on the same model as that adopted by the British Government. An annual budget was prepared; English procedure in a simplified form was maintained in the law courts, while the expenditure was ordinarily well kept within the income, notwithstanding the heavy cost of the Sirhind Canal which will hereafter prove of the utmost benefit to the State.

The Council of Regency.

During the minority of the Maháràja's infant son, whose installation the Viceroy has graciously expressed an intention of himself performing, a Council of Regency has been appointed in accordance with the conditions and principles approved by the British Government for the three Phulkian States in 1858. The Lieutenant-Governor earnestly trusts that the present Council, avoiding the mistakes committed by their predecessors in the Council of Regency appointed during the minority of Maháràja Mohindar Singh, may work together with such unanimity and wisdom as to secure the prosperity of the people of the Patiála State and so render unnecessary any direct interference on the part of the British Government on behalf of the minor chief and his people.

Bahawalpur and Chamba.

3. Two States, Baháwalpur and Chamba, are still under the control of British officers; and the Lieutenant-Governor would desire here to

acknowledge the valuable services of Colonel Minchin and Colonel Blair Reid, Superintendents of Baháwalpur and Chamba respectively, for the manner in which, for some years, they have performed the duties entrusted to them. The revenues of both States have very largely increased, and public works of the most beneficial and remunerative kind have been carried on successfully.

Maler Kotla and Kalsia.

4. Of the two States of Maler Kotla and Kalsia, which have been lately withdrawn from British superintendence and entrusted to their respective chiefs, the Lieutenant-Governor is gratified to receive from the Commissioner of Umballa good reports. Both these States were visited by him during his tour in the cold season, and he was pleased to find general evidence of prosperity and contentment among the people.

The general condition of the Native States.

5. Of the minor Sikh, Rájpút, and Muhammadan States under the political superintendence of the Punjab Government, no special notice in this review is necessary. The Lieutenant-Governor believes that instances of misgovernment and oppression are rare; that the wholesome influence of English example has generally raised the standard of administration among the native principalities; and he would here only desire specially to notice Rája Shamsher Prakásh of Sirmúr, the first of the Rajpút Hill Chiefs, whose rule is distinguished by an energy and enlightenment which make it an excellent example to all neighbouring States.

Kashmir.

Lastly may be mentioned Kashmir, the principal of the feudatory States, in which Mahárája Ranbír Singh is doing his utmost to develope the great resources of the country. In this, the last report of the administration of Sir Henry Davies, he would desire to acknowledge the loyal and friendly spirit which has uniformly been evinced by this distinguished Chief in furthering, so far as it may have been in his power, the wishes and policy of the British Government.

The North-West Frontier.

6. It is a matter for satisfaction that the North-West border of the Punjab has been, during the past year, more peaceable and orderly than at any time since the annexation of the province. Many tribes, formerly persistently hostile, have at length given in their submission; and on the whole Hazára, Pesháwar and Derajat frontier there has been an almost unbroken tranquillity. The only exception is found on the Kohát border, where, owing to circumstances which have been noted elsewhere, some sections of the Afridi and Orakzai tribes are now under blockade in consequence of their refusal, in accordance with the engagement which they have voluntarily entered into with the British Government, to permit the repair of the military road leading through the Kohát Pass and connecting the important stations of Kohát and Pesháwar. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the submission of the sections of the tribes in question may shortly render the continuance of the blockade unnecessary. One important section of the Afrídís, the Jowákís, have already submitted and paid fines aggregating Rs. 2,000 as a punishment for their share in the offences committed on the border. But, should it be necessary to maintain the blockade for some time longer, the Lieutenant-Governor has no doubt of its eventual success. There are many precedents in favour of the correctness of this opinion. The tribes holding the Kohát Pass have been, on several previous occasions, subjected to blockade. In 1850, 1854, 1856, 1862 and in 1865 it has been necessary to enforce a blockade against them, and they have invariably submitted, sooner or later, to the terms imposed. There is no reason to believe that the result on the present occasion will be different. It is often asserted that the maintenance of the present blockade occasions a loss of *prestige* to the British Government, and that the offending tribes should be punished by a military expedition ; bnt the Lieutenant-Governor fails to see that the enforcement of a blockade, which is one of the ordinary means resorted to on the Punjab border for reducing a recusant tribe to submission, and which is thoroughly understood by the tribes on the whole length of the

The Kohat blockade.

border, can be considered as involving any loss of *prestige* whatever. The question to be determined is merely what policy will result most certainly in the attainment of the object desired by the Government, and, if this can be obtained without cost and by merely prohibiting the offending tribe from entering British territory and from deriving benefits from its trade therewith, this would seem undoubtedly preferable to an expedition which, however certain of ultimate success, must entail great cost, which at the present time it is desirable to avoid, and which must embitter our future relations with one of the most important tribes on the frontier with whom generally we are on friendly terms and who supply some of the best recruits to our Native Army.

The Tánk Valley.

7. The arrangements noticed in the review of last year for securing the better administration of the Tánk Valley, which has long had an evil preeminence in border crime, have accomplished the objects hoped for by the Lieutenant-Governor. The Police administration is now entirely in the hands of the British authorities, and the independent tribes on the border have been encouraged to address them direct on all matters regarding their interests or in which they may believe that they have a grievance to advance. The outrages, robberies and murders which were of constant occurrence on this border have now completely ceased, and its condition may compare favorably with other parts of the Deraját frontier. Not the least important means of bringing about this result has been the acceptance during the past year of pass responsibility by the Bhittanni tribe whose lands lie between the Tánk Valley and the country of the Máhsúd Wazírs. For long this tribe declared its inability to undertake responsibility for outrages committed or property stolen and passing from British territory through their lands into the independent hills. They declared that, as compared with the Máhsúd Wazírs, they were too weak to oppose marauders or to excite, by their arrest or detention, the enmity of their powerful and savage neighbours. It is a matter

The effect of the recent arrangements there.

of congratulation that they have at last agreed to accept responsibility for their passes, supported by posts held by frontier militia at some of the most exposed positions, and receiving a fair share of the appointments in the frontier militia for members of their tribe.

The tranquil state of the border. New measures adopted.

8. The Lieutenant-Governor has visited the frontier districts almost every year since 1870. Many important measures have been adopted and reforms attempted ; the frontier militia has been altogether reorganized, and pass responsibility, the only effectual remedy against raids on an exposed border, has been enforced throughout the districts of Bannu, Dera Ismail and Dera Gházi Khan ; the administration of Tánk has been reformed ; an organized system of police has been introduced, and land revenue settlements have been completed or are in progress in every district. That there has been but one military expedition since 1869, and that, into the Dour Valley, short and entirely successful, proves that the policy adopted by the Punjab Government towards the independent tribes has been so far successful as to secure their general good conduct. Frequent military expeditions, necessary at first to the repression of the tribes, become less so in proportion to the punishment they have inflicted and the dread they have inspired, and render possible a conciliatory policy without risk of its being mistaken for weakness ; and that our friendly attitude towards the tribes is not misinterpreted by them is shown by the fact that at no time since annexation has the border been so tranquil or the tribes so orderly as at present.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

SURVEYS.

9. The Revenue Survey of the Province has been carried on during the year, a total area of 286,159 miles having been completed. The great differences between the details as shown by the Survey and Settlement measurements in Karnal, caused a reference to the Government of India and the issue of instructions that, as soon as possible after the completion of the rough area survey of a village, it should be sent to the Settlement Officer.

It is impossible to expect that the two Departments should agree as to the details of soil and cultivation, looking at them from different points of view, and the trained staff of the Settlement are more likely to be correct with regard to them since they are those which they specially have to determine in the interest of the land revenue. Unless the Revenue Survey is made the complement of the Revenue Settlement much of its great value is lost.

SETTLEMENTS.

Those undertaken or in progress since 1870.

10. During the incumbency of Sir Henry Davies settlement operations have been either in progress, or undertaken, or closed, or finally sanctioned in the whole or part of 24 districts out of the 32 in the province. In 10 districts the settlements have been finally sanctioned, the revision extending to the record of rights alone in Kángra and Hoshiárpur, and to the record of rights and assessments in the 6 districts of the Lahore* and Amritsar divisions, and in Gujrát, whilst in the Hazára district there was a first regular settlement. In 3 districts, those of Dera Gházi Khan, Pesháwar and Montgomery, the settlements have been completed, the assessments sanctioned, and the establishments withdrawn; in the 2 former of these the final report is awaited, and in the last it has just been received by the Punjab Government.

In the year 1871-72 the reports of the revision of settlement in the Lahore, Gujrát and Gujránwála districts, and on the assessments of the Amritsar, Siálkot and Gurdáspur districts, were submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor. All these were in the first instance confirmed for a term of 10 years only, as His Honor considered the assessments too low compared with the increase in cultivation and population, but, under the orders of the Government of India, the term was subsequently extended to 20 years. The net result can only be approximately estimated, as it was a new feature in these settlements to separate the demand upon land in its unirrigated state from that due directly to irrigation, and the amount of the water-advantage revenue collected under the latter head varies from year to year. But it may be said,

* In Ferozepur the settlement only affected the Muktsar and Mamdot ilaquas.

if the present year may be taken as an average, that after making allowance for water-advantage revenue and progressive jamas, there was a net decrease of some Rs. 40,000 per annum in the Amritsar division settlements, and a net increase of some 2 lakhs of rupees per annum in the districts of Lahore, Gujránwála and Gujrát. These settlements belonged to the first set of districts in which the revision of the original Punjab settlements was undertaken. The opinion entertained by the Lieutenant-Governor that the assessments of the rich tract of country comprising the districts of the Amritsar division, were framed too low to ensure to the Government its equitable share in the increased prosperity of the country, he has found no reason to alter.

On the frontier, first regular settlements have been in progress in Pesháwar, Hazára and Dera Gh//ázi Khan, and have been undertaken in Dera Ismail Khan, Bannu and Kohát. The frontier settlements thus belong to a class by themselves as distinguished from the revisions of settlements in the Punjab proper. The assessments sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor in Montgomery, Dera Gházi Khan, Pesháwar and Hazára yield a net increase of some Rs. 2,40,000 per annum, taking the fluctuating assessments in the Montgomery district into account. The general fiscal results of the Punjab settlements are given in the appropriate place in the body of the Report. It may here be noted that in the assessment reports which have been received in regard to one or more sub-divisions of the Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan, Mooltan and Gurgaon districts, substantial increases are everywhere proposed except in one tahsíl of the Gurgaon district and the Marwat parganna in Bannu, and that the return for the expenditure is now beginning to come in at the rate of some 4 lakhs of rupees per annum. The recently sanctioned settlements have in fact turned the scale and demonstrated the profit of the undertaking.

The amount of the State demand.

11. In order to explain the recent settlement policy of the Punjab Government with reference to assessments, it is only necessary to repeat the remarks already recorded in the General Summary of the

Administration Report for 1872-73:—" The Sikh system of assessment," it was then said, "was that the State as proprietor-in-chief took all that it could get, and it *did* take often as much as one-half the gross produce of an estate, besides a multitude of cesses under the names of *rasúm*, *nazarána*, &c., and exorbitant fines on succession. Immediately after the first Sikh war, an assessment, by British officers, on the principle of taking one-third of the gross produce, was considered light and liberal. When regular settlements were first introduced, the system in force in the North-Western Provinces was adopted, under which the State's demand was limited to two-thirds of the net assets of an estate, or about one-fourth of the average gross produce. It is now limited to one-half the net assets, but in practice it is considerably less. It may be said never to exceed one-sixth, is frequently not more than one-eighth, one-tenth or one-twelfth, and in some tracts, where the rainfall is scanty, it is not more than one-fifteenth of the average gross produce, the value of which is calculated on the average price of produce for a period of from 20 to 30 years. In frontier districts especially the rates are exceptionally light, and in border villages almost nominal, the people being required, in return for their light assessments, to assist actively in the defence of the frontier. The result is that there is a striking difference in the land revenue demand in British territory on the one hand and in the territory of adjoining Native States on the other; and the new assessments, even where the increments have been considerable, have been collected with the greatest ease. In the countries of Central Asia which have recently come under the sway of Russia, where a moderate assessment of land revenue was called for on the strongest grounds of political expediency, the Government demand is said to have been fixed at one-fifth of the gross produce and is admitted to be eminently liberal. His Honor is a warm advocate of light assessments, that is of assessments which approximate fairly to the liberal standard of one-half the net assets; and he has endeavoured in all settlements effected under his superintendence to see that this principle is observed, subject, of course, to

exceptions in the case of districts situated on the border, or otherwise peculiarly circumstanced. A system of assessment which goes beyond this in liberality, besides being uncalled for and disastrous in a financial point of view, is unfair to the influential class of *jágírdárs* or grantees of the Government land revenue in the villages or tracts assigned to them. Many of these are the representatives of ancient families or of the leading members of past dynasties; their power is great for good or evil, according as they are contented or the reverse. Many of them do good service to the State as honorary magistrates, or as chiefs of the border clans, but their income being wholly or mainly derived from the share of the land revenue assigned to them, must rise or fall with the Government demand; if that is unduly light, they, and not the State only, are the sufferers; and in His Honor's opinion more political danger is to be apprehended from a native aristocracy impoverished by inadequate assessments, than from a thriving peasantry called upon to pay a moderate and equitable demand."

The necessity of considering the claims of Government assignees of revenue.

12. It may be added that it is of course impracticable, even were it just, to assess grants at a higher rate than lands which pay revenue to Government, for the first result of so questionable a measure would be discord between the cultivators and the assignee of the revenue, and the attempted conciliation of the latter's support would be entirely stultified. In the year when the remarks above quoted were penned it appeared that, out of a land revenue of Rs. 1,88,65,063, a portion, amounting to about *one-sixth*, or Rs. 31,26,125, was assigned to 129,935 individuals or institutions, and of the amount so assigned, more than one-half was assigned in perpetuity; while Rs. 10,67,737 were disbursed to 4,634 persons in the shape of pensions, so that 1 out of every 140 persons in the Punjab was either a grantee of land revenue or a pensioner. It is needless to pause for an estimate of parallel figures in the current year; setting subsequent grants against subsequent lapses the figures given may be regarded as representative,

The large number of Government assignees.

and they show of what large importance it is to very numerous private interests that assessments should not be pitched below the proper mark, while they bear witness to a large alienation of the revenues of the State, which is by no means grudged, but the extent of which is not generally known and ought to be borne in mind when the pressure of taxation on the Province as a whole is considered.

The progressive loss of too light assessments.

13. It is perhaps superfluous to say more in justification of a policy which in effect aims at nothing more than equity towards all concerned, but there is one peculiarity connected with the assessment of a rapidly improving province which the Lieutenant-Governor has always kept in view. Where agriculture is progressive, the unnecessary abandonment of any share of the Government demand leads prospectively to the abandonment of much more than that share, because, during the currency of the settlement, a new and higher standard of comfort in living is attained, and when next assessments are framed it is not only impossible to assess up to the abandoned share, but a further relinquishment has to be made, caused by the better standard of living which under-assessment has permitted. Even as it is, in the settlements which have come under the Lieutenant-Governor's notice, it has frequently proved impracticable to take an increase fully proportioned to the extension of cultivation because the popular expenditure and mode of life have kept pace with the increase of assets. These considerations are most important arguments against under-assessment in the Punjab, and unless they are remembered there is much danger that the increase in the land revenue will be disproportionately small as compared with the increase of provincial resources and cultivation.

Fluctuating assessments.

14. The peculiar circumstances of particular tracts have been recognised. The Lieutenant-Governor saw reason to believe that in some districts of the Punjab the rigidity of the process by which the demand was enforced might tend to produce indebtedness

and schemes have more than once been considered for reconciling such fixity of demand as is a necessary concomitant of settled proprietary institutions with the phenomena of precarious and fluctuating cultivation. Thus a system based upon the principle of proportioning the annual demand to the area annually irrigated successfully from canals has been sanctioned for parts of the Montgomery district; and analogous proposals have been approved more recently in the Isa Khel, Dera Ismail Khan and Bhakkar tahsíls, where, however, the source of water-supply is either the Indus or hill drainage. It may be noted that the distinction between the irrigated and unirrigated demand, the former being fixed and the other fluctuating, on which these systems frequently depend, was first introduced by Mr. E. A. Prinsep, and though it is now altogether unnecessary to remark on its application in the Amritsar settlements, it has subsequently proved in many ways a valuable contribution to the revenue system of the Punjab. As before remarked, some special treatment has been accorded to the frontier districts, notably in the case of border villages. But the deviations from the commonly accepted principles of revenue policy which the state of the frontier has shown to be necessary are nowhere considerable and are such as the local peculiarities of any well defined section of a large province might reasonably involve. Although, in some cases, a large increase of Government revenue has been and will be the result of the re-settlement, yet it has been the desire of Government, here as elsewhere, to keep the revenue demand within such limits as to ensure the contentment and loyalty of the population. Care has been taken to recognise by the liberal grant of *jágírs* and allowances the interests and position of the heads of the tribal and rural communities. It has been the desire of the Punjab Government to invest its revenue policy in the frontier districts with the character best suited to a country whose inhabitants rapidly developing or perhaps disintegrating under British rule into village communities of the familiar type are still, as corporate bodies, associated with the Government for the defence of British territory against attack from without.

Frontier assessments.

15. Before passing on to remark on that part of the Punjab settlement operations which consists of the formation or revision of the record of rights, one or two matters of minor importance may be noticed. The question whether the cadastral survey system in force in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies and recently introduced into Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, under which the detailed field survey is effected through the agency of the Survey Department should be introduced into the Punjab, has been very fully discussed. The Lieutenant-Governor has always held that the liability of field boundaries to change, thus diminishing the value of a costly field map, the intrinsic cost of the cadastral survey itself, and the desirability of training the village accountants, and of maintaining a minute acquaintance with village areas on the part of Revenue and Settlement Officers, are very weighty arguments against the introduction proposed. It was, however, settled at one time that the Rohtak district should be cadastrally surveyed; but this project, which was undertaken in accordance with the wishes of the Government of India, had ultimately to be abandoned at the request of that authority.

The Cadastral Survey system.

16. The subject of settlement fees early engaged attention and the abolition of these charges in the frontier districts was followed by their abolition in the interior districts of the Punjab. The only settlement fees now collected are for copies of the record, either in its first draft or as finally corrected and faired, furnished to tenants and proprietors; a very desirable result when the relief to the people is considered, and because the tendency to under-assess tracts temporarily weighted with exceptional charges, is counteracted. The matter has been placed on its present definite footing by the rules drawn up under the Punjab Land Revenue Act.

Abolition of settlement fees.

17. This Act, with the rules just referred to, has had a most salutary effect upon the compilation of the settlement record. It has limited the amount of alteration which may be made in a record when revised, to entries in accordance with facts which have

The Land Revenue Act.

occurred subsequently to its first preparation, and to modifications which are agreed to by all the parties interested or supported by judicial decisions, thus rendering impossible any zealous but mistaken attempts to construct afresh the proprietary institutions of the Province. The rules have laid down with clearness and in full detail such instructions as will insure the rights both of Government and of the people being recorded with completeness and precision in every village, and will provide minute accounts of communal and customary practices. These instructions, though they contain little of any novelty, have been of especial value in reference to the first regular settlements of the frontier. Increase of revenue is by no means the only or, indeed, the greatest benefit resulting from settlement operations; the definition of uncertain rights and liabilities, the adjustment of long standing land disputes, the frequent reconciliation of the conflicting interests of those who are maintained by the soil, and above all the provision of a detailed and, in the great majority of instances, accurate registry of title which can only be impugned by a regular suit, are operations of the utmost benefit to a peasant proprietary, because they at once enhance the value of landed property and, by affording certainty, turn waste lands into cultivated fields. It is therefore most fortunate that the method of preparing the record of rights in this Province, has been placed in the hands of the Settlement Officers in so carefully selected a shape.

As in the case of the record of rights, so in the case of assessments, the codification of Punjab Revenue Law did not so much innovate as choose, arrange and emphasize the best elements in existing practice. Looking back with the experience of the past three years on the comparative failure of the Amritsar assessments, it seems clear that this misfortune was perhaps mainly, certainly to a great extent, due to a want of precision in the former system which permitted a serious defect. It was no doubt the theory that assessments should be reported without delay, but it was difficult to obtain these reports in fact. The procedure provided by the

rules under the Land Revenue Act has enabled the Punjab Government to make one important change of practice, and has put it in the power both of the Government and of the Financial Commissioner to carry out the settlement policy which they approve. In 1871-72 directions were issued that the report of the assessment of each tahsíl or sub-division of a district should be submitted at the time of its completion without waiting for the close of settlement operations in the whole district and the submission of a final report. This has prevented the Government from being placed in the position, which it once occupied, of receiving these reports years after the settlement had been brought to a termination and the rates declared and accepted by the people; whilst the Assessment Reports which have been received in consequence of this change of procedure, are themselves evidence of the judgment shown in the orders for their preparation contained in the Land Revenue Act Rules. For the system has gained so much definiteness and shape from its skilful delineation that no Settlement Officer, who properly masters his instructions, can now fail to give sufficient consideration to the complex facts which influence an assessment, or to marshal sufficient arguments for the great proportion of his proposals. Whilst acknowledging the labors of those who have submitted the excellent Assessment Reports received within the past few years, it may be asserted that the merit is not less due to the framers of the Land Revenue Act and its accompaniments, than to the officers who have understood and applied the principles lucidly presented to them in this enactment and its subsidiary rules.

LEGISLATION.

The general legistion of the last 6 years.

18. The last six years have been specially marked as a period of legislative consolidation. The Punjab, in common with other parts of India, has begun to share the benefits of the great Indian Codes, such as that of Criminal Procedure, the Indian Evidence Act, the Indian Contract Act, the Prisoners Act, the Registration Act, the Limitation Act, the Pensions Act, the Agricultural Improvements Act and

others of minor importance, the revision or enactment of which has done so much to advance throughout the empire the work of simplifying and strengthening the law. Measures again of a second class, of which the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act may be taken as a type, have been passed affecting this Province together with other Provinces more or less similarly situated. Lastly, Acts and Regulations have been framed with special reference to the needs of the Punjab exclusively, or with the express view of meeting the requirements of its wild or border tracts. The specific necessities of all the most important departments of the administration have been reviewed and dealt with; local peculiarities have been allowed their weight; and much has been done both to consolidate and simplify existing administrative orders of all kinds and to give to the different classes of Acts affecting the Punjab, such force and local application as the Province demands by framing the subsidiary rules in regard to which the initiative has been left with the Local Government.

Frontier Legislation.

19. It will be convenient, in commenting on the legislative history of the Punjab since the beginning of 1871, to follow the order of subjects prescribed for the Administration Report. Little need be said in connection with dependent States; for, although the Extradition Act was passed in 1872, its application to the Punjab is in no way specially modified, and the rules under it are, by law, framed by the Governor-General in Council. On the other hand, there are points in connection with the Frontier Regulations which deserve particular notice. When Sir Henry Davies succeeded to the Lieutenant-Governorship, he found that the machinery for facilitating on the frontier the slight deviations from ordinary Anglo-Indian Law which the nature of the case required, had already been created under the orders of Sir Donald McLeod by the extension to the Pesháwar and Derajât divisions of the provisions of Act 33, Victoria Cap. 3 in the October of the previous year. It was open to him to propose regulations for the peace and

government of the districts of these divisions; and in so doing he was guided by a desire to confine to the minimum, consistent with an effective frontier administration, the legal specialities of that part of the Punjab. It has also been his endeavour to recognise existing facts and to acknowledge the tribal constitution of society. In the quiet districts to the east of the Indus, tribes, with their characteristics as clearly marked as those on the border, exist; but their cohesion, under the English system of administration, is apt to become weak. Nor is this, in settled and advanced districts, matter for either surprise or regret. Where law has formed a considerable element in the training of those who preside in the courts, the tribal idea is weak or absent, and attention is given alone to the rights and claims and wrongs of individuals. On the frontier the cohesion of tribes has been partly maintained by force from without, the necessity for union against the enemy in the independent hills, and partly from the readiness with which the Government has recognised the temporary advantages, in the present backward condition of the frontier, of tribal union, and has encouraged its existence by judicious concessions to tribal claims and even tribal prejudices. Although the necessity for some special legislation on the frontier was previously admitted, yet the whole series of the existing Frontier Regulations has been enacted during Sir Henry Davies' administration, and, putting on one side such regulations as were of a temporary nature or whose effect was limited to a single district, the series has its origin either in the contiguity of independent territory, or in the recognition of the fact that, beyond the Indus, tribes and communities must be dealt with as such, and the social peculiarities which spring from tribal and clannish sentiment practically acknowledged. The Special Regulations themselves, it may be added, fall naturally into two classes. They have either arisen out of temporary needs consequent on the introduction of the regular settlement, as in the case of the Pesháwar District Limitation Regulation No. I of 1871, or they are due to the permanent

The difference between frontier and interior districts in their legislative requirements.

The frontier regulations and their character.

peculiarities which distinguish the frontier from other parts of the Punjab, such as No. I. of 1872, Nos. IV. and VII. of 1873, Nos. I. and VII. of 1874, and No. II. of 1876. The main features of the frontier system are too well known to call for recapitulation; and the subject may be dismissed with the remark that the effect on the law of the contiguity of independent territory is apparent in the rules prohibiting persons from crossing the frontier, and preventing the grazing of cattle near the hills without sufficient protection; whilst the recognition of the tribe and the village, as the units of the frontier polity, is illustrated by the power to fine village communities for harbouring and assisting criminals, and by the provisions for the trial of offenders and their punishment by fine through the agency of tribal councils of elders.

Laws relating to land.

The Land Revenue Act, 1871.

20. When the Lieutenant-Governor assumed office the law relating to the administration of the land was in an extremely indefinite state. It is probably correct to say that it consisted of the spirit of the Revenue Regulations applicable to the North-Western Provinces, so far as this was embodied in the well-known manuals there circulated, and supplemented by numerous executive orders on diverse subjects, some of which had acquired the force of law under section 25 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861. The result of this administrative chaos was that the responsibility for the assessment of land revenue was exceedingly ill-defined; that the exact legal force of entries in settlement records, except in the cases dealt with in the Tenancy Act of 1868, was unknown, and that a faulty procedure rendered it impossible for Government to step in, where necessary, to correct or modify the proceedings of the local officers which could, under the then existing system, become as good as matters of history before the proper authority could effectively interfere. The Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1871, organized the Revenue staff, fixed the responsibility for the assessments upon the Local Government, defining at the same time the share of such responsibility to be undertaken by its subordinates, declared the force of settlement entries, and

laid down how far and under what conditions the settlement records might be corrected or revised. It also became the means of the introduction of a procedure which has been more particularly referred to in connection with the settlement policy of the Lieutenant-Governor, and which has enabled the Local Government to accept without any hesitation the responsibility imposed by law. The work of framing subsidiary rules under this Act was promptly taken in hand and finished by Mr. D. G. Barkley in 1873. In 1875 his "Directions for Revenue Officers in the Punjab" was published under the orders of Government, a work which, by adapting the instructions current in the North-Western Provinces, completes the codification of Punjab Revenue Law.

The Canal and Drainage Act.

21. Before passing on to Civil Law a rapid glance may be directed towards a few minor matters connected with land administration. In 1871 the Punjab Canal and Drainage Act was passed, the original draft having been already modified by the excision of the so-called compulsory clauses. This measure, however, was subsequently cancelled, and re-enacted in 1873 after such modifications as would adapt it to the circumstances of the North-Western Provinces, the Central Provinces and Oudh, as well as to those of the Punjab. The Local Rates Act, No. XX. of 1871, besides meeting the immediate requirements of the financial decentralization scheme, has led to the very important provincial institution of District Committees, the rules in regard to which were finally revised and consolidated in February 1876. The Punjab Tenancy Act, which was the first of the large legislative enactments now constituting Punjab Land Law, was passed in 1868. The opinion that it works on the whole well has more than once been expressed, but some proposals for its amendment in a few matters of detail not affecting its general principle have recently been submitted to the Government of India. The control and advantageous disposal of Government estates will be facilitated by the procedure laid

The Local Rates Act.

Punjab Government Financial Resolution No. 477, dated 25th February 1876.

The Punjab Tenancy Act.

down under the Land Revenue Act and rules, and by the revision during 1876 of the rules for the sale of Government waste lands. Rules for the management of wards' estates were drawn up and promulgated in 1873. The Land Improvement Act came into force throughout British India in 1871. The necessary rules were prepared and issued, but it has lately been found necessary to propose some amendments in them, as the procedure laid down has proved somewhat over elaborate.

Improvements in the Civil Law and Procedure.

22. Allusion has been made above to the confused state of the Punjab Revenue Law in the period which preceded Punjab codification. The intricacies and obscurities of the revenue system were certainly equalled by those of the Civil Law. The following remarks quoted from the General Summary of the Administration Report for 1871-72 will best explain the causes and design of the Punjab Laws Act :—

The Punjab Laws Act.

"The necessity for this measure arose from the manner in which the Punjab had been administered, by means of rules and orders issued personally by the Governor-General in Council; while, owing to the exceptional circumstances of the Province, many laws in force elsewhere were not extended in whole or unconditionally to the Punjab; while the Indian Councils Act gave the force of law to all rules which had been issued by the Governor-General in Council or the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province. The doubt as to what was the real law in the Punjab was exceedingly great, and even the highest court of judicature differed in several rulings as to the weight to be allowed to the principal manual of Civil Law, commonly known as the Punjab Civil Code, which was at one time held to be an authoritative exposition of the law, having the force of law in all Civil Courts, and at another to be but a manual without any legal force, intended to generally direct judicial officers. Great doubt was, moreover, entertained as to the authority of many of the Bengal Regulations, and whether they were in force in whole or in part. Act IV. of 1872 has

cleared away all this uncertainty, and removed a mass of regulations and orders which were no longer necessary, or which had been superseded by later Acts of the Legislative Council."

The Act also consolidated such of the rules having the force of law under the Indian Councils Act as it was desirable to maintain with that authority; further, just as it has been the aim of the Frontier Regulations to adjust the law to the phase in social progress which the border tribes have reached, so it was one great principle of the Punjab Laws Act to admit that the epochs in legal development which are represented by the comparatively late Muhammadan law of the text-books, and by the earlier but still intricate written Hindu law, had not been universally attained by the populations of the Punjab. It therefore laid down authoritatively that the proved custom of the country was to guide the courts when not opposed to morality or specific legal declarations. The point is one of much interest, because it is an instance of the practical effect on Indian administration of the recent extension of the methods of physical research which has raised jurisprudence to its present place amongst the sciences. Nor has the problem of reconciling the administration of customary law, which must always be of a somewhat fluctuating character, with the uniform action of the Civil Courts, been overlooked. Steps have been taken to ensure the compilation, during settlement operations, of data to assist the courts, and instructions are about to issue on this subject. The labors of Mr. Boulnois, the senior Judge of the Chief Court, who has, in conjunction with Mr. Rattigan, brought out an excellent manual of notes on customary law, should receive recognition.

The success of the system of general Acts supplemented by special rules.

23. In two particulars the Punjab Laws Act and the Punjab Land Revenue Act both resemble each other, and mark the inauguration of a new period in the history of legislation in India. The principle of laying down in an Act the general outlines of a measure, leaving Local Governments

and Administrations to fill in the details by rules drafted by themselves, but approved by the Government of India, may not have been a novelty in the Statute Book; but that this principle has been greatly strengthened by the success of its application in these two instances, is demonstrated by its frequent adoption on subsequent occasions; and that its further extension may contribute much to successful administration may well be believed when it is seen that this method combines the action of the best legal knowledge and skill with the fullest results of local experience, and permits the observance of the infinite local peculiarities of a great empire to be associated with the assertion, so far as local circumstances permit, of those juridical principles which European progress has developed and confirmed.

In the second place the Punjab Laws Act and the Punjab Land Revenue Act were the first of their kind. The need for legislation of this type in India at large is exemplified by the subsequent action of the Legislature in regard to the North-Western Provinces, the Central Provinces, Sind and Oudh. The two Punjab Acts mark the commencement of a process which is rapidly bringing the revenue systems of India into harmony with the requirements of an administration conducted according to fixed and clearly ascertainable law, and which has already obliterated, in a legal sense, the distinction between Regulation and Non-Regulation Provinces.

Amendments and additions to the Laws Act.

24. It is only necessary to add, in connection with the Punjab Laws Act, that, in addition to the rules above alluded to regarding Wards' Estates, rules have also been framed for the better administration of insolvent estates. The Act was amended by Act XV. of 1875 in order to provide for the system of village watchmen, now regulated in detail by the subsidiary rules published in August last. The Punjab Ferries Bill, at present before the Government of India, is also designed to supply an omission; and an amendment has been proposed in accordance with the provisions of the North-Western Provinces Land Revenue Act on the subject of disqualified proprietors. These amendments, however, are

not in any sense such as to detract from the general excellence and success of the original measure; they merely afford such supplementary provisions as, considering the extreme difficulty of the task at the outset, time was sure to demand.

Acts affecting the Civil Courts.

Unlike the revenue system, the Punjab judicial system was, in the main, defined before Sir Henry Davies took office. The Punjab Courts Act was passed in 1865, the Punjab Chief Court Act in 1866; and in the latter year the Code of Civil Procedure, with a few modifications, the chief of which were intended to retain the Punjab appellate system, was extended to the Province. The principles of appeal in the Punjab were consolidated in an Act of the Legislature passed in 1868, and this was continued by Act IX. of 1873, the present Punjab Appeals Act. Some slight additions were made in Act V. of 1874 for investing the Assistant Commissioner, Kulu, with certain appellate powers, and in Act XIX. of 1875, which provides an appeal from the order to the bench of the Chief Court in certain cases. The purport of the Punjab Judicial Administration Act No. XIV. of 1875 will be more appropriately considered in connection with the new judicial scheme, the introduction of which it was designed to facilitate. It is sufficient here to remark upon the connection of that partial separation between judicial and executive functions which the state of the Province at present permits, with the transitional character of the whole period of Sir Henry Davies' administration. Although the main lines of the Punjab judicial organization, as regards the functions and relative positions of the various courts, had long been clearly determined, it has still been thought best to complete the work of codification in the Punjab by the preparation of a bill consolidating the different Acts—no less than 10 in number—by which that organization is formed. The bill has accordingly been prepared under the Lieutenant-Governor's orders with the assistance of Mr. Justice Campbell, and was submitted to the Government of India last summer. It should be added that in 1874 a work of importance was accomplished by the collec-

tion and publication, in a revised form, of all the circular orders of the Judicial Commissioner and the Chief Court from the first appointment of the former till that time. The collection was made under the supervision of the Judges by Mr. T. W. Smyth, c. s., formerly Registrar of the Chief Court.

25. The progress of legislation and of the revision and simplification of administrative orders and circulars can now be briefly reviewed in connection with the other departments which are grouped under the head of Protection. As regards police, it may be noted that in August 1873 the Lieutenant-Governor extended the Police Act, No. V. of 1861, to the Frontier Districts, thus supplying another illustration of the progress of the Province towards the settled condition of tracts long under British rule. In 1873-74 Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchinson revised and re-issued in a consolidated form all the administrative police orders passed since the organization of the force in 1861, thus accomplishing for his department a work similar to that performed by Mr. T. W. Smyth for judicial officers. The administration of Criminal Justice has been improved on the frontier by the Regulations already referred to; the Punjab generally has, like the rest of British India, obtained the benefits of the 3 Acts relating to Criminal Procedure which have been pased since 1871.* The Cattle Trespass Act, extending to British India except the presidency towns, and passed in the year just mentioned, does not call for special remark. The Criminal Tribes Act, however, No. XXVII. of 1871, requires notice, as it was substantially a Punjab measure. This Act applies to the Punjab, North-Western Provinces and Oudh; but it owed its origin to the fact that the action of the Punjab Government, in continuing the system, long in force, of keeping criminal tribes under surveillance, was declared by the highest courts to be illegal. Legislation accordingly became imperative, and the Act was framed, under which rules have been

The Police Act. Its extension to the Frontier.

*X. of 1872. XI. of 1874. X. of 1875.

The Criminal Tribes Act.

drawn up by the Punjab Government for the supervision of criminal tribes, the establishment of reformatories, and for other necessary measures of restriction and reclamation. The Prisoners Testimony Act, of general application, and the Prisons Act extending to the Punjab and other Non-Regulation Provinces, had been previously passed; but the Prisoners Act, 1871, extending to the whole of British India, belongs to the period under notice; and in 1873-74 a revised edition was issued of the Rules for Prison Management known as the Jail Manual. The Indian Registration Act came into force here as elsewhere in March 1871, and the rules framed under it for the Province by the Inspector-General were approved the following August. The Municipal Act of 1867, which had expired, was re-passed with a few amendments as Act IV. of 1873, under which consolidated and revised rules were published in May 1874. Before passing on to a few concluding general remarks regarding Punjab legislation, it may be observed that the important, if somewhat uninviting, subjects of excise and stamps have received their share of consideration. A Manual on Stamp Law was brought out by Mr. W. M. Young, C. S., in 1873. The Excise Act, extending to Northern India, Burmah and Coorg, was passed in 1871, and in 1874 the Financial Commissioner, with the assistance of Mr. D. G. Barkley, issued two consolidating circulars, the first dealing with spirits and fermented liquors, and the second with intoxicating drugs and opium, comprising, and where necessary explaining, rules framed under Acts XVI. of 1863 and X. of 1871, together with the rules relating to opium grown in the Punjab, under Section 49 of the Punjab Laws Act, and Act XXVI. of 1872, the Punjab Opium Law Amendment Act. The subject of excise was thus completely dealt with, adding another to the topics which have been simplified by the tendency of the time.

Acts of general application.

26. As yet a very excellent work, which appeared this year, has not been mentioned. In the moderate compass of two by no means formidable volumes, Mr. T. W. Smyth has collected the Bengal Regulations, the Acts of the Governor-General in Council applicable to the Punjab, together with

the Frontier Regulations and the various subsidiary rules framed as the case may be by the Local Government or the Government of India, thus providing a new Punjab Civil Code, longer perhaps than its predecessor, but still short if compared with the complex needs of a rapidly developing administration, and as well suited to the days of the Chief Court and representation by counsel as the old Punjab Civil Code was adapted to the times of the first Chief Commissioner. It is little if any exaggeration to say, that Mr. T. W. Smyth's compilation, together with the Indian Penal Code, the Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes, which, for obvious reasons it does not include, Mr. D. G. Barkley's Directions to Revenue Officers, and Mr. T. W. Smyth's Judicial Circulars, form—if a few selected circulars of the Financial Commissioner be added—an almost complete official library for this Province. This is at least a fair method of estimating what has been done to render district administration more easy and more sure, and to enable district officers to command the instruments for the ready performance of their duty; for to these works reference is easy, and the rules which are to be found in them are clear. Thus in these books there is a concrete illustration of the peaceful revolution which has gradually transformed the dominions of Ranjít Singh into a British Province, not indeed altogether of the type of those which were conquered earlier, but, equally with them, accessible to the benefits of stable laws, ascertained principles, and fixed procedure. The Legislature has itself borne witness to the change, and the old distinction between Regulation and Non-Regulation Provinces now only survives in, if it may be so called, an atrophied form. Two Acts were passed in 1874, the Scheduled Districts Act and the Laws Local Extent Act, of which the general effect is to spread the advantages of the great Indian Codes, both already enacted and to come, either at once or in prospect, over the empire, and to permit of special treatment in the few wild outlying tracts still demanding primitive administration, to be known in future as the Scheduled Districts, amongst which the frontier divisions of the Punjab are ranged.

The collection of Acts and Regulations affecting the Punjab by Mr. T. W. Smyth.

Those to whom the successful results attained are chiefly due.

27. It only remains to remark upon the peculiarly fortunate personal conditions which have rendered the transition in the Punjab at once so easy, so rapid, and so complete. Foremost amongst those to whom the Punjab legislation is due is Mr. Fitzjames Stephen, Legislative Member of the Council of the Governor-General, without whose untiring and powerful aid the arrangement and consolidation of the law of this Province could scarcely have been effected, and from whom originated the initiative which has already produced, and will continue to produce throughout British India, a firm and lasting effect. The experience of Mr. Egerton, the Financial Commissioner, was invaluable in the reconstruction of the revenue system of the Punjab; but he has not only time after time rendered important services in connection with the numerous legislative enactments which have come into force in recent years, he has contributed immensely to the supplementary but difficult task of framing, selecting, consolidating and revising the subsidiary rules which give these enactments their practical effect. Mr. T. W. Smyth's share in the process for the Province as a whole is notable, as his Judicial Circulars and edition of Punjab Acts testify. Lastly, in the judicious execution of his share of the work Mr. Egerton was materially aided by Mr. D. G. Barkley; and this latter officer, by his speedy and excellent compilation of the Non-Regulation Law of the Punjab, enabled the Legislature to deal at once and effectively with the deadlock both in Revenue and Civil Law, which was the first step towards successful and complete Punjab codification.

Legislative Member of the Council of the Governer-General.

POLICE.

The gradual improvement of the force.

28. The police force have this year lost the advantage of the superintendence of Major-General George Hutchinson, C. B., C. S. I., who had been Inspector-General of the force since its first constitution in 1860, and whose exertions have contributed so much to its present creditable condition. Previous to 1860, the Punjab police was a heterogeneous body, partly composed

of village constables, not liable for service beyond the limits of their district, and directly and solely subordinate to the Deputy Commissioner. Its second constituent part was composed of the old Sikh levies, horse and foot, suited for military service, but absolutely worthless as detective officers, and necessarily employed upon the more military duties of providing escorts and furnishing guards to treasuries and other public buildings. The police of the Punjab at the present moment comprises a force of over 20,000 disciplined men; and their detective qualities, although in this direction there is very much still to be desired, are year by year improving, while the statistics of crime, which are published in this Report for the past seven years, will show, without any praise on the part of the Lieutenant-Governor, how much their working has improved. In analysing these figures one or two points should be noted. The first of these is, that the increase in Class IV. of minor offences against the person is purely nominal, since it is only in the past two years that cases under the heading of "Hurt" have been made cognizable by the police. If these were eliminated, it would be found that there has been a large decrease in this class, as in Class III. of serious offences against the person and property, or against property only.

Decrease of crime.

29. The minor offences against property have steadily decreased since the year 1869; and the large increase of offences under Class VI. must not be instanced as showing a greater increase of petty crime, but merely a stricter enforcement of municipal, police and sanitary rules. With reference to the large increase in this class of cases, the Lieutenant-Governor is strongly of opinion that it is desirable to work municipal and sanitary rules against nuisances with some tenderness. It is impossible to make a native of the Punjab, who has no knowledge whatever of sanitary laws, understand that he is committing an offence when violating a municipal or sanitary regulation; and although some of these regulations it is necessary to enforce, and especially in cantonments and in the larger towns, for the

Municipal and sanitary rules.

general good of society, yet they should be worked with great consideration.

30. The first class of crime, offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice, shows an almost absolute uniformity during the seven years for which the statistics are recorded. These are generally offences the causes of which lie deep; the average from year to year will presumably be the same, and they will be little influenced by any improvement in police administration. Very much the same may be said with regard to Class II., which shows an average almost as equal. Serious offences against property, as in cattle-theft or lurking house-trespass; or serious offences against the person and property combined, as in burglary or highway robbery with violence, are generally the result of deliberation; and that their commission may be most materially checked by an active police is distinctly shown in the figures of the Report. But serious offences against the person are probably those least liable to be affected in this manner. They are ordinarily the result of sudden passion, rage, or jealousy, or lust. Their average may be expected to be somewhat the same from year to year, or only increasing with the increase of population; for they take their rise in feelings common to humanity, the outbreak of which will probably prove a constant quantity, in the same manner as the average forgetfulness of the public causes an almost uniform number of undirected letters to be dropped into post boxes, year after year.

Crimes which are little influenced by the action of the police.

31. The police have benefited, as other departments of justice, by the introduction of the new Codes of Procedure; by the Criminal Tribes Act, which has enabled the thievish tribes to be effectually controlled, and by the Frontier Grazing Regulation of 1874; while their jurisdiction, as has before been noticed, has been extended by Act XI. of 1874, which increases their duties by enlarging the number of cognizable offences. The rules contained in Chief Court Circular XI. of 1873, framed under the Court Fees Act, gave much needed relief to the

The effect of recent legislation on the police.

police; for the duty of serving processes had assumed such proportions as to seriously interfere with police work proper. Act XV. of 1875 provided for rural police, while other special measures which have affected police working have been noticed in the legislative portion of this review.

32. The working of the Cis-Indus Police, as compared with the Trans-Indus, is shown in the statement in the body of the Report, which, moreover, recounts the special duties of the police on the border and the measures taken to strengthen their authority. The Lieutenant-Governor continues to be well satisfied with the success of the experiment of introducing a regular police system under Act V. of 1861 into Trans-Indus districts. The necessary result of an organized system and a prompt report of crime was shown in an apparent increase in the number of offences committed; though this was but due to the fact that previously many crimes, even of a serious nature, had not been reported at all.

The Trans-Indus police and their working.

The interior of most of the frontier districts may now be said to be, normally, as tranquil and orderly as that of any districts to the west of the river Indus. Peshāwar is the only exception; and here, owing to the great admixture of the tribes; the fanatical and jealous character of the population; the universal custom of keeping arms, and the facilities for escape to independent territory and the impracticability of pursuit, it has been found impossible as yet to reduce very materially the amount of violent crime. Peshāwar is exceptionally situated. For reasons which it is here unnecessary to detail, the influence of the British Government is less powerful with the tribes which border on the Peshāwar Valley than on almost any other part of the frontier. If a murder is committed in one of the districts of the Derajāt, there is a very strong probability that, in spite of all the traditions of sacred asylum afforded to offenders which are prevalent among Biluch and Afghān tribes, the criminal will be surrendered, or a heavy fine will be paid by the tribe or section that

The exceptional character of the Peshāwar district.

harbours him. This is in itself a strong deterrent to that class of murder and outrage which is not of impulse but of deliberation. In the Pesháwar district, an intending criminal is aware that, should he be able to make his escape to the independent hills, and this it is practically impossible to prevent, he will enjoy complete immunity. The difference of the position accounts, in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor, for a large part of the difference in the amount of violent crime.

The association of the people in police duties.

33. The attempt to associate the people in police duties has been made with hitherto indifferent success. The new rules sanctioned by the Government of India for village constables and watchmen will probably have a good effect, as the village constitution has been fully recognized, and the watchman has been left as the village servant, which has been his position from time immemorial. Higher police officers under the names of *zaildár* and *sirgiroh* have been appointed in some districts. The last named were specially appointed in Montgomery, noted for cattle stealing, each having within his circle some 12 villages, over which he was to exercise a certain control, reporting all serious crimes to the police.

The pay of the force improved.

34. During the past year the pay of the police force has been much improved by the abolition of horse allowance and the inclusion of what was formerly given under that name as salary. The pay of certain inspectors and mounted constables was reduced; mounted sergeants were abolished, and a new grade of sergeants on Rs. 25 substituted. These improvements, which have been made without any additional cost, have resulted in improved efficiency and content in the service.

Further reductions in cost impracticable.

35. The Lieutenant-Governor is strongly of opinion that no further reductions can be made in the cost of the police without seriously endangering its efficiency. Its total cost is, at the present time, 30 lakhs. During the 10 years, 1860 to 1870, constant reductions were ordered, and in the last named year, retrench-

ments on a large scale were necessary owing to a reduction having been made on the reduced and insufficient grants of previous years in the Imperial assignment. What was, in 1870, insufficient, is still more so in 1876. The population of the Province has largely increased ; railways and roads, causing the assemblage of large numbers of people at the centres of traffic, have been constructed ; and the duties of the police, owing to the greater wealth of the people ; the ever-increasing complexity of an advancing society, and the elaboration of municipal and sanitary rules, have immensely increased. That, in spite of these difficulties, the working of the police has reached so high a point of efficiency, the Lieutenant-Governor considers to be eminently creditable to the English officers who direct the force, and to the intelligence and good conduct of the men who compose its rank and file.

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

36. The event of the greatest importance during the year in the administration of civil and criminal justice was the introduction of the revised scheme of judicial agency, which for several years past had been under the consideration of the Punjab Government and of the Government of India. In the autumn of 1875 this scheme was finally sanctioned, and the Lieutenant-Governor, after a year's experience of its working, is able to pronounce, in some degree, upon its merits. Admittedly a compromise, essentially transitional in character, and being but a step towards the closer assimilation of the Punjab system to that in force in the Regulation Provinces, the new scheme cannot be criticised as if it had been intended to possess any finality. It was, moreover, unfortunate in the circumstances of its origin. Originally proposed by Sir Donald McLeod, the difficulty of providing funds caused it to be, for a time, abandoned. Revived by the present Lieutenant-Governor, and submitted in a tolerably complete form to the Government of India, it was rejected on the ground of expense by the Financial Department, then presided over by the present distinguished Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and the Government of the Punjab were directed to largely reduce

The judicial agency scheme.

its cost by amalgamating districts and reducing appointments, which it was found impracticable to do. After the lamented death of the Earl of Mayo, the Imperial treasury, owing to his retrenchments and economies, having been found full, the Punjab Judicial Scheme was received with unwonted favor. The Punjab Government were directed to submit such proposals as they considered necessary for the satisfactory settlement of the question ; but, before this could be done, it became evident that the Government of India would not be able to afford all that it was considered desirable to ask, and such a modified scheme was submitted as could alone hope for sanction.

The Judicial Scheme has thus suffered from the varying condition of the Imperial Treasury, in common with many other public works and measures ; and if portions of it are incomplete, and even inconsistent, it is due to the fact that it was impossible to contract or expand the scheme in proportion as funds were limited or plentiful. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, believes that the measure, as sanctioned, is an immense improvement on the previous system. The judicial staff has been greatly improved and strengthened ; Deputy Commissioners have been set free from civil judicial work and from so much of their criminal work as they choose to surrender, and are thus able to devote a larger portion of their time to the administration and superintendence of their districts and the management of revenue matters, which have hitherto been unduly neglected. Tahsíldárs, in the same manner and to the same degree, have been relieved by the appointment of Munsiffs for civil judicial work, allowing them to devote themselves to what is their proper business, *viz.*, the collection of the land revenue and matters connected therewith. The Lieutenant-Governor believes that the administration of districts will be far more efficiently conducted under the present system than before; and he only regrets that the Government of India have not found it possible, at present, to give the relief proposed for Commissioners of Divisions. This the scheme has but little affected. The work of these officers

is practically the same as before, and it has been necessary to continue, in several of the hardest worked divisions, Additional Commissioners to dispose of judicial work. Nor does the Lieutenant-Governor see any hope that the time will come for their discontinuance. It is almost as important to set free the hands of Commissioners as of Deputy Commissioners, and their general superintendence of both judicial and revenue business is essential to the efficiency of the administration.

The separation of judicial and executive functions.

37. The Judicial Scheme may be justly considered a step towards the separation of judicial and executive functions, which exists in other parts of India, but the Lieutenant-Governor does not anticipate that the time will soon arrive when it will be advisable to separate them entirely in this Province. Some criminal judicial functions, he believes, should remain, as at present, in the hands of district officers. The authority of the Magistrate of the district is maintained by his possessing such powers, which in the eyes of the native population constitute the principal part of his authority, which would be impaired were they withdrawn. The system of appointing Judicial Assistants to relieve Deputy Commissioners of their civil work has only been applied to the largest districts, partly for the reason that there were not officers available, and partly from the expense of making the scheme general. It is manifest that with the existing staff of European officers a larger supply of Judicial Assistants could not be given. Indeed, at the present time, in addition to their judicial duties, they are unavoidably employed on treasury, municipal and miscellaneous work, much in the same manner as other Assistant Commissioners. This is to be regretted, but it is inevitable, and the Lieutenant-Governor was unable to propose adding a large number of Assistant Commissioners to the 3rd class, as that grade is already far too numerous in proportion to the number of the higher appointments.

38. The Lieutenant-Governor would acknowledge gratefully the eminent services of the Barrister Judge of the

Chief Court, Mr. C. Boulnois, who has proved a great source of strength to the Government, as he has ever kept himself in sympathy with the feeling of the country, and has freely acknowledged the force and authority of local custom as opposed to pure law.

Statistics of civil litigation.

39. In the body of the Report the statistics of litigation for the five years, from 1870 to 1875, have been recorded, showing a steady, though slow, increase to the present year, when, for the first time, the increase has been checked. In former reviews the causes which influence the increase of civil suits have been fully discussed, and but little is necessary to be said on this head. The statistics of the past year have doubtless been influenced by an unusually unhealthy season and the prevalence of fever which, for some months in the autumn, virtually closed the civil courts; and the increase may be expected to continue year after year unless checked by such exceptional causes. Nor does the Lieutenant-Governor consider that a free resort to the law courts for the settlement of cases which, in old times, would have been decided by violence or not at all, is an unfavorable sign. Judging from the judicial statistics in England, the litigation of the Punjab is not excessive; and it is undoubtedly the duty of every civilized government to bring, as far as possible, speedy and cheap justice to the very doors of the people. This is the first and the last sign of good government; and an increase of litigation will then probably mean no more than a greater confidence of the people in the integrity of the courts and the increased prosperity of the country. In this particular the judicial system is probably still, and undoubtedly was a few years ago, superior to that of England. The civil courts which are scattered over the Punjab, half a dozen in every district, represent the sixty county courts which, last year, disposed of 894,000 of the civil plaints brought before the law courts in England. Both in speediness and cheapness, these courts, which have revolutionized the system of English justice, and which, in spite of extreme opposition, have be-

The advantage of cheap and speedy justice.

come so popular, are inferior to those of the Punjab. Of the suits entered no more than 502,000 were decided; while the total amount of fees on proceedings was 13 per. cent on the aggregate of the claims. Notwithstanding that these results might be considered in India somewhat unsatisfactory, the efficiency of the county courts as tribunals enforcing legal rights by the menace of reserved powers, is acknowledged by the highest legal authorities in England. The objections which are constantly made in India to the increase of litigation, and the consequent demoralization of the country by its means, are precisely those which were advanced and have been refuted in England with regard to the county courts. What the Government has to do is to provide cheap and speedy justice. If this be attained, many other legal reforms, desirable in themselves, may be postponed. If this be given to the people, the increase or decrease of litigation becomes a matter which depends upon general laws and considerations, affecting the whole community, and is not a subject for regret or congratulation on the part of the Government.

Criminal justice.

40. Little comment is required on the statistics of criminal justice embodied in the Report. These figures the Lieutenant-Governor considers, on the whole, as exceedingly satisfactory, and he is confident that year by year there is an improvement in the working and the efficiency of the criminal courts. The control of the Chief Court has been as useful in this direction as in the superintendence of the civil courts. The attention of the Judges has been directed to ensure uniformity of punishment for the same offences, to reduce the term of the detention of witnesses, and to granting to those who attend in Government prosecutions, or who are summoned at their own cost and to their own inconvenience, that remuneration which the law provides.

Honorary Magistrates.

41. The services of the Honorary and Jagírdár Magistrates of the Punjab must here be acknowledged. A large proportion of them are invested with both civil and criminal jurisdiction, a minority

with only criminal, and in a few cases their powers extend to those ordinarily accorded to the magistrate of a district. The Chief Court has, in its last and previous reports, praised the general working of the Honorary Magistrates' courts. This commendation the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to be able to endorse. The system has been greatly extended, and only lately additional members have been appointed at some of the more important of the Punjab cities. The success of the experiment has warranted its extension. The work done by Honorary Magistrates has been considerable and on the whole fairly good, and singularly few complaints have been received regarding them.

JAILS.

42. But little change was made in the working of the Jail Department in the year under review, and the principles which have for some time past been approved in the Province were consistently carried out. The year was an exceedingly unhealthy one and the mortality among the general population very great; yet the death-rate of the prison population did not exceed 3·19 per cent. of the daily average, lower than that of the preceding year, which was generally a more healthy one in the Punjab, and was far less than the death-rate among the free population. This fact in itself says much for the care taken of the sanitary condition of prisoners in the Punjab jails.

The health of prisoners generally good.

New buildings.

43. It has unfortunately not been possible to do much in the way of providing increased accommodation owing to the want of funds; and the exceedingly heavy rains and the floods of the autumn of 1875 caused much damage to jail property, and almost entirely destroyed the new jail at Amritsar.

44. Great and increasing attention is devoted by specialists and philanthropists in England to the question of prison discipline in India. This is not surprising, for the jail system of England, as now perfected, is perhaps the best in existence, as it is the most costly; and, indeed, the

National Prison Congress of 1872 held that England was the only country, with the exception of Belgium, that had any real system of prison management. The conditions of prison life in India; the requirements of the climate and the character of the jail population, are all so different to those of England that there is great danger that persons without practical knowledge or with only superficial knowledge of the practical working of the Indian system will fall into grave mistakes in their endeavour to apply to Indian jails the system of management which has been universally accepted in England. One of the most distinguished of those who have taken up this subject in England, in an address read at the Congress of the Social Science Association at Glasgow in 1874 on reformatory and industrial schools in India, commenced by stating that "the principles long established in England have not yet been accepted in India; the prisoners are in association by night as well as by day, and it forms no part of jail discipline to give education and moral teaching. The gigantic evils arising from this state of things are increasingly manifesting themselves in jail riots and murders, as well as in the increase of crime. No reformatories or certified industrial schools exist for juvenile offenders. These are committed to jail or subjected to whipping to save them from the contamination inseparable from imprisonment."

The necessary differences between English and Indian systems of jail discipline.

This description certainly is not applicable to the jails or the system of the Punjab. It might more justly be said that the principles long established in England have been accepted in India, subject to such modifications as the different conditions of the case and the limited funds at the disposal of Government, admit; that if the prisoners are in association by night as well as by day, this is not a question of denial of principle but of want of money. The English system is one of separation, as the Government has ample means at its disposal; the Indian system is one of association, for the simple reason that the Local Governments have not sufficient money to build prisons on the separate system. Education is given in all our jails; moral teaching is not, in

the sense intended by the Social Science Association, for the reason that it cannot be. The Punjab jail system is not discredited by murders and jail riots, for they are virtually unknown in the Province. Juvenile prisoners are invariably confined separately from adults. Separate reformatories have certainly not, except in the case of the Thaggi School of Industry, been built, but they have been sanctioned and their postponement has simply been due to financial reasons.

The objects of jail discipline;

45. Before noticing the improvements which have been made in the system of prison discipline within the last few years in this Province—and there has been no subject which has engaged the more constant and earnest attention of the Government—it is necessary to say a few words on the general principles which the question involves, and the difference which must, from the conditions of the case, remain between the treatment of the jail population in England and in India.

That it should be deterrent;

The first aim of prison discipline is to be deterrent; that is to say, that it should be of so eminently disagreeable and severe a character as to make any person who had once been subjected to it, most unwilling to again find himself within the walls of a jail. This effect, if produced on the prisoners, would naturally react on the free population, who would understand that a jail is the most unpleasant experience a man could undergo.

Remunerative;

The second point of importance, certainly in the Punjab, where the assignment for jail purposes is too small to admit of any rapid reforms, is that the work performed by the prisoners should be as remunerative as is compatible with its being severe, distasteful and penal.

And reformatory.

The third condition, and in India it is one of small importance, is that the prison discipline should be reformatory. The reason that this point, which is one of primary importance in England, is altogether secondary in India, is that the jail population is ordinarily divided into two classes of prisoners : those who cannot be reformed, and those who do not need reformation. The criminal classes in India are altogether different from

those who form the mass of the jail population in England. The large majority of Indian prisoners are persons who have ordinarily borne a good character, and who, perhaps, in sudden passion or from some irresistible temptation or pressing necessity, or in compliance with respected custom, as in infanticide or cattle-theft, have committed one solitary offence against person or property. These do not form a criminal class; in jail their conduct is as irreproachable as that of the free population, which they rejoin, after their imprisonment, without, in the estimation of their fellows, except in the case of certain crimes, any loss of reputation. These men do not require reformation in the English sense of the term, for, from the ethical standpoint of the country, there is virtually nothing to reform. In this consists the great distinction between English and Indian crime, that it does not involve the social degradation of the offender. In Europe a pathological disorder has to be dealt with, the corruptions inseparable from an advanced civilization; in India, remedies have to be applied to a physiological disturbance, the criminality which is spontaneous and inevitable in a certain stage of social growth. It is impossible to reform where the prisoner cannot be convinced that his past ways were evil, and punishments will fail so to convince a man who is regarded as a martyr by his family and clansmen, and who is supported by their sympathy and applause. The reason that a prison system of rewards and punishments, reformatory in its direct action, is ordinarily inoperative outside the walls of the prison, is found in the comparative barbarism of the country and the universal acceptance of a moral standard far below that to which Europe has attained.

Professional criminals.

46. There is a class of professional criminals in India, who form an important minority of our jail population, represented among others by Harnís, Sánsís, Mínas, and formerly by Thags. No reformatory measure that could possibly be introduced into jail discipline, properly so called, could affect this class. They are hereditary thieves and criminals. Their predatory faculties and instincts have been developed, through long generations

of crime, in the same way as, by special adaptation of means to an end, the hawk has developed his present power of beak and claws. To address moral sentiments to a member of these tribes would be an evident waste of time. Reformatory measures, of the most effective kind, may be adopted against tribes of professional criminals, but they must be altogether dis-severed from jail discipline. The Criminal Tribes Act, which is due to the initiative of this Government, treats these tribes as a whole, and endeavours to reform them by compelling them, under the pressure of necessity, to give up theft for agricultural pursuits. It encloses them in villages watched by police, and forbids a member of the tribe, man or woman, to leave without a pass. It gives them bullocks and wells and land, and insists that they shall either cultivate or starve. These reformatory measures are effective and have largely reduced the crime of the Punjab. But it is obvious that they are entirely dissociated from prison discipline.

Ordinary measures of reformation inoperative with them.

47. The address, to which reference has been made, on reformatory and industrial schools in India, laments the "absence of moral teaching" in our jails, and this is afterwards explained to be moral instruction by competent teachers. But the suggestion is not one capable of practical adoption. The Social Science Association would probably connect moral teaching with religious teaching. If this be so, it is obvious that Christian morality can form no part of jail teaching, since the Government professes absolute religious neutrality and does not teach Christianity to the free population. If it should be urged that the Government should instruct Hindús in the principles of the Hindu religion, and Muhammadans in the principles of Muhammadan morality, the reply would still be that the Government is, on religious questions, neutral, and cannot teach the tenets of one creed in preference to those of another; while it is doubtful whether the teaching of Hindu and Muhammadan tenets would satisfy the conditions which English philanthropists have laid down. If moral teaching is to be dissociated from theology, it is still

Moral teaching associated with theology impossible.

obvious that it is impossible to instruct uneducated prisoners in the principles, however admirable, of utilitarian philosophy.

The only practical moral teaching.

48. The only reformatory means that can be adopted to affect adult prisoners is by compelling them to work in jail, teaching them habits of industry, and giving them the knowledge of a trade which may hereafter save them from falling into that poverty which is the parent of crime. But even this effect is counteracted by the habits of the people of the country. It is found, in practice, that very few of the prisoners who have been taught a lucrative trade, such as shawl-making, carpet-making and cloth-weaving in jail, practise that occupation when released. The knowledge they have gained is but in the rarest instances utilized. The reason for this is found in the national habit which accounts for there being no criminal classes in India except the tribes of professional thieves; which gives to every man a hereditary occupation, even though it should be stealing, and which thus places the means of obtaining a subsistence, in ordinary years when food is plentiful, in the hands of every member of the community.

To place the argument in a precise form, it may be stated that the Punjab tribes are in that early social development in which a rule of morality is not distinguished from a rule of religion; and, as we are by our political position necessarily debarred from attempting to influence prisoners by Christian teaching, and, as necessarily aloof, in our moral standard, from any other creed, it follows that we cannot inculcate ethics in the case of classes who could accept no ethical doctrine unless conveyed through the vehicle of theology. Yet, although the Punjab prison system teaches no theory of morals, it does teach moral practice, by the only means by which moral practice can be taught to those who are inaccessible to moral theory, by the positive institution of terrestial rewards and punishments taking immediate and drastic effect. Our moral teaching is of the practical sort, and its sanctions are the whipping-block and the ticket-of-leave.

It is universally successful so long as the prisoners are under its direct influence, as the general good order of our jails prove. If it be not reformatory in the sense of producing a change of life in any considerable percentage of released prisoners, this is due to the extreme immobility of hereditary custom amongst people of a primitive type.

Jail education.

49. A regular system of education has been introduced in all our jails. The Lieutenant-Governor does not believe that this is of much advantage to prisoners who have reached an age when, to a person of absolutely uncultured mind, any intellectual acquisition becomes almost an impossibility. Whether education, apart from moral and religious training, which has been shown to be impracticable, has any effect upon the diminution of crime, as it undoubtedly has upon its form, is a question which need not here be discussed.

Juvenile offenders.

50. This same, fixed, and immutable custom which governs the Indian population affects the question of the reformation of even juvenile offenders. There can be no doubt that, in England, reformatory efforts may be most wisely directed to reclaiming the waifs and strays of the towns and streets, before they have found their way into a jail, and not afterwards. Much has been done in this way in England, in refuges, ragged schools and training-ships, which have turned into useful and honorable citizens, children who would otherwise undoubtedly have grown up as professional criminals; but in India this class of juvenile offenders hardly exists, for the son follows the occupation of his father, and has invariably a hereditary occupation. Competition and pressure of population in India have not yet become so powerful as to necessarily force children at an early age from their father's roof, while family ties are notoriously strong and binding.

Juvenile reformatories.

51. The Lieutenant-Governor has, however, been desirous of giving a fair trial to reformatory measures applied to juvenile criminals. Four years ago funds were set apart in the budget

for the erection of a central reformatory at Lahore; but financial pressure has compelled the postponement of the work, nor is there any likelihood of its being soon undertaken. Yet as might have been anticipated from the foregoing remarks, the number of juvenile prisoners in the Punjab is very small, only 361 for the whole Province; and these are kept quite separate from adult prisoners. Although the formation of an industrial school would be an interesting experiment, yet there is no reason to believe that it would have any conspicuous success, and the experience of other Provinces seems to point to an opposite conclusion. This renders the impossibility of providing funds at present for the purpose of constructing a reformatory a matter of less regret than it would otherwise have been. What has been the case with the adoption of the separate system of confinement and juvenile reformatories is repeated in all departments of the State. It is easy for specialists and philanthropists, unfettered by financial considerations, to adopt an inpracticable theory and insist upon it being carried out: but the Government, which has to provide the funds, and which has never sufficient money to meet even urgent claims, has to consider not only whether a project is in itself good, but whether its importance is so great as to require that other schemes should be abandoned in its favor.

Jail administration in the Punjab.

52. What has been effected since 1868 in the Punjab can be rapidly described. Up to that time the one object had been, in a Province newly annexed and entirely destitute of prison accommodation, to build jails sufficient to receive convicted criminals. Funds being small and the urgency of accommodation being immediate, prisons were necessarily built without any arrangements for carrying out the separate system of confinement. During the last few years much has been done in this direction; the prison accommodation of the Province has been increased by the completion of jails at Montgomery and Dera Gházi Khan, built on such a scale as to allow each prisoner 36 square feet of superficial space and on the radiating

The separate system.

principle. On the same principle a female penitentiary has been constructed, and a district jail for Lahore, which leaves to the Central Jail its proper functions of receiving only long-term prisoners. The matter of separate confinement has received the constant attention of the Government, and, so far from this principle being denied, it is considered by the Lieutenant-Governor to be proved to be more conducive both to prison discipline and to the health of the prisoners than the system of association. For some years past, in accordance with standing orders, a hundred solitary cells have been annually constructed, and no further than this will the financial resources of the Province allow the Government to go. The solitary system has not yet been fairly tried in its entirety in any Punjab jail, but it is intended to be worked in the Dera Ismail Khan jail, now under construction. In the neighbouring State of Baháwalpur, now under English administration, the experiment of solitary confinement was tried by the Political Agent in the Central Jail at the express request of the late Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Donald McLeod. The results have been satisfactory so far as they can be accepted. Of a total jail population of 430,—330 are under the separate system, and the reports seem to show that the health of these was better than that of prisoners under the associated system, while as a penal measure the former was far more deterrent. The small number of prisoners to which the experiment has been applied makes it of but small value in determining the question; but it may be accepted for what it is worth.

The adoption of the system is a question of expense.

53. The separate cells of the Baháwalpur jails have cost very little, but one reason of this is to be found in the fact that in Baháwalpur there is scarcely any rainfall. The adoption of the separate system is merely a question of expense. In some districts like Mooltan, Dera Gházi Khan, and Dera Ismail Khan, where the rainfall does not exceed a few inches in the year, it is possible to construct, without masonry, cells which are secure and durable, without requiring much expenditure in annual repairs; but in the more northern

and easterly districts of the Punjab, it is impossible to build cells of unburnt bricks. In the heavy downpours of the rainy season they are frequently destroyed, imperilling the lives of the inmates; and, if not destroyed, they require such extensive annual repairs as to be more expensive than buildings constructed of masonry throughout.

Jail education systematized.

54. On the education of prisoners the Lieutenant-Governor has already expressed his opinion that its value is not great; but such as it is, it has been thoroughly systematized, and placed, in 1872, under the Department of Public Instruction, whose inspectors visit jail schools as frequently as others in their districts.

Classification of prisoners.

55. The classification of prisoners has further been carried out as far as possible; this being rendered especially necessary by the impossibility of adopting the separate system. Such a separation of long-term from short-term prisoners as has been practicable, with the means at the disposal of the Punjab Government, has been effected. The great Central Jail at Lahore contains long-term prisoners from a great portion of the Province, and no short-term prisoners are there admitted. In the other Central Jails at Ráwalpindi, Umballa and Mooltan, which are on an altogether smaller scale than that at Lahore, it has not been possible to provide funds for separate buildings for short-term prisoners, and here the separation is effected as far as possible by classification in the several wards.

The mark system.

56. From the first days of British administration there has been a practice in the Punjab of placing within the reach of a prisoner the means of mitigating his punishment by good conduct and industry in jail, and he was able to obtain the position of ward-master, by which his position in prison was rendered less irksome; but the selection of prisoners for the post of prison officials and the granting of remissions was left to the discretion of the Superintendents

of Jails, so that a different system prevailed in almost every individual jail, and the advantages which were intended to be gained by industry and good conduct were often procured by more questionable means. Fixed rules have now been introduced, and a system of marks by which the conduct of a prisoner can be gauged with some degree of accuracy. Further, a ticket-of-leave system has been introduced and worked with success in the Lahore Central Jail, the female penitentiary, and the Umballa and Mooltan jails. This system, which accords in a great measure with that in force in England, has been successful so far as it has been tried, which is very partially; but it is proposed to extend it, and the results seem to justify this extension. Attention has been paid to the improvement of the class of men appointed as prison officials. Formerly, these men were most inefficient and untrustworthy, and were in many respects inferior to prison officials chosen from among the prisoners themselves, for the reason that they were in many cases selected from a far inferior class to the prisoners whom they had to control. The pay and prospects of prison guards have been much improved, and the system which before prevailed of introducing into the higher grades persons unconnected with the Jail Department, and who had served under and were known to the district officers, has been forbidden.

The ticket-of-leave system.

The appointment of prison officials.

57. An important experiment which has perhaps been tried on a larger scale in the Punjab than in any other province in India is that of extramural labour, and the results have been successful both in a sanitary and punitive as well as in a pecuniary point of view. For several years the employment of prisoners on public works, such as the construction of roads, had been abandoned, and every effort had been made to confine them, as far as possible, within the walls of their prison during the whole term of their sentence. It was considered proved that such employment was detrimental to discipline and injurious to the health of the prisoners; and there can be but little doubt that this was true when the employment

Extramural labor.

was only on petty works of small gangs under the charge of native officials. On the commencement of the works for the Sirhind Canal it was determined to give the system of extramural labor a fair trial. The earthworks near the head of this canal are of an exceedingly formidable character, and there was abundant work for almost any available number of prisoners for five or six years. The work was not of such a nature as to require special training, chiefly consisting in excavation, and accordingly, arrangements having been made with the Department of Public Works, 2,000 prisoners were located at Rúpar; temporary jails of a substantial but inexpensive character were erected for their accommodation; a specially selected officer was placed in charge, and all the machinery of a regular prison was provided. The prison has now been at work for four years, and although there were at first many difficulties to contend with owing to the novelty of the experiment, the results have been undoubtedly most encouraging, and the Public Works Department has benefited by the constant supply of a large body of what may now be considered skilled laborers; while, from a pecuniary point of view, the results have been far more favorable than those attained by employing prisoners on intramural labor in any jail of the Province.

Hitherto confined to long-term prisoners.

58. Hitherto the employment on extramural labor has been confined to long-term prisoners; but the Inspector-General of Prisons is of opinion that it might be extended with advantage, and if suitable work can be found, to all able-bodied prisoners in the jails. From one point of view this would be certainly desirable. The labor of excavating and removing earth is particularly arduous, and is consequently well suited for punitive purposes. It is, therefore, the labor most suitable to short-term prisoners, for the reason that it is especially on them that our prison discipline has the least deterrent effect. On long-term prisoners imprisonment is, in itself, deterrent, from the ever-increasing monotony of the life and the absolute severance from society and home. But to a short-term prisoner, this effect is in a great part wanting. Well fed, well clothed and

well housed, he has, as a rule, little inconvenience in his imprisonment beyond a temporary separation from his family and friends. Hard labor, which is almost invariably awarded in the case of long-term prisoners, is very often not given as a part of the sentence of short-term convicts, though these ordinarily include the professional offenders whose residence in jail it is desirable to make so unpleasant as to prevent their return.

Jail Manufactures.

59. The question of the encouragement of jail manufactures receives every attention, and it is obviously the interest of Government to improve them so far as this may be done without losing sight of the principle that prison employment must be first punitive, and only remunerative in a secondary and accidental manner.

The average cost of prisoners.

60. The average annual cost of the prisoners cannot be considered high. Calculated on the number liable to labor, their earnings amount to Rs. 9-13 per head; the net average cost, Rs. 41-3. The diet, clothing and health of the prisoners have received careful consideration; and that, as a rule, they are well cared for, is shown by the fact that their mortality, in spite of the depressing influences of jail life, is less than that of the free population.

The services of the Inspector-General acknowledged.

61. Surgeon-Major A. M. Dallas has filled the office of Inspector-General of Prisons of the Punjab during the whole time of the administration of Sir Henry Davies, and the Lieutenant-Governor has every reason to be satisfied with the zealous manner in which he has performed his important duties, believing that the Punjab jails will compare favorably, so far as results and administration are concerned, with those of any other part of India.

REGISTRATION.

62. With regard to Registration, the returns of the year, as stated in the Report, comprise almost all that it is necessary to observe. One point the Lieutenant-Governor would, however, desire to notice regarding compulsory registration, as the tendency of legislation

appears to be towards the enlargement of the compulsory area, especially where transfers of immoveable property are concerned. This the Lieutenant-Governor does not think would be popular in the Punjab, while there is no apparent necessity for it. The system of record enjoined in settlements of land revenue is so complete, and full details of the conditions under which land is held or alienated are so carefully entered, that there is little necessity for any system of registration as a check upon fraud in transfers of immoveable property. In the case of petty transfers, moreover, which take place among the poorer proprietary body, it would be a hardship to compel the payment of fees on registration which would undoubtedly fall upon those least able to bear them, as it would be they and not the money-lenders by whose necessities the transfers would be made.

LOCAL COMMITTEES, MUNICIPAL AND DISTRICT.

63. A very large portion of the expenditure of the Province upon the Public Works, Education, Dispensaries and Police, is borne by Local and District Committees. The details of their income and expenditure will be found elsewhere; but the Lieutenant-Governor would here desire to notice a few points regarding their administration and working during the past year. Owing to the inevitable growth of those charges borne by the Local Government from provincial revenues, which have to be met from a fixed assignment, it has been necessary to throw upon these local bodies such further charges as might be held equitably to belong to them. The most important of these are dispensaries; the charge for lunatics at the central asylums; the provision for those mixed schools for the agricultural and urban classes, hitherto paid from the General Local Funds; and the care and maintenance of station gardens, which are not a matter of provincial concern, but are maintained for local purposes. Some of the smallest of the municipalities, whose income was not sufficiently large to pay for regular police, have been disfranchised. But on the whole, municipal administration has been satisfactory, especially in the larger towns; and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to believe that self-

government is gradually becoming better understood and appreciated. Principally owing to financial pressure, the important works which have been proposed for the water-supply of the more important towns, such as Delhi, Lahore, Pesháwar and Ráwalpindi, have been inevitably postponed. But the Delhi Municipality proposes to raise the money required for their water-supply scheme from private individuals in the city; and to this there will be no objection, if the rules approved by the Government of India be observed. The Lahore water-supply scheme is still under the consideration of the Government of India.

64. Although the Municipal Committees might be expected to absorb a great part of the intelligence of the districts in which they are situated, yet the District Committees, composed almost entirely of the representatives of the country gentlemen and agriculturists, have done good service and have taken real interest in the proper application of the large funds at their disposal. The experiment of the appointment of these committees has, the Lieutenant-Governor considers, succeeded better than there was any reason to hope, and year by year he trusts that they will become more intelligent, independent, and self-reliant. Both municipal and district committees are often reproached with doing no more than registering the orders of the Deputy Commissioner of the district, and it is no more than reasonable and right that the President, representing a higher culture and intelligence, and being moreover the accredited representative of the Government, should possess in these committees a preponderating authority; but every endeavour has been made by the Government to allow to the members the fullest and freest expression of individual opinion. The native and non-official members are largely in excess of the English and official; the proceedings have been ordered to be conducted in the vernacular, that all may understand and be able to join in them; and the growth of independence and self-reliance, if slow, is certain. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks that it reflects credit on the native members of Municipal and District Committees that the full right of free discussion and the

power to dispose of large sums of money are so little abused, and that native gentlemen work so cordially and honestly with the Government officials for the common good. The experiment of Municipal and District Committees has only been attempted within the last few years, a period almost unappreciable in the history of the education of a people; and the improvements which will eventually result from a measure, which the Lieutenant-Governor considers to be essentially wise and liberal, will in due time appear.

The octroi.

65. Attention has been paid to the question of the incidence of the octroi tax, and precautions taken to prevent its being a transit duty, which, in several places, it had shown a tendency to become. The octroi is a form of indirect taxation suited to the country, to which the people are well accustomed, and to which no objection is raised; nor does the Lieutenant-Governor believe that, if it be imposed judiciously and at a low rate, any better tax can be devised to supplement the imperial and provincial revenues.

Carriage tax.

66. A tax on ekkas, proposed during the year by the Amritsar municipality, was disallowed for the reason that the Lieutenant-Governor considered it inexpedient to sanction a tax upon vehicles which might interfere with trade and passenger traffic, feeling sure that the small amount which would be realized by such a tax would be lost in the diminished traffic which would result from its imposition.

RAILWAYS.

67. The opening of the Punjab Northern State Railway from Lahore to Wazirabad and subsequently to Jhelum has been the great event of the year in this department. The Alexandra Bridge over the Chenab was opened by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the 23rd January last, and the amount of passenger and goods traffic on this line has far more than equálled the expectations of its projectors: so much so indeed that the goods traffic is largely in excess of the rolling-stock available, and, were additional expenditure sanctioned in this direction, the Lieutenant-Governor believes that the returns

would show a very large increase. The Financial Commissioner has lately pointed out the inconvenience occasioned in the transport of salt, a most important source of Government revenue, the development of which is very desirable, from the deficiency of rolling-stock between Jhelum and Lahore. The bridges over the Ravi, Chenab, and Jhelum stood most successfully the heavy floods of the rainy season, although the permanent way was in some places temporarily injured. Some complaints have been received of discomfort and rough treatment of native passengers, and into these the Lieutenant-Governor caused careful enquiry to be made; but, with the exception of overcrowding, due to the number of passengers being far in advance of the accommodation, they were found to be without reasonable foundation.

The Scind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway sustained great loss by the destruction of a portion of the Sutlej bridge during the heavy floods, and very great damage was also done to the line between Amritsar and Jullundur, communication being for some time entirely stopped.

The Indus Valley Railway has progressed satisfactorily and it is believed will be opened to traffic by the close of 1877.

POST OFFICE.

68. The large decrease in the number of letters carried during the year is unsatisfactory, for there is no surer sign of the increasing prosperity of a country than in the increase of its correspondence carried through the medium of the post. The cost of the district post, supported by district and local funds, has been reduced, and does not now exceed the funds available to meet the charge, if the mail cart-line between Chícha-watni, on the Mooltan Railway, and Dera Ismail Khan be excluded from the calculation. Application has during the year been made to the Postal Department to take over this line as an imperial one; but the Director-General of Post Offices did not consider he would be justified in recommending the transfer to the Supreme Government, for the reason that the service neither paid nor gave

any promise of ever doing so. The Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned the retention of this important line till the close of the present financial year, and, meanwhile, improvements have been made which are expected to diminish its cost and increase its receipts. He does not, however, anticipate that it can ever be a pecuniary success, but there can be no doubt that since it brings into direct communication with the railway the central station of the Deraját, its retention is, on political and military grounds, of great importance. Its burden would seem fairly to fall on imperial and not on provincial funds, and should it be necessary to close it, its want, in the case of disturbances on the frontier, might be seriously felt.

MEDICAL COLLEGE.

69. The Lahore Medical College has continued to do good service in supplying a competent body of native medical practitioners, not only for the requirements of the Punjab, but for those of the North-West and Oudh, which have consented to take students from this institution. Objections have been raised to the new system of nomination by Deputy Surgeons-General in the place of open competition, which, it is asserted, gave a much better class of students. This the Lieutenant-Governor is disposed to believe to be the case, and enquiry is now being made to ascertain whether it may not be preferable to return to the old state of things.

SANITATION.

70. In the administration of the Mayo Hospital and the Lunatic Asylums at Lahore and Delhi, there is nothing requiring special notice in this place. The sanitary work of the year has been so recently reviewed at length, and with special reference to an improved system of registration of vital statistics, rural sanitation and cholera quarantine, that it is unnecessary here to repeat the substance of those remarks. It may, however, be noted that, in the primary and most important work of the Sanitary Commissioner, *viz.*, the collection of vital statistics, so reliable as to form sure and scientific data for future use, considerable advance has been made, and, although the statistics furnished by rural districts and villages are at present

untrustworthy, if not valueless, those of towns and municipalities are each year increasing in value and accuracy. During the past year, cholera was epidemic in some parts of the Punjab, especially in the Bári Doáb and the districts of Lahore, Gurdáspur and Siálkot. In the matter of cholera quarantine, the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor coincides with that of the Sanitary Commissioner of this Province and the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, that it is not only generally inoperative as a precaution against the disease, but is the cause of great evils and inconvenience to the public. From the report of Dr. Cunningham for the year under review, it appears that the most careful consideration of the causes of every outbreak of cholera in India show that in no single case had cholera been kept out of a station by the imposition of quarantine, and the opinion of the highest sanitary authorities in Europe seems to agree with that of the Sanitary Commissioners in India. As to the inconveniences of quarantine, there can be no question. If imposed on main highways, it seriously deranges trade operations; while the collection of a large number of persons, insufficiently housed, with no effective means of keeping the arrivals of one day separate from those of another, is far more likely to create and spread disease than to prevent it.

Cholera quarantine.

71. In the sanitation of the larger towns very much remains to be done, and in many of them the water-supply is exceedingly impure and the streets and lanes so foul as to engender and encourage many forms of epidemic disease. The attention of Municipal and District Committees has been constantly directed to this point and some progress has been made, though this must necessarily be slow. With regard to village sanitation little can yet be done. It is impossible to move far in this direction without the support and acquiescence of the people, who are, at present, and will be, for many years to come, apathetic or opposed to all measures of sanitary reform and are amenable in such matters to the influence only of officers of exceptional tact and energy.

Town and village sanitation.

FORESTS.

72. On the subject of the general working of the Forest Department and its financial results there is little of special importance to record. Frauds on an extensive scale were perpetrated for some time with great success, at the Jhelum Depôt, showing a lax system of supervision, and the Lieutenant-Governor is disposed to think that the administration of the Department is, generally, very far from being in a satisfactory state. The energy and ability of the present Conservator are undoubted, and the Lieutenant-Governor has no intention of questioning them; but the weakness of the present system of forest management appears to him to mainly lie in the centralization of a Department which, to be efficient, can only be conducted under the direct control of Local Governments, thoroughly understanding both the capabilities of the forest tracts within their jurisdiction, and the temper and customs of the people, whose contentment and loyalty are far more intimately bound up with such questions as forest rights and privileges than is ordinarily supposed. Such a decentralization of the Department would in no way interfere with the rules which have wisely been introduced by the Supreme Government to secure a supply of Foresters and Conservators who have been trained according to the European method in the Forest Schools of Germany and France, and have generally received such a technical education as may fit them for their special duties. But, after their appointment, the Local Government should, in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor, be entrusted with their entire control, supervision and direction. It is, indeed, believed that the Inspector-General of Forests has under consideration some such scheme of decentralization, which the Lieutenant-Governor trusts may be adopted. He would place the Forest Officer of a division under the Conservator of Forests in all matters relating to the technical portion of his work; but, in all other matters, such as demarcation of forest and waste land, definition and adjustment of forest and proprietary rights, the Forest Officers should be subordinate to the Commissioner of the Division in the same way as other executive officers. At present, on these points, there is far too little control exercised, and too much depends upon the

personal character of the Forest Officers employed. While some, as in the case of a Deputy Conservator who has lately left the Kángra district, strengthen the administration from their kindly and intelligent comprehension of the wants of the people of the district in which they are employed, there have been, the Lieutenant-Governor regrets to say, others who have created much dissatisfaction by their vexatious and oppressive manner of working forest rules. A Bill is now before the Legislative Council dealing with the whole question of forest legislation.

EDUCATION.

73. During the past five years the subject of education has received constant and increasing attention. Many new schools have been opened, and the number of scholars has increased in as great or in a greater proportion.

74. The accompanying statement shows the statistics from 1871-72 to the present year, as regards schools, scholars and the funds from provincial, district and municipal sources devoted to educational purposes.

YEAR.	NUMBER OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.		DAILY AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.		EDUCATIONAL INCOME.				
	Government.	Aided.	At Government Schools.	At Aided Schools.	From Provincial Services.	From Local Rates.	From Municipal Grants.	From other Sources.	TOTAL.
1871-72,	1325	547	49,997	21,646	6,93,818	...	...	2,16,337	9,10,155
1872-73,	1298	486	51,371	20,825	6,74,459	...	...	2,16,200	8,90,659
1873-74,	1422	499	56,824	21,956	6,73,182	2,66,293	16,493	2,89,290	12,45,258
1874-75,	1519	502	65,573	22,718	8,24,082	3,57,423	75,269	2,50,846	15,07,620
1875-66,	1585	480	71,858	22,423	7,93,001	4,12,772	83,255	1,83,908	14,72,936

75. But, although considerable progress has been made, and the expenditure on Middle and Lower Class Schools has been largely increased much still remains to be done, and the efforts of the Government have thus far been able to provide

for the instruction of but a small fraction of the population. Even in the quality of the work performed there is room for improvement; and, in comparing the ever-increasing demands for education with the limited resources for the purpose at the disposal of the Government, the expediency of confining gratuitous education as far as posssble to the classes unable to pay for it themselves should never be lost sight of.

76. It may be well for the Government to maintain colleges or schools of a high class to serve as standards of scholarship for those who desire high education; but these should constantly aim at becoming self-supporting, and the classes for whom a high education is suitable are those who can afford to pay for it. The aim of education is to make people more self-helpful, self-reliant, contented and loyal. If it fails in this, it loses its *raison d'être*, and is altogether a failure.

77. The Lieutenant-Governor does not think that it is practicable to draw any hard and fast line between the classes that frequent the schools, or to deny to any class the opportunity of high education. He would merely so graduate the charges that the poor alone should have gratuitous teaching in elementary subjects, and that only those should receive higher education who were able and willing to pay a fair share of its cost. The results of local taxation applied to primary education are encouraging. In Government schools the number of students, in the last five years, has increased from 49,997 to 71,858, and in the present year there is a great increase in the middle class schools; and though in the lower schools the increase is not so marked, it is still well sustained. There is also a fair increase in Female and Normal Schools.

78. During the year the question of the abolition of the Delhi College has been under consideration. Considerable opposition has been made, as was to be expected, to the proposal; but the Lieutenant-Governor is not satisfied that the measure would not be a wise one. Both the colleges at

Lahore and Delhi are now under-officered, and the Government is unable to strengthen the professorial staff. It would seem, in many respects, better to abolish one, making the other fully efficient, and utilizing the savings, which would result in educational improvements elsewhere. One college will probably be sufficient for the higher educational requirements of the Province for some time to come.

It is probably in part due to the inadequate staff of the colleges that English education has not yet shown the favorable results which might fairly be hoped from it. The sons of the higher classes, and especially the official classes, wish to learn English, and the demand must be met. It is through English, and the knowledge which can alone be acquired through the medium of English, that they can hope to rise to lucrative appointments in the Government service; and there is abundant room in all departments for a large number of thoroughly educated English scholars.

79. With respect to the moral influence of our schools, the Lieutenant-Governor has, on former occasions, remarked that the too frequent result of an English education is seen in the deterioration of manners which, in natives of any position trained under their own system, are exceedingly good. To teach modesty, politeness and respect for superiors is a very important part of the training of boys; and this is too much neglected in our schools. "Education," it has been well said, "is not, and cannot be, a thing of vocables. It is a thing of earnest facts, of capabilities developed, of habits established, of dispositions dealt with, of tendencies confirmed and tendencies repressed." Instruction should go hand in hand with discipline; morality should be taught as well as grammar; and if boys do not leave school more honest, truthful and industrious than they entered it, their education has been a failure, even though they should be able to say in what metre *L'Allegro* is written and explain the meaning of the obsolete words in Chaucer's poems.

80. Another point of importance, and in which improvement is much called for, is in the text-books in use in

the higher English schools. Many of these are dull and uninviting, such as no adult would read of his free will, and quite unsuited to attract the interest and enthusiasm of boys. There is no lack of excellent text-books on science and history published in England, and many of the best writers of the day have not disdained to write books for the use of schools; but very few of these seem to have been adopted in India, although something is now being done in this direction, and the excellent series of science primers edited by Professors Huxley, Roscoe and Stewart are being translated for the use of Punjab students. It would be well for the same course to be followed with regard to history, on which subject Mr. E. A. Freeman is editing an admirable series, headed by his own "General Sketch of European History," which is one of the most masterly and simple treatises ever published, and might well be adopted for the higher schools, where history is not now taught on the comparative method, so eminently suited to native students, whose views of life and the world are necessarily limited by the poverty of their literature. The life of a nation is still supposed to consist in the births, and marriages, and victories of its kings; while the slow growth of institutions; the manner in which laws and customs are developed; the likenesses and differences of neighbouring races; the influence of religious and of scientific discoveries; the facts which formed the real history of the world, are untaught.

81. The Punjab University College at Lahore has now been in existence nearly six years, and the Lieutenant-Governor considers that there is every ground for hoping that, under wise and careful management, it will ultimately become a most valuable institution although it may not have fulfilled all the expectations of its founders; while in many directions it has modified its original programme. The special objects of the University College were to promote the acquisition of European science, as far as possible, through the medium of the vernacular; to improve and extend vernacular literature generally; to afford encouragement to the enlightened study of the oriental classical languages, and to associate the learned and influential classes of the Province with the officers of Government in the promotion

and supervision of popular education. Every encouragement was, however, to be given to the study of the English language and literature; and, in those subjects which could not be completely taught through the medium of the vernacular, the English language was to be considered as the medium of examination and instruction. The Senate, composed of the most distinguished of the English and Native community, presided over by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, was to control the examinations and confer certificates of proficiency in literature and science; to generally carry out the objects for which the University was formed, and, lastly, with the Educational Officers of Government, to be the consulting body in all matters of instruction, including primary education. It will thus be perceived that the Senate of the Punjab University College occupies, in the Statutes which received the confirmation of the Government of India, in December 1869, a very important position with regard to the general education of the Province.

82. But little has been done in the creation of a vernacular literature; but this is a work of time, and it was inevitable that some of the aims of the University College should not at once be attained. On the whole the Lieutenant-Governor believes that there is, in this institution, if properly managed, much promise for the future.

83. In the matter of female education, the progress during the past few years has been exceedingly slow. The great majority of the people see no advantage in educating women,—but, on the contrary, a probable evil. In order to stand well with the Government, which they believed had the cause of female education at heart, many gentlemen of position have interested themselves in the movement, more from loyalty than conviction, with the result that the moment the impulse given by Government officials is removed, female education declines. This is not a subject for disappointment, for it was always anticipated by the Government. The Lieutenant-Governor is aware that much cannot be hoped, in a matter so connected with custom and prejudice, apart

from the cordial co-operation of the people; but he still considers that it is the duty of the Government to help on the work so far as it may be possible without undue official pressure. Those native gentlemen who have themselves received a high education will be the first to admit that the influence of the mother, in whose care the child remains for so many of the first years of its life, is of importance in influencing the development of its character. So long as the women of India are degraded, uneducated and treated more as slaves than as free individuals, their sons cannot hope to feel themselves on a real equality with Europeans who have been trained on altogether a different system.

84. The question of the education of the poorest European and Eurasian class has, in the past as in the previous year, received considerable attention. The Lieutenant-Governor does not, however, find from the statistics which have been furnished, that there is any reason to believe that there is a large number of European children unprovided with the means of education. The greater number are at the larger stations, such as Lahore, where there are ample opportunities of their receiving gratuitous instruction; and the unwillingness or indifference of parents to send their children to school is, in the great majority of cases, the cause of their growing up without any education. A proposal has been made by the Committee formed to consider the subject, for the compulsory education of all such children; but this has not been at present acceded to, as it appears, before adoption, to require considerable modification. The Lieutenant-Governor does not think that it would be either equitable or politic to make the promotion of an employé in any way dependent on the manner in which he educated his children, for this should only depend upon his ability for work and zeal in its performance; but the Lieutenant-Governor fully recognizes the importance of giving the children of the poor European classes some education, and of the political danger and inconvenience in allowing them to grow up certainly ignorant and probably criminal. The Government in this matter has the full right to take such measures as it may

think will best protect its interests, and the only question is as to the manner of their application.

85. During the past year a School of Industry and Art has been established at Lahore, and a suitable building for its reception is now about to be erected from the funds which were collected for a memorial to the late Lord Mayo. The object of the school is to convey to native students such knowledge of painting and drawing as might assist them in their own special trades, and, especially, to develope, by improvement of tools and the introduction of more economical and better modes of workmanship, the native manufactures of India. There is no doubt, in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor, that such a school, if conducted on practical principles, is urgently wanted. Year by year the arts and industries of India seem to decline, and the country to be more and more dependent on English productions. The School of Art will commit a grave, and indeed a fatal, mistake if it attempts to engraft European upon Oriental art. The muslins of Dacca, the silver-work of Gujrát, the koftgári of the Siálkot district, the shawls of Kashmir, the carpets of Lahore, the silks and brocades of Delhi, have all a beauty of their own, and the introduction of English designs and English taste will only degrade, and not improve them. The almost complete ruin of the Kashmir shawl trade has been, in part, due to the injudicious introduction of French patterns. The object of the School of Art must be to develope and improve native art, and not to change it or to supersede it by a bastard art, which is neither English nor Indian.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Imperial Revenue.

86. The decrease of imperial receipts and charges during the past year has been entirely due to a falling off in the salt revenue, and does not represent an imperial loss, but merely a transfer of receipts from the Punjab to the Customs Department of the North-Western Provinces, and is due to the completion of railway communication between Agra and the Sambar Lake,—the main source of salt supply for Central India.

87. The land revenue remains pretty constant, but, as has been before explained, the results of the settlement operations, which for so many years past have been carried on in the Province, are only now appearing in largely increased returns under this head. The Lieutenant-Governor anticipates that, if the just demands of the State for its allotted share of the income derived from land be asserted consistently, there will be a steady increase from year to year under the head of land revenue, as the country becomes more prosperous, as the vast tracts of waste land are reclaimed, and existing cultivation developed and improved.

Provincial and Local Funds.

88. The position of the provincial and local funds at the close of the past financial year cannot be pronounced in all respects satisfactory, the closing balances amounting to no more than Rs. 4,00,987. Of this sum, a lakh and a half comprise unexpended balance of district funds, which the Lieutenant-Governor has given a conditional promise to leave for the expenditure of district committees. When the rules were drawn up for the formation and management of these committees, the Lieutenant-Governor stated that the Government could not absolutely pledge itself to return to them balances unexpended at the close of the financial year, and that these would be available for the use of the Government, should any urgent necessity appear. In the absence of this, he stated that they would be left to the disposal of the district committees; and this conditional promise the Lieutenant-Governor has determined to uphold, although the position of the provincial finances might warrant the absorption of balances which in some districts are considerable. Besides the district balances, those belonging to the Cantonment and General Police Funds partake of the nature of trust funds, and they are not available for the use of the Government; so that the absolute provincial balance is extremely small. This being the state of things, the Lieutenant-Governor has found it necessary to direct the reduction of the Public Works assignment for the current year by Rs. 2,50,000, and to notify that the allotment for next year must be on a further

reduced scale. The utmost economy has been enjoined in all departments: and applications for new grants or establishments have been systematically discouraged. These measures will, it is hoped, leave the provincial revenues at the close of the present year in a safe and solvent condition, although they will still be insufficient to meet satisfactorily the many and important claims upon them.

89. The unfavorable view of the financial position is further modified by the anticipation of receiving from the Government of India, within the financial year, the repayment of the large sums expended on works of an imperial nature—firstly, for the protection of the cantonments and city of Dera Ismail Khan from the encroachments of the river Indus; and, secondly, for the protection of portions of the district of Muzaffargarh by embankments against the inundations of the same river. This work, which was of the most urgent description, was undertaken entirely in the interests of the imperial land revenue, and to save, prior to its revised assessment, a large tract of cultivated and well populated country from flood. The works have, so far as they have been constructed, admirably answered the purposes for which they were intended, and, when their cost has been repaid into the provincial treasury, the financial position will be much better than it appears at present. The visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales had, as will be readily supposed, an unfavorable effect upon the Public Works Budget; for, especially at the capital, it was necessary to push forward to completion several important buildings, notably the Montgomery Hall and the Government College, which were required to be made use of during His Royal Highness' visit. Work which was intended to be spread over a considerable time, was thus concentrated into two or three months, and the increased expenditure of the past year gives a proportionate relief, so far as these buildings are concerned, to the present and the next year.

90. It may be urged that the balances at the credit of the Local Government, at the date of the measure of financial decentralization inaugurated by the Government of India, in

its Resolution of the 14th December 1870, have been too rapidly expended. The best reply is found in the conditions of the Resolution itself, and in the state of the Province when that Resolution was passed. The Lieutenant-Governor is not in a position to compare the requirements of the Punjab with those of the other Indian provinces ; but it may fairly be assumed that there is no province in which the system of fixed assignments to meet the most important charges, and those possessing the greatest power of growth, would be less likely to be completely successful. The Punjab, at the date of that measure, had been only 20 years annexed, and, like all countries suddenly placed under sure and equal laws, after long periods of confusion, and strife, had made rapid advance in wealth and prosperity, and cultivation and population had increased at a faster ratio than perhaps in any other part of India. What, in an older province, is included under the head of Repairs, came, in the Punjab, under the heading of Construction. All the appliances of English civilization,—jails, court-houses, school buildings, roads, bridges, were wanting in 1850 ; and, when the decentralization Resolution of 1870 was issued, the Province was very far from having an adequate supply. The assignments of grants were originally insufficient for the wants of the Province, putting their normal growth altogether on one side. Owing to the exigencies of financial pressure, the grants to local Governments for purposes, now called provincial, had, for several years been reduced to the lowest possible point. An average of these reduced and insufficient grants was struck ; a still further reduction was made ; and assignments, thus calculated, were given by the Imperial Government to meet the quickly and necessarily increasing charges for protection, education and public works. So admittedly insufficient were these imperial assignments, that it was at once necessary to supplement them by special legislation, and Act XX. of 1870 enabled the Lieutenant-Governor to levy rates on land, not exceeding 6 per cent. of its annual value. This local taxation has, the Lieutenant-Governor believes, been borne without much dissatisfaction or complaint, and chiefly for the reason that its expenditure, together with those

local funds which are raised from the agricultural population, such as the road and school cesses, is entrusted entirely to district committees, which have been everywhere appointed, and which include all the native gentlemen of independence and position in the several districts. Thus it is manifest that, although the funds raised under this Act, which amount to 16 or 17 lakhs per annum, are an immense advantage to the districts and afford the means of much local improvement in the way of communications and education, yet they are not available to the Government; while their application is so limited by the Act as to only partially relieve Government of charges which might perhaps in equity be thrown upon local committees. They are, moreover, not sufficient to adequately supplement the imperial assignments and to meet the numerous and ever increasing wants of a Province like the Punjab.

91. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the time may arrive when the decentralization policy of 1870, which, as an experiment, has, he believes, proved eminently successful, may be re-considered and modified. The step then taken was doubtless one in the right direction. While the Government of India, on the one hand, was relieved of matters of which it could have no special knowledge, the zeal of local Governments and Administrations was stimulated by the grant of the power of control of charges in which they themselves were specially concerned. Yet, the principle of fixed assignments for growing charges seems to the Lieutenant-Governor to be one which cannot logically be maintained without some modification. It is to bind a living body to a corpse; or to compel a man to remain in the clothes which only fitted him when a child. Imperial necessities would, it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor, be fully satisfied by deducting, for imperial purposes, a certain and fairly considered proportion of the total revenues of the Province, and what is a fair proportion the Imperial Government is alone in a position to decide, leaving to the Local Government the disposition, for provincial purposes, of such a share of the revenue as it may be considered equitable to assign it. Local

Governments would thus have a warmer interest in the increase and development of the common revenue, while their resources would increase at the same time and in the same degree as the demands made upon them.

92. Sir Henry Davies cannot conclude this review of the general results of his administration of the affairs of the Province with which he has so long been connected without a final acknowledgment of the tried and constant support of the officers of all departments, on which he has invariably relied and which has never failed him.

REPORT.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

PHYSICAL.—The physical features of the Punjab and its Dependencies, including area, topography, climate and chief staples, were described at length in paragraphs 1 to 23 of the Report for 1872-73, and, in accordance with paragraph 3 of Home Department Resolution No. 1674, dated 12th May 1873, need not be repeated in this place.

2. HISTORICAL.—There is nothing new to record under this head; paragraphs 24 to 64 of the Report for 1872-73 may be referred to for particulars. Sir R. Henry Davies, K. C. S. I., remained Lieutenant-Governor of the Province throughout the year under report.

3. RELATIONS WITH DEPENDENT STATES.—The Dependent and Feudatory States over which the Government of the Punjab exercises political control are 35 in number, *viz.*,—

Jummoo and Kashmir.	Bashahr.	Lohárú.	Dhami.
Patiála.	Hindúr (Nálargarh.)	Dujána.	Kuthár.
Baháwalpur.	Keonthal.	Baghal.	Kunhiár.
Jínd.	Máler Kotla.	Baghat.	Mangal.
Nábha.	Farídkot.	Jubbal.	Bíja.
Kapurthala.	Chamba.	Kumharsain.	Darkuti.
Mandi.	Suket.	Bhajji.	Taroch.
Sirmúr (Náhan).	Kalsia.	Mailog.	Sángri.
Kahlúr (Biláspur).	Pataudi.	Balsan.	

A statement showing their estimated population, revenue and military resources, will be found in Appendix No. 5, and an account of the reigning Chiefs will be found in Appendix No. 6. It may be here stated that the total area of the Feudatory States attached to the Punjab amounts approximately to 104,000 square miles; their population to about $5\frac{1}{4}$ millions; their revenues to about £1,800,000 per annum; their military forces (exclusive of mere armed retainers) to about 50,000 men; the total tribute received from them to £28,000 per annum.

4. *Jummoo and Kashmir.*—In April 1875 His Highness the Mahárája visited His Excellency the Viceroy at Simla, returning to Jummoo in that month.

The depression in the shawl trade, which was commented on last year, still continues, and there seems very little hope of this branch of industry becoming as lucrative as in former days.

The great demand was always from France, and, since the war with Germany in 1870, Kashmir shawls have gone out of fashion. Great efforts are being made to stimulate the sale, but hitherto with very little result. The Maháràja has been attempting to make up for the loss of revenue in this particular by developing other branches of industry. Great attention has been paid to the cultivation of silk and the rearing of silk-worms for which the Kashmir valley is eminently suited, and reports on the subject, furnished by the Kashmir Government, have lately been forwarded to the Government of India. The great difficulty at present is in the reeling, which requires highly skilled labor; and although, owing to the high prices ruling in the European markets, the silk finds purchasers, yet much requires to be done in the way of improved reeling before it will command a certain and remunerative price in the normal state of the market.

The cultivation of hops has also been commenced under the superintendence, for a period of two years, of the Murree Brewery Company, and 6 acres of land have been granted in each of the five districts into which Kashmír is divided, the selection of the land being left to the Company. His Highness, who pays the whole expenses incurred in the experiment, will, it is hoped, be able to prevent its frustration by subordinate agents.

An interesting museum of Kashmir products and manufactures, including a *pattern* museum of manufactured articles, is being formed at Srinagar. It is intended to have a second at Jummoo and a third in London, so that purchasers of Kashmir goods may select their samples at the last-named place and give their orders accordingly.

A steam launch, presented by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab to His Highness, reached Srinagar in the early part of the season, and has been worked with fair success.

Works for the improvement of the trade routes between Kashmir and Leh and Yarkand, under the direction of Mr. Morris, an English Engineer, and at the expense of the Maháràja, have been conducted throughout the year.

Mr. Robert Shaw was again appointed Joint-Commissioner at Leh for the season of 1876-77.

Revised rules were issued to give effect to Article 9 of the Commercial Treaty with Kashmir in respect to the refund of duty paid on goods exported from British territory to Kashmir or Central Asia *viá* Kashmir.

The Maháràja generously contributed Rs. 1,700 to aid the sufferers by the disastrous fire which occurred at Murree at the close of last season.

The Mahárája visited Calcutta to be present at the arrival of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and the Chapter of the Star of India.

His Royal Highness subsequently visited Jummoo on the 20th January where for two days he was splendidly entertained by the Mahárája.

5. *Patiála.*—His Highness Mohindar Singh, Mahárája of Patiála, died on the 14th of April 1876, aged only 24 years, leaving two boys the eldest 5 years old. Under the agreement approved by the British Government, a Council of Regency has been appointed from among the most trusted servants of the Patiála State to carry on affairs. During the last months of the Mahárája's life the administration of the State, owing to his broken health, fell into some disorder; but all departments in Patiála are conducted very much on the same principles which prevail in British territory, and the general administration of the past year has been satisfactory. The Sirhind Canal, which will benefit the territories of all the Phulkián Chiefs, has been pushed forward with energy during the year.

In January the Mahárája visited Calcutta on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

6. The States of *Nábha* and *Jínd* have been well administered by their respective chiefs. Raja Raghbír Singh of Jínd was invested at Calcutta, in January last, by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales with the insignia of the Grand Commandership of the Star of India.

The Rája of Nábha visited Lahore during the visit there of His Royal Highness in March. The Lieutenant-Governor paid a visit to the Rája of Jínd at his new capital of Sangrur.

7. *Baháwalpur*—Has continued under British administration during 1875-76. Colonel Minchin remained Political Agent. The management has continued as satisfactory as hitherto. A very large amount of work has been done in opening out new lines of canal and protecting the country against inundation. The works of the Indus Valley Railway through the Baháwalpur State have also been pushed forward rapidly. A proposal of the Punjab Government, approved by the Government of India, that His Highness the Nawáb, now 15 years of age, should proceed to England to complete his education, was not sanctioned by the Secretary of State. The progress of His Highness is reported to be favorable.

8. *Kapurthala.*—Little improvement has taken place since the last report in the mental state of Rája Kharak Singh, and it is very doubtful whether he will ever be able to resume charge of the administration of his State. Mr. C. M. Rivaz, Under-Secretary to the Punjab Government, was appointed Superintendent from February 1876.

A line of telegraph from Jullundur to Kapurthala has been proposed for construction and sanctioned by the Government of India.

In consequence of a case connected with the family of the Rája, which formed the subject of a lengthened enquiry by the Superintendent and the Commissioner at Jullundur, it was necessary to remove Wazír Ghulám Jiláni from his office of Prime Minister, and under the orders of the Government of India, he has been banished from the State, and his jágírs and grants resumed.

Adverting to public works, the road connecting the two principal towns of Kapurthala and Sultánpur is being raised and metalled; a new College and Dispensary have been opened, and a residence for the Rája at Jullundur is approaching completion. New lines have also been erected for a considerable portion of the troops.

9. *Mandi.*—This Chief, with the Rájas of Suket and Chamba, the Sardar of Kalsia, and the Nawáb of Máler Kotla, visited Lahore in January 1876 to pay their respects to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Arrangements agreed to by the Government of India to remove the Government salt establishments from Mandi, receiving an annual payment of Rs. 50,000 for the loss of revenue to the British Customs Department, have been finally declined by the Rája, as he did not consider that he would be able to work the mines so as to make this payment other than a loss.

The public works in the Mandi State are progressing fairly, and the Rája has commenced to build a bridge over the Beas, which is estimated to cost Rs. 35,000.

10. The Chiefs of *Máler Kotla, Kalsia* and *Farídkot* were all visited at their respective capitals by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in his tour during the spring of the present year. The Nawáb of Máler Kotla, who last year was invested with full powers in his territory, has carried on the administration successfully; and the Commissioner of the division reports that he is satisfied with the result, and notices the same with reference to the Sardár of Kalsia.

11. Nothing in the *Suket* State calls for special attention. The ruler, Rája Ugar Sen, died on the 31st August 1875, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Rudr Sen.

12. *Simla Hill States.*—These minor States, 20 in number, are under the political control of the Deputy Commissioner of Simla, and the most important of them are *Sirmúr, Bilászpur, Bashahr, Hindúr,* and *Keonthal.* There is little to call for notice during the year in the administration of these States. The Rája of Sirmúr received the honor of the K. C. S. I.,

and visited Delhi on the occasion of the presence there of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The administration of his State, which was visited by the Lieutenant-Governor in the spring of the year, is creditable, and the Rája has made every effort to develop its natural resources, having spent large sums of money on iron foundries, but which so far, owing to the difficulty of carriage from the mines, have not proved a pecuniary success; the experiment, however, is one well worthy of every encouragement.

13. The *Chamba* State has continued during the year under the superintendence of Colonel Blair Reid. The revenue continues to show a small increase, and, after an expenditure of Rs. 60,000 on public works, a surplus of nearly Rs. 48,000 resulted. The survey of cultivated lands has well advanced, and will be completed in February next. The education of the young Rája, who is an intelligent child, has progressed satisfactorily; and the long-standing dispute with Mian Suchet Singh, half brother of the late Rája, has been virtually terminated by his acceptance of the arrears of his allowances sanctioned by the Supreme Government.

14. The Government have not found it advisable to place the Nawáb of *Pataudi* in charge of his State.

15. The Nawab of *Lohâru* is an intelligent and well-educated man; but his efforts to improve his State have brought him into financial difficulties. The territory of Loháru has natural difficulties to contend with, for it is almost entirely dependent on the rain-fall for its crops, and only obtains a good harvest once in 3 or 4 years.

16. THE FRONTIER.—The relations of the Punjab Government during the year with the tribes on the frontier must now be briefly noticed. Of any negotiations with Afghánistán and independent States to the north, the Punjab Government acting merely as the agents of the Government of India, no notice is required. Generally, the Punjab border from Hazára to Sind has, during the year under review, been orderly and peaceful, with one exception, which will be noted hereafter.

17. During the past year the relations with the Akazai tribe on the Hazára border have been most satisfactorily settled. In September 1875 the headmen visited the Deputy Commissioner of the Hazára district in Agror, and entered into agreements for the future. They surrendered all claim to the disputed lands of Shahtut, expressed regret for the past and pledged their faith to respect in future British territory and British subjects. Since that date they have kept their word, and not a single offence has been committed by any member of the tribe, some of whom have been entertained in service in the police.

18. The Hasanzai form another division of the Yusafzai tribe living on both sides of the Indus, on and in the immediate neighbour-

hood of the Black Mountain. With these, too, satisfactory, and it is to be hoped permanent, arrangements have been completed. In December of last year the headmen of the tribe came in to the Deputy Commissioner at Haripur, one party through the instrumentality of the Nawáb of Amb, and the other, and more important body, of their own free-will. Both parties agreed to respect British territory in future, and since that date no member of the tribe has committed any offence. Accidental circumstances favored the submission of both these tribes. An attack of the Hasanzai upon the Akazai induced the latter to come in while the inconvenience of their consequent isolation compelled the submission of the Hasanzai themselves.*

19. The year 1875 has seen the submission to the British Government of the Black Mountain and other tribes, Chagarzai, Hasanzai, Akazai, Tikri, Allai, and the Syads of Pariari, who, since 1868, have set the Government at defiance, and the arrangements made on this border have received the special commendation of Her Majesty's Secretary of State.

20. There have been no disturbances during the year on the Swát border, although the great age of the Akhund and the disputes regarding his succession have given rise to some disturbances in the country itself. The most prominent claimants to the succession are Mian Gul, son of the Akhund, and Sher Dil Khan, chief of the Ránazai, one of the most powerful of the Swat clans, whose claims are supported by a large number of the people.

21. The Uthman Khels who adjoin Swat, to the Afghan tribes of which they are allied, have given no trouble. In June 1875 all old cases against the tribe, all of a minor character, were settled, since which no cases of misconduct have occurred.

22. The powerful Afrídi tribe, one of the bravest and most turbulent on the border, inhabits the southern frontier of the Pesháwar and the northern frontier of the Kohát districts. Their numerous clans are much divided by feuds, and the action of one section is generally altogether independent of that of the others. The two sections which have given the most trouble in Pesháwar live, for the greater part of the year, in the neighbourhood of the Khaibar Pass. These are the Zakka Khels and the Kuki Khels, most inveterate and audacious robbers, whose depredations up to the very walls of Pesháwar, and even within the city and cantonments, have been notorious from the days of the Sikh occupation. During the past year attempts have been made, with very considerable success, to conciliate the Zakka Khels by inducing representatives of the

* Atta Muhammad Khan, the late Khan of Agror, on the immediate border, owing to whose intrigues many of the Hazára complications had arisen, died a month after these events, and was succeeded by his son, now a minor, who is being educated in the Abbottabad district school.

different clans to come into Peshâwar. This they have done, promising good behaviour for the future; and, during the past year the conduct of the clan has been fairly good. Engaging very little in trade of any kind, and possessing sufficient food in their own hills to support themselves, and being, moreover, difficult to attack, it must be expected that they will be for a long time to come more or less addicted to plunder, which has been from time immemorial the custom and pride of the Afrídi race. The Kuki Khels have, on the whole, been well behaved, the principal reason of this being that they are active traders, and it is their interest to remain on good terms with the Government. The last affair of any importance was on the 4th April 1875, when a police constable was wounded and 5 mules carried off by Kuki Khel robbers; but the whole of these were recovered. There are no other cases pending against this clan.

23. The only event of any importance on the Kohát border has been the closing of the Kohát Pass and the blockade of that section of the Afrídís responsible for its management. Negotiations towards the close of last year were opened with the Pass Afrídís for the repairing of the road through it, forming the direct communication between Kohát and Peshâwar. An option was given to the Pass men either to improve the road themselves or forego the allowances paid them for the use of it. The Sherakki clan of the tribe opposed the measure in so insolent a manner, insulting the messengers of the Deputy Commissioner, as to necessitate the closing of the road to British subjects, and further misconduct on the part of this section led to the blockade of the whole of the Pass Afrídís, as they were either unwilling or unable to coerce the refractory section. The blockade still continues; and two other sections, the Hasanzai and Asha Khels, it has been necessary to include in it. The institution of this blockade has, as a matter of course, led to some raiding and robbery in British territory; but these offences have been comparatively few and unimportant.

24. Some sections of the Orakzai tribe on the northern Kohát border have joined the Pass Afrídís in the present dispute; but the main body of the tribe have remained friendly, and the whole of the lower Kohát, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan frontier has been undisturbed.

25. The result of the arrangements made in Tánk, together with the acceptance of pass responsibility by the Bhittánni tribe who hold the lands at the mouths of the principal passes leading into the Mahsud country, has been to altogether change the character of the border during the past year. The Bannu frontier has been tranquil; and on the Tánk border the improvement has been still more marked. Previous to the changes effected in 1874-75 in the administration of Tánk, serious crime by the Mahsuds and Bhittánnís was matter of weekly or even more

frequent occurrence. The total number of offences for the past year amounts to only 18, in all of which cases full redress was obtained.

26. The state of the Dera Gházi Khan frontier, reaching from the Bozdárs on the north to the Bugtís on the border of Sind, has been comparatively undisturbed during the year, and all property of British subjects carried across the border has been recovered. Our relations with the chiefs of the trans-border tribes in the Dera Gházi Khan district are generally on a footing so amicable that little difficulty is experienced in obtaining restitution through them of property carried away into their territory, or its value. The estimated value of all such property, consisting chiefly of camels and bullocks, during the past year, was less than Rs. 4,000, or about a quarter of the aggregate of the preceding year, and the whole, as already stated, was recovered. Most of these petty thefts were committed on the Bozdár and Gurcháni border. No British subject was murdered by hillmen, and there were no raids properly so called. Upwards of a thousand head of cattle, stolen from Upper Sind by members of the Marri or Bugti tribes, were either restored to their owners, or an equivalent exacted from the offending tribe, through the District Officer of Dera Gházi Khan and his Assistant at Rájanpur, and the headmen of the Biluch tribes on the lower portion of the Dera Gházi Khan frontier; the assistance of the Mázari Chief, Imám Baksh Khan, being very conspicuous.

27. Only one event of the smallest importance occurred involving the violation of British territory. This was due to an inter-tribal dispute between the Khetráns on the one hand and the Bozdárs and Bugtís on the other. A large party of Khetráns entered British territory stealthily by night, and penetrated one of the Bozdár passes and plundered the first Bozdár village they reached, killing some of the occupants, returning after this outrage by the same road. Although this raid was committed in independent territory, yet the British territory had been violated by the Khetráns passing through it. They were intercepted on their return by our troops and militia, and compelled to disgorge their spoil, which was restored to the Bozdárs, and a fine was also imposed, which has been paid.

28. Of the tribes on the Dera Gházi Khan border the attitude has been altogether friendly to the British Government, such tribes only giving trouble by feuds among themselves in the independent hills.

29. The attitude of the Marrís and Bugtís towards the British Government has been equally satisfactory, and their headmen have given cordial assistance to Major Sandeman, the Deputy Commissioner, in his recent visits to Khelat territory.

30. The above *résumé* will show that the state of the Deraját border during the past year will bear favorable comparison with its condition in any previous year since the annexation of the Punjab.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

SURVEYS.—The total area surveyed and mapped in the Punjab and its Dependencies to the end of 1874-75 (as shown in Statement No. 7), with the cost per square mile, was as follows :—

	Area.	*Cost per square mile.*
	Square miles.	Rs. A. P.
Topographical Survey of Jhelum and Ráwlapindi districts, 1851-59 ...	10,555	20 5 1
Military reconnoissance of Hazára, 1847-49 ...	7,500	2 7 0
Revenue and Cantonment Surveys, topographically ...	23,602	12 4 4
Revenue Surveys, by villages ...	110,005	27 4 4

The area surveyed by the Grand Trigonometrical Survey is not included in the above, no details being available to this Government.

32. During 1875-76 two Revenue Survey parties were at work in the Province, *viz.*,—

1st or Dera Ismail Khan Survey, under Colonel H. C. Johnstone, C.B. ;

2nd or Gurgaon Survey, under Captain W. H. Wilkins.

Exclusive of 3,740 square miles of boundary survey prepared in advance, and 538 linear miles of levelling, the total out-turn of area completely surveyed during the year was 2,861 square miles, at an average cost of Rs. 50-8-10 per mile.

33. The 1st or Colonel Johnstone's party were employed, as in the previous year, in the frontier districts of Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu; and completed 1,951 square miles of interior, and 2,395 square miles of boundary, survey, as well as 538 linear miles of levelling in the Sind Ságar Doáb.

34. The 2nd or Captain Wilkins' party completed 200 square miles of interior survey in the Gurgaon district, and 710 square miles in the Rohtak district, or 910 square miles in all, in addition to 1,345 square miles of boundary survey in advance.

35. The survey of the Baháwalpur State, commenced in 1869-70, was brought to a close in 1874-75, and the party was broken up. The total area is as follows :—

	Square miles.
Village area	5,082
Desert	12,203
Total ...	17,285

36. SETTLEMENTS.—*Settlements in progress.*—During the year settlements were in progress in the following districts, 12 in number: Delhi, Gurgaon, Karnál, Rohtak, Jhelum, Mooltan, Jhang, Muzaffargarh, Dera Ismail Khan, Bannu, Pesháwar, Kohát. The first 3 settlements are under the control of the Commissioner of the Delhi Division; Rohtak is under the Commissioner of Hissar; the settlements of the Mooltan and Deraját Divisions are supervised by the Settlement Commissioner, to whose charge it has been proposed to transfer the control of the Kohát and Jhelum operations. The Pesháwar settlement has been completed, and the establishment withdrawn. The final report is expected at an early date.

37. The state of the settlements in progress at the close of the year was as follows :—

Delhi.—The measurements have been completed, but no assessment reports have as yet been submitted by the Financial Commissioner. The establishment is said to have been principally occupied in collecting statistics for these reports.

Gurgaon.—The amount of work here performed has been large. The first 4 stages of settlement operations are complete; that is to say, the boundaries have been demarcated and thakbasts filed, the preliminary statements of rights and holdings have been prepared, the measurements are finished, and the areas and field maps passed. The attestation of holdings is well in hand. The assessment reports of all 5 tahsíls have been submitted, 4 of them during the year under report.

Karnál.—The measurements have been completed, though the maps in 30 villages had still to be tested. No assessment report has yet been submitted. There have, however, been special causes of delay in this settlement, which was begun concurrently with those of Gurgaon and Delhi; the establishment was at first weak as compared with those of the settlement just referred to, and loss of time has been occasioned by the sole employment of the patwáris to the exclusion of amíns.

Rohtak.—The work here was commenced in August 1873, or about a year and a half after the settlements of the Delhi Division. The measurements were completed in all but 3 villages, the completion having been effected with reference to 299 villages in the year under report. The preliminary statements still remained to be prepared in 17 out of 513 villages. The demarcation of boundaries was previously noted. Attestation has been commenced, and it is anticipated that the assessment report of the Jhajjar tahsíl will be submitted shortly.

Jhelum.—Operations began in January 1875, and the progress made has been very rapid. The preliminary statements have been prepared in 829 villages out of 975; measurements have been completed in 646, and areas and field maps passed in 141. It is probable that the assessment of the Talagang tahsíl will be the first to be reported.

Mooltan.—This settlement began in April 1873. The first 3 stages of work have been completed and the papers of nearly half the villages in the district attested. The assessment report of the Sarai Siddhu tahsíl has been furnished; the outturn of the year has been good.

Jhang.—Work was taken in hand in October 1874. The first 3 stages have nearly been brought to a close with creditable speed, especially as the alluvion and diluvion business in this district is heavy; besides this the areas and field maps of 313 villages were passed, and other stages entered upon.

Muzaffargarh.—Here as in Mooltan the first 3 stages are over; the areas and field maps of 568 villages have been passed, and attestation finished in 32 villages. More rapid progress would have been made in attestation had not the extensive clearance of canals occupied much of the time of the people. A comprehensive report by the Settlement Officer on the rakhs of the district has been submitted during the year.

Dera Ismail Khan.—In this settlement also, which began in February 1872, the first 3 stages are complete. The areas and field maps of all but 30 villages have been passed and attestation has been finished in all but 55 villages. The waste lands in the Bhakkar Thal have been demarcated. The assessment reports of the Bhakkar and Dera Ismail Khan tahsíls were furnished.

Bannu.—Operations were undertaken in March 1872. The work done during the year consisted chiefly of attestation and assessment. The former process has been completed in 283 out of 645 villages. The assessment reports of the Isa Khel and Marwat parganas were disposed of.

Kohát.—Here again the first 3 stages have reached conclusion. The areas and field maps of 69 villages have been passed and attestation finished in 47 villages. The Settlement Officer passed the greater portion of his time in Peshâwar to finish off the miscellaneous work which was there remaining.

Minor Settlements.—In addition to the above there were 2 small settlements of minor importance. In the first of these, that of Rai Dalíp Singh's jágír in the Kulu sub-division, the measurements were brought to a close. The settlement of the town lands of Amritsar Khas, which is the second of those referred to, was completed.

38. *Final Reports.*—The orders of Government were passed on the final report of the Hazára settlement; that of Dera Gházi Khan is in the press. The revision of the record of rights in the Una circle of the Hoshiárpur district received the sanction of Government early in 1876; and since the compilation of the revenue report by the Financial Commissioner, final sanction has been accorded by His Honor to the revision of the record of rights in the Shahpur Kandi circle of the Gurdáspur district, and to the settlements of the Muktsar and Mamdot ilákas in the Ferozepur district.

39. *Cost of Settlements in progress.*—The subjoined table shows the expenditure on each of the settlements now in progress up to the close of 1875-76 :—

District.	Settlement when commenced.	Total expenditure from imperial revenue.
		Rs.
Delhi ...	January 1872.	2,31,566
Gurgaon ...	February 1872.	2,41,789
Karnál ...	January 1872.	1,21,111
Rohtak ...	August 1873.	1,44,714
Jhelum ...	January 1875.	1,17,147
Mooltan ...	April 1873.	2,09,108
Jhang ...	October 1874.	1,11,513
Muzaffargarh ...	January 1873.	1,54,960
Dera Ismail Khan ...	February 1872.	2,70,233
Bannu ...	March 1872.	2,57,659
Kohát ...	December 1874.	43,506
		Total ... 19,03,306

40. *Fiscal results of Settlements.*—The proper method of estimating the fiscal results of the revisions of settlement which have been brought to completion throughout the Province is to set against the total expenditure the net annual returns which are consequent on the enhancement of demand everywhere visible in the settlements of more recent date. In the net annual returns the water advantage rate levied in the Amritsar, Gurdáspur and Lahore districts should be credited, inasmuch as this rate takes the place of that portion of the old demand which was due to canal irrigation; progressive assessments should be taken into account, and in the Montgomery district the effect of the fluctuating differential crop rates upon the area irrigated should be kept in view. Up to the close of 1874-75 the total expenditure had been Rs. 25,47,923. During 1875-76 the expenditure was Rs. 8,10,540,—thus raising the total to Rs. 33,58,468. The net receipts due to enhancement of demand up to the close of 1874-75 were Rs. 4,76,726. And the account for the year under report is as follows:—

District.	*Cause.*	*Increase.* Rs.	*Decrease.* Rs.
Amritsar ...	By reduced settlement demand	...	45,159
	Water advantage revenue ...	64,713	
	Progressive jamás ...	11,603	
Siálkot ...	By reduced settlement demand	...	25,452
	Progressive jamás ...	12,651	
Gurdáspur ...	By reduced settlement demand	...	88,170
	Water advantage revenue ...	23,994	
	Progressive jamás ...	6,550	
Lahore ...	Enhanced settlement demand ...	73,511	
	Water advantage revenue ...	80,731	
	Progressive jamás ...	3,267	
Gujránwála...	Enhanced settlement demand...	20,558	
Gujrát ...	Enhanced settlement demand ...	30,352	
Montgomery	Reduction of fixed demand	...	4,418
	Fluctuating assessment ...	61,593	
Dera Ismail Khan ...	Enhanced settlement demand ...	19,617*	
Dera Gházi Khan ...	Enhanced settlement demand ...	41,752	
Pesháwar ...	Enhanced settlement demand ...	61,156	
Hazára ...	Enhanced settlement demand ...	73,915	
	Total	5,85,963	1,63,199
		—1,63,199	
Total net receipts for 1875-76		4,22,764	

* This item is doubtful, but its retention or rejection will not materially affect the general result.

If the net receipts for this year be added to the previous net receipts, the total returns due to settlement operations up to the close of 1875-76 are Rs. 8,99,490. It will thus be seen that the increase due solely to revisions of settlement reached during 1875-76 nearly the same amount as represents the total increase due to the same cause for the whole period from the commencement of revisions of settlement in 1861-62 to the end of 1874-75; and whereas the amount paid to Government represented at the close of 1874-75 less than 19 per cent. of the total outlay on settlement operations, by the close of 1875-76 it had amounted to more than 26 per cent. on the outlay. If in future years the same account of debit and credit is made, it will be found that in course of time the whole outlay will be much more than recovered, for the increase has now begun to come in at the rate of more than Rs. 4,00,000 per annum, and as the new assessments of the various sub-divisions under settlement are announced, it is probable that this rate will increase rather than diminish. In fact, the recent settlements may now be said to be turning the scale, and making settlement operations which involved at first a considerable loss to Government, profitable.

41. *Judicial business of the Settlement Courts.*—The number of original judicial cases disposed of in the various settlement courts during 1875-76 was as follows :—

Suits for rights in land	6,366
Rent suits and suits under the Punjab Tenancy Act,	1,908
Total ...	8,274

The number of judicial appeals from the decisions of settlement courts disposed of during the year was 1,202; of these 314 were rejected at first hearing, 73 cases were remanded for retrial, 220 were decided in favor of the appellant and 595 in favor of the respondent.

42. *General Remarks.*—It will be seen from the foregoing summary that in all the districts where settlements are still in progress measurements are practically complete, except in Jhelum, where 329 villages remain, whilst in Jhang and Karnál there is a balance of 54 and 30 respectively. Everywhere except in Karnál some progress has been made in passing areas; attestation has begun in Delhi, Gurgaon, Mooltan, Muzuffargarh, Bannu and Kohát, whilst in Dera Ismail Khan it is nearly finished; lastly, assessments have been reported for one or more tahsíls in Gurgaon, Mooltan, Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu. Final sanction was accorded to the first set of revised settlements, including the

districts of Lahore, Gujrát, Gujránwála, Amritsar, Siálkot and Gurdáspur in 1871-72; and it will be observed that the present set of settlements, which for the most part began about the time the first set ended, are now in an advanced stage. The Financial Commissioner anticipates* that the settlements of the Delhi Division will be completed in March 1878; those of Rohtak, Mooltan, Muzaffargarh, Dera Ismail Khan, Kohát and Bannu in October of the same year; Jhang in October 1879, and Jhelum in March 1880; and in addition to the final and assessment reports recently submitted, he expects to forward for the orders of Government no less than 8 final reports and 28 assessment reports between the present time and the end of 1879. The districts in which the term of settlement shortly expires are the following:—

District.		*Date of expiry of term.*
Sirsa	...	1876
Part of Karnál	...	1880
Umballa	...	1880
Ráwalpindi	...	1880
Jullundur	...	1881
Hissar	...	1883
Hoshiárpur	...	1882
Kángra	...	1881
Shahpur	...	1881
Part of Fírozpur	...	1884

As the settlement of Sirsa has expired during the year, it has been decided that the revenue survey of this district will be instituted when that of Rohtak is complete.

43. LAND TENURES.—The character of the various tenures under which land is held in the Punjab and its Dependencies was described at length in paragraphs 27 to 44 of the Report for 1872-73, and need not be repeated in this place. But during the past year statistics were collected in reference to the different classes of tenure, under the orders of the Financial Commissioner, and have been duly tabulated in his office, according to the forms originally prescribed by the Calcutta Statistical Committee, slightly modified, with the sanction of the Government of India, to adapt them to the circumstances of the Province. The general results are given in Appendices Nos. 7A and 7B, the first showing the several tenures held direct from the Government, and the second the classes of tenants not holding direct from the Government.

44. Of the proprietary tenures, the following is a summary :—

	No.	Area in Acres.
Zamindári estates held by individuals or families ...	1,695	2,690,994
Village communities paying in common ...	3,392	2,778,920
Village communities divided upon ancestral or customary shares subject to the law of inheritance ...	4,088	4,600,559
Village communities in which possession is the measure of the right in all lands ...	8,568	15,036,573
Village communities in which the lands are held partly in severalty and partly in common ...	16,972	25,861,787
Grantees or lessees of the British Government ...	1,584	1,772,342
Landholders who have redeemed the revenue ...	63	51,001
Purchasers of Government waste land ...	64	17,078
Government waste unassigned ...	...	10,216,872
Total ...	37,659	63,026,126

Taking the entire area of the Province at 65,283,000 acres, it appears from the above that 81 per cent. of the land, divided into 37,659 tenures, is held in proprietary right, and that 16 per cent. is unassigned Government waste; the remainder, or 3 per cent., is the area included in municipalities, not shown in these returns.

45. As regards tenants the following is the classification :—

		Number.	Average Area of each Holding. A.	R.	P.
Tenants with occupancy rights	Paying in cash ...	369,849	5	3	13
	Paying in kind ...	142,221	8	1	4
Tenants holding conditionally	... ...	28,417	6	2	17
Tenants at will	Paying in cash ...	570,352	5	4	10
	Paying in kind ...	526,238	7	0	5
Holders of service grants, cultivating the land so held ...		40,409	1	3	2
Total ...		1,677,486	6	0	4

From these figures the following facts may be deduced: Of the total area of the Province 16 per cent., and of the cultivated area 44 per cent., is held by tenants. This bears out the statement which has often been made that the land is held largely by cultivating proprietors, a point which greatly affects all questions of revenue administration, and which deserves prominent notice. The number of tenants with rights of occupancy amounts to 30 per cent. of the total number; of these tenants with occupancy rights 78 per cent. pay rent in cash, and 22 per cent. in kind, while 52 per cent. only of tenants at will pay cash rates, and 48 per cent. pay in kind. The average area of the holdings of tenants who pay in cash is a little more than 5 acres, that of tenants paying in kind is larger.

46. WORKING OF THE PUNJAB TENANCY ACT.—The following table shows the number of suits disposed of under the Tenancy Act during the year under report, as well as the working of the Act in the interests of landlords and tenants respectively :—

			In Districts under Settlement.	In other Districts.	TOTAL SUITS.
Suits regarding rights of occupancy.					
By landlords,	under Section 6	...	112	148	260
By tenants	under Section 5	...	674	684	1,358
	under Section 8	...	64	166	230
Suits regarding rent—					
By landlords	for enhancement, under Sections 10 and 11		41	480	521
	for arrears, under Section 15	...	...	7	7
By tenants	for abatement, under Section 14	...	2	19	21
Suits regarding ejectment—					
By landlords,	under Section 19, Clause 1	...	8	94	102
	under Section 19, Clause 2	...	...	33	33
	under Section 20	...	453	649	1,102
By tenants	under Section 25	...	274	124	398
	under Section 26	...	222	227	449
Other suits		...	43	20	63
	Total in 1875-76	...	1,893	2,651	4,544
	Total in 1874-75	...	2,099	2,140	4,239
	Total in 1873-74	...	2,750	1,858	4,608

These figures show that the number of cases referred to the courts for decision under Act XXVIII. of 1868, though greater in 1875-76 than in the previous year, was still not large, and was less than in 1873-74; further that, while the aggregate number of suits brought on the revenue side in districts under settlement is rapidly decreasing, there is an almost corresponding increase in the number of suits decided by the ordinary civil courts in districts not under settlement. The increase in the year under report is entirely in suits brought by landlords against tenants; in the suits brought by tenants against landlords, there is a considerable decrease. Suits by landlords have increased by one-third; those by tenants have decreased by one-fifth. As regards the former, the increase is chiefly in the suits for enhancement of rent of tenants with

occupancy rights, and for the ejectment of tenants without such rights; as to the latter the decrease is in suits for establishment of rights of occupancy, and to resist ejectments. On the whole, and excepting in minor points, which are under consideration, the Punjab Tenancy Act continues to work smoothly and well.

47. GOVERNMENT ESTATES.—Maintaining the division observed in previous reports, these estates are of two classes—(1) those of which the Government is the proprietor, and—(2) those in which the Government collects the revenue direct from the cultivators instead of from the actual proprietors, commonly known as "Khám Estates."

48. As regards Government Estates proper, the statistics regarding which were carefully revised during the year under report, it appears that, excluding lands occupied for canals, railways, roads and other such public purposes, but including tracts under the control of the Forest Department, and wastes preserved for military purposes, there were, on the 31st March 1876, 419 such estates comprising an aggregate area of 10,499,926 acres, of which 121,184 acres, or about one-ninth only, were cultivated, while 2,287,855 acres more were available for lease or sale. The income derived from these estates in 1875-76 was as follows:—

Leases of spontaneous products	...	3,38,217
Leases for cultivation ...	...	83,950
Other income (chiefly grazing dues)	...	2,55,681
Total	...	6,82,848

or Rs. 7,425 more than in the previous year.

49. Of estates held *khám, i. e.*, under direct management, there were 89, or 5 more than in the previous year, the bulk of which were in the Dera Ismail Khan district, and most of these will, it is expected, be restored to proprietors on the concluding of the settlement operations now in progress in that district. The average collections in previous years was Rs. 60,898; in 1875-76 the net collections, after deduction for expenses and remissions, amounted to Rs. 51,204.

50. WARDS' ESTATES.—The number of estates under the Court of Wards increased from 31 in 1874 to 38 in 1875; the management of 10 new estates was undertaken during the latter year, the most important of which were the Mamdot estate in the Ferozepore district, with a rent-roll exceeding Rs. 73,000 per annum, and the estate of Pandit Narindar Náth, heir to the late Diwán Baijnáth, in the Lahore district. There has in consequence been a considerable increase in the income of the estates under control, which was only Rs. 2,63,922 in the previous year,

and rose in the year under report to Rs. 4,29,570, as per following detail:—

		Rs.
Land revenue in cash	...	2,04,175
Ditto in kind	...	40,946
Interest on Government securities	...	14,775
Rent from tenants	...	54,656
Do. on houses	...	5,861
Other income	...	1,09,153
Total	...	4,29,570

51. The total expenditure of the year, exclusive of sums spent in clearing off encumbrances and sums invested in Government Securities, amounted to Rs. 2,68,186, or 62 per cent. of the income, and was distributed under the following heads:—

		Rs.
Government revenue	...	41,283
Management	...	36,697
Personal expenses, ordinary	...	69,925
Ditto special	...	9,852
Law expenses	...	1,178
Education	...	10,195
Wards' rate	...	4,130
Miscellaneous	...	94,926
Total	...	2,68,186

In addition to the above, investments were made, aggregating Rs. 90,975, or 21 per cent. of the whole income; and debts were paid off to the extent of Rs. 43,263. The management of the year generally has been efficient, and the estates on the whole are thriving and prosperous.

52. TRANSFERS OF LAND.—Statistics on this important subject, which has of late years attracted considerable attention in this Province, and which was treated of at some length in the two last reports, will be found in the prescribed form in Appendix No. 9; but the information there given is rather meagre, and that statement has been supplemented by three others compiled in the office of the Financial Commissioner, showing—

1st.—The amount of land sold during the year;

2nd.—The amount mortgaged and redeemed from mortgage; and

3rd.—The amount held in mortgage, whether with or without possession, at the close of the year.

The leading figures of these valuable statistics will here be incorporated.

53. *Sales.*—The following table shows the number of sales of land, the area parted with, its annual *jamā* (that is to say, the Government revenue assessed on it) and its selling price, during the year under review :—

	To Agriculturists.	To Non-Agriculturists.	Total.
Number of sales	3,999	2,601	6,600
Total area sold ... ... Acres.	51,910	37,392	89,302
Government Revenue assessed thereon ... Rs.	31,820	24,333	56,153
Amount for which sold ... ... "	9,71,217	8,02,178	17,73,395
Average selling price per acre ... ... "	19	21	20

From this table it appears that there were 6,600 sales in 1875-76 against 5,952 in the previous year, the area changing hands being 89,320 and 79,750 acres respectively; of the area transferred, 58 per cent. went to agriculturists and 42 to non-agriculturists. The proportion sold under pressure of debt was 76 per cent.; but it is remarkable that a much larger area was parted with under these circumstances to agriculturists than to non-agriculturists, while of sales without such pressure, nearly one-half were to non-agriculturists. The price of lands thus disposed of is best compared by taking the number of years' purchase of the *jama* thus :—

		No. of years' purchase of Government demand.
For sales under pressure of debt	to agriculturists ...	33·3
	to non-agriculturists ...	32·9
For sales under no such pressure	to agriculturists ...	21·7
	to non-agriculturists ...	33·1

That is to say, the prices realized for land transferred to agriculturists under no pressure were not so high by 11 per cent. as those of lands sold to non-agriculturists under similar circumstances, or sold under pressure of debt. On the whole sales effected, the price realized was equal to 30 years' purchase of the Government demand, and Rs. 20 per acre; in 1874-75 the sales fetched 29·4 years' purchase of the *jama* and Rs. 19 per acre. The area sold was 10·7 per cent. in excess of 1874-75, but only 3 per cent. greater than the average of the 6 previous years; and is a little less than ·004 of the whole cultivated area of the

Province, and·0014 of the whole assessable area; while the assessment of lands sold represents less than ·003 of the total *jama,* including jágír lands. This rate of transfers might continue for 83 years before one-fourth of the land in the Province exchanged hands.

54. *Mortgages.*—The area of land held in mortgage during the past 2 years was as follows:—

		Acres.
At close of 1873-74	...	1,314,147
Add mortgaged in 1874-75	...	180,110
Deduct redeemed in 1874-75	...	35,712
At close of 1874-75	...	1,458,545
Add mortgaged in 1875-76	...	203,826
Deduct redeemed in 1875-76	...	70,415
At close of 1875-76	...	1,591,956

55. The details for 1875-76 are as follows:—

	Lands Mortgaged.			Lands redeemed from Mortgage.		
	To Agriculturits.	To Non-Agriculturists.	Total.	From Agriculturists.	From Non-Agriculturists.	Total.
Number of cases ...	8,048	8,998	17,046	1,817	1,396	3,213
Area in acres ...	71,145	1,32,681	2,03,826	16,625	53,790	70,415
Government annual demand, Rs.	6,2568	1,19,468	1,82,036	18,016	26,549	44,565
Amount for which mortgaged „	12,57,978	19,94,271	32,52,249	2,30,896	2,39,498	4,70,394
Average per acre ... „	17	15	16	14	4	6

Of the land mortgaged during the year, 186,950 acres were on account of debt, and 16,876 acres for the purpose of raising money for agricultural improvements; the average amount raised was Rs. 16 per acre, as in the previous year. The area redeemed has risen from 35,712 acres in 1874-75 to 70,415 in 1875-76; and as regards redemption of lands mortgaged to non-agriculturists, the area has increased from 19,608 to 53,790 acres.

56. The general prosperity of the agricultural community of late years may be gauged by the remarkable increase in the value of land. In 1864-65 the average selling price was Rs. 5-8-0 per acre; in 1869-70 it had risen to Rs. 10-12-0 per acre; during the succeeding 4 years the average varied from Rs. 14 to Rs. 16 per acre; in 1874-75 it had risen to Rs. 19; and in the year under report to Rs. 20 per acre; so that in the last 6 years the value of land has nearly doubled, and in the last 12 years quadrupled.

57. The foregoing statistics confirm the Lieutenant-Governor in the view heretofore expressed, that there is nothing to cause alarm or anxiety in the extent to which or the manner in which land is being sold or mortgaged in the Province; and the following remarks of the Financial Commissioner on the subject have His Honor's general concurrence :—

"After taking into consideration all the facts bearing on this important question, there is nothing to show that these transfers are to any extent brought about in consequence of the pressure of the Government demand; while it is clear that the prices paid are rising largely. That sales and mortgages take place to a large extent is not to be doubted. It is desirable that the land-holders should, if possible, retain their lands and should prosper. A large proportion of them do prosper, and no one who compares the condition of the village proprietors now with what it was 24 years ago can doubt that a large increase of general prosperity has occurred. The comfortable and well-to-do keep out of sight; the thriftless and indebted are constantly claiming notice; what proportion the former bear to the latter we do not know, but it is not by any means certain that the facts hitherto ascertained are sufficient to warrant interference by the Legislature to restrict the transfer of land. Light assessments and a peaceful rule have caused a great increase in the comfort and general ease of the people, and there are grave objections to contracting the liberty under which this prosperity has occurred by placing the whole agricultural population in a state of tutelage for the fault of that section of it which are unable to take advantage of their improved circumstances, until and unless the necessity for such a course becomes absolute."

58. Land Revenue.—*Assessments.*—The demand on account of land regularly brought on the revenue roll has increased (*vide* Appendix

No. 10) from Rs. 1,91,37,849 in 1874-75 to Rs. 1,92,06,037 in 1875-76, an increase of Rs. 68,190, of which the following is the detail :—

	Increase.	Decrease.	Net Increase or Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lapses or grants of revenue-free estates ...	82,714	61,584	+21,130
Revision of assessments ...	47,218	14,166	+33,052
Alluvion and diluvion ...	67,800	72,793	—4,993
Lands released or occupied by Government ...	32	5,099	—5,067
Assessment of wastes ...	3,166	...	+3,166
Progressive assessments ...	21,066	...	+21,066
Other items ...	398	562	—164
Total ...	2,22,394	1,54,204	+68,190

The increase is due partly to the inclusion in the rent roll of the income of the Mánimájra estate in the Umballa district, which lapsed in 1874, and on which account there is a corresponding diminution under the head *Miscellaneous, Land Revenue* and partly to the effects of settlement operations.

59. *Collections.*—Notwithstanding the above noticed increase in the demand, calamities of season and heavy losses from diluvion have had their effect in diminishing the collections of the year 1875-76, which, compared with the previous year, were as follows :—

	1874-75	1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.
Regular Land Revenue ...	1,90,18,117	1,90,12,019
Tribute ...	2,80,465	2,80,465
Miscellaneous ...	9,94,438	9,94,258
Total ...	2,02,93,020	2,02,86,742

60. The collections on account of *Regular Land Revenue* for 1875-76 amounted to Rs. 1,89,70,572, or 98·7 per cent. of the demand, against 99·1 per cent. in the previous year. Rupees 41,447 were also collected during 1875-76 on account of balances of previous years. It is satisfactory to find that in the Hazára and Dera Ghází Khan districts, where the new settlements have now been in operation for nearly 3 years, the enhanced assessments continue to be collected with great ease. In the Hazára district Rs. 555 only remained uncollected at the close of the year, and in Dera Ghází Khan the collections amounted to 99·5 per cent. of the demand.

61. The heading of *Tribute* calls for no remark; the demand is a fixed one and was realized in full.

62. The gross collections under the head of *Miscellaneous Land Revenue* were nearly the same as in the previous year, the details being as follows :—

	1874-75.	1875-76.	Increase or Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Fluctuating revenue, *viz.*, from lands summarily assessed and not brought on the revenue roll ...	2,14,384	1,58,145	—56,239
Water advantage revenue ...	1,58,674	2,31,065	+72,391
Grazing dues ...	4,48,599	4,27,720	—20,879
Sale proceeds of fuel ...	59,683	50,812	—8,871
Leases of gardens and groves ...	10,833	11,213	+380
Tax on manufacture of saltpetre ...	5,833	4,803	—1,030
Do. on barilla ...	15,599	17,989	+2,390
Do. on fisheries ...	10,093	8,975	—1,118
Miscellaneous items ...	45,097	55,538	+10,441
	9,68,795	9,66,260	—2,535
Add collections on account of previous years ...	25,643	27,998	+2,355
Total ...	9,94,438	9,94,258	—180

The decrease under fluctuating revenue has already been explained by the transfer of the Mánimájra estate from this head to the regular rent roll; the increase under water advantage revenue is nominal to the extent of Rs. 61,593, the income derived from canal irrigation in the Montgomery district being shown for the first time under this head. The loss on grazing dues is all in the Mooltan division; the present system of granting grazing leases is said to be unsatisfactory, and the subject is under special enquiry. The decrease in sale of fuel is nominal, and results from the transfer of certain fuel tracts in the Dera Gházi Khan district to the Forest Department.

63. *Balances.*—The outstanding balances at the close of 1875-76 were as follows :—

	Rs.
Regular Land Revenue of years prior to 1875-76	29,041
Ditto Ditto of the year 1875-76 ...	2,35,467
Miscellaneous Land Revenue ...	53,408
	3,17,916

Of the balances of 1875-76, Rs. 84,958 were recorded as nominal, Rs. 6,022 as irrecoverable, Rs. 71,084 as doubtful, and

Rs. 73,403 as in train of liquidation. More than one-half of the nominal balance is outstanding in the Mooltan Division, and is due to losses from diluvion which have not yet been adjusted in the rent roll, and to remissions rendered necessary by the drying up of the Sardárwáh Canal in the Mooltan district and failure of irrigation in the Muzaffargarh district. Of the sum shown as doubtful, more than half has since been struck off as irrecoverable in the Delhi Division. The balances in train of liquidation are in Pesháwar, and in the divisions of Delhi and Mooltan. The Pesháwar balances are due to a partial failure of the Indian corn and cotton crops; the others to the disastrous floods of last autumn, which have necessitated heavy suspensions.

64. Good progress has been made during the year under report in clearing off balances of former years. These balances have decreased in Pesháwar from Rs. 56,841 to Rs. 6,812. In Sirsa, a small sum of Rs. 768 only now remains of the heavy balances which have weighed on that district for so many years.

65. The following table shows the amount of land revenue, including tribute, service commutation and miscellaneous items, collected in the Punjab and its dependencies during the past six years :—

YEAR.	Regular Land Revenue.	Tribute.	Miscellaneous Land Revenue.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1870-71 ...	1,86,20,928	2,74,631	11,57,193	2,00,52,752
1871-72 ...	1,85,93,692	2,86,299	11,16,228	1,99,96,219
1872-73 ...	1,88,65,063	2,80,465	12,34,663	2,03,80,191
1873-74 ...	1,88,60,280	2,80,465	10,76,606	2,02,17,351
1874-75 ...	1,90,18,117	2,80,465	9,94,438	2,02,93,020
1875-76 ...	1,90,12,019	2,80,465	9,94,258	2,02,86,742

There has accordingly been a permanent increase of the land revenue during these six years of upwards of 2 lakhs of rupees per annum. The total collections of 1872-73 were swelled (1) by the falling in of revenue-free grants to the amount of about Rs. 1,30,000; (2) by revision of assessments, causing an increase of about Rs. 70,000; and (3) by the collection of heavy balances of previous years. The decrease observable under Miscellaneous Land Revenue since 1872-73 results simply from the transfer of items from this head to that of Regular Land Revenue.

66. *Land Revenue Assignments.*—The total area of land in the Punjab and its dependencies at the close of 1875-76, of which the revenue is assigned to individuals and institutions, was 5,253,598 acres, and the value of the revenue assigned was Rs. 29,87,272 per annum, divided amongst 143,071 holders ; the following is the detail :

	Area. Acres.	Assessment. Rs.
In perpetuity ...	3,284,876	17,72,897
For one life ...	1,383,060	7,91,204
For more than one life ...	247,049	1,59,382
During maintenance of institution ...	240,382	1,85,882
Pending report or orders of Government ...	98,231	77,907
Total ...	5,253,598	29,87,272

67. *Working of the Land Acquisition Act.*—The provisions of Act X. of 1870, and the subsidiary rules made by Government in connection therewith, are reported to work satisfactorily, and to be sufficient to enable the Government to acquire land for public purposes at a moderate cost. The total area taken up for such purposes during the year under review was 4,769 acres, of which 2,388 were for canals, 1,127 for railways, and the remainder for roads and for other purposes. This land was obtained at a cost of Rs. 2,03,250, or rather more than Rs. 42½ per acre. In the previous year the average cost per acre was rather less than Rs. 27-8-0. The following statement shows the extent to which each of the three recognized processes for determining compensation was employed, and the cost of acquisition under each process, during the past three years:—

Process.	Area taken up in Acres.			Rate per Acre in Rupees.		
	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
By private negotiation ...	2,496	3,220	1,756	38	25	52
By collector's award ...	2,772	1,280	2,943	55	32	38
By award of court ...	...	...	70	...	...	19

This shows that the Land Acquisition Act was more freely resorted to during the year under report than in either of the two preceding years. It also shows that a higher rate of compensation was paid in 1875-76 for lands taken up by private negotiation than for land taken up under the Act; but this result is accidental, and is due to the

more valuable lands, especially those taken up for roads and State Railways, having in the year in question been acquired by private arrangement with the owners.

68. *Working of the Land Improvement Act.*—It was observed in last year's report that there had been a remarkable decrease in the amount of advances made to agriculturists under the provisions of Act XXVI. of 1871, and that a special enquiry was being made upon the subject. A full report has recently been submitted by the Financial Commissioner, and it may be interesting to note the result of his investigations, especially as they extend over 8 years and thus offer a comparison between the system which has followed the enactment of the Land Improvement Act and that which was previously in force. Excluding the amounts advanced for the purchase of cattle and seed, the total number and value of the advances for each of the 8 years in question stand thus:—

	Number.	*Amount.*
		Rs.
In 1867-68	... 335	58,470
1868-69	... 1,499	2,32,591
1869-70	... 1,336	2,30,838
1870-71	... 396	82,612
1871-72	... 597	1,22,668
1872-73	... 608	1,19,636
1873-74	... 355	67,402
1874-75	... 364	69,694
Total	... 5,490	9,83,911

69. It thus appears that the greatest demands for assistance were made in the years 1868-69 and 1869-70. It must be remembered, however, that these years were years of famine and distress, in which (especially in the Delhi and Hissar divisions) exceptional assistance was required. The statistics of these years are, therefore, perhaps more interesting as showing to what extent the demand for advances may rise under exceptional circumstances than useful for purpose of comparison with years of average prosperity. By the year 1870-71, however, the distress caused by the famine of 1868-69 had for the most part passed away. In 1870-71 Rs. 82,612 were distributed in 396 advances, and these figures may probably be considered as fairly representing the normal demand of the Province at that time under the rules then in force. The year 1871-72 was also a year of average prosperity. The demand for advances in that year increased largely. Towards the end of 1871 was passed the Land Improvement Act XXVI. of 1871. No change, however, was introduced until the following year. Towards the close

of the year 1872-73 the new system was formally introduced. In November 1872 rules under Act XXVI. of 1871 were issued by Government, and in the following January a circular of subsidiary instructions was issued by the Financial Commissioner and attention was drawn to the main points of difference between the new system and the one which it had superseded. The figures for the year 1872-73 show a slight decrease on those of the previous year. The decrease was most marked in the districts of the Delhi Division, where settlements were in progress. The change of system probably contributed to the check which is first observable in the year 1872-73, but to what extent it is difficult to form an opinion. The full effect of the introduction of the new rules did not appear till the next year. In 1873-74 the demand for advances fell lower than it had been in any year since 1867-68, being only little more than one-half of what it was in the preceding year. The next year (1874-75) was characterized by a slight increase both in the number of applications and the amount applied for. The general increase for the Province was, however, entirely due to a marked increase in the demands of the Gurgaon, Montgomery, Dera Ismail Khan, and Hazára districts. Excluding these districts, there was a decrease of 91 in the number, and of Rs. 20,822 in the amount advanced for the rest of the Province. The 5,490 advances made during the period from April 1867 to March 1875 averaged a little less than Rs. 180 each. Only 2 per cent. of the whole number of advances exceeded Rs. 500; 63 per cent. were under Rs. 200, and 35 per cent. ranged between Rs. 200 and Rs. 500. The proportion between the different grades of value does not appear to have been materially affected by the introduction of the new system. On the whole, it would appear that the introduction of the new rules framed under the provisions of Act XXVI. of 1871 resulted in an immediate and marked falling off in the demand for advances of all kinds which has been continuous as regards the larger portion of the Province. One main point of difference between the old rules and those now in force consists in a more elaborate preliminary enquiry being required, which has to be conducted by an officer not lower in rank than a Tahsíldár. The Financial Commissioner considers it more than probable that the trouble of inspecting and reporting upon each work induces Tahsíldárs to discourage application for advances. The amendment of the rules is under consideration.

70. The year 1875-76 has been marked by an increase in the demand for these loans. In 1874-75 the total sum advanced, including the amounts taken for seed and cattle, was Rs. 74,359; in 1875-76 Rs. 1,20,373 were advanced, or Rs. 46,014 in excess of the previous year. The largest advances were taken in the districts of Sirsa, Jullundur, Siálkot, Ferozepore, Ráwalpindi, Muzaffargarh, Pesháwar and Hazára, in each of which the total amount advanced exceeded Rs. 5,000. There has been no demand for advances during the past two years in the Hissar, Simla,

Shahpur and Bannu districts, and the demand continues very small in Umballa, Ludhiána, Hoshiárpur, Gurdáspur, Gujránwála, Jhelum and Mooltan. Of the total sum of Rs. 1,01,444, which became due previous to the commencement of or during the course of the year, a balance of Rs. 14,049 only remained uncollected at its close, of which Rs. 8,476 were the overdue balances of former years outstanding in the Sirsa district alone. During the course of the year 21,990 of these old Sirsa balances were cleared off, and it was confidently expected that the whole remaining balance would be paid from the spring crop of 1875-76. The detail of the works which were completed and under construction during the year is as follows :—

WORKS.	Number completed.	Number commenced.
Wells ...	320	361
Canals ...	8	7
Embankments (bands) ...	26	13

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

COURSE OF LEGISLATION.—During 1875-76 three Acts, having exclusive reference to the Punjab, were passed by the Legislative Council, *viz* :—

(1).—The Punjab Judicial Administration Act, No. XIV. of 1875, the object of which was to enable the Lieutenant-Governor to confer the necessary powers on Judicial Assistants and Munsiffs, offices created under the scheme which was introduced into the Punjab during the year under report (as noticed further on) for strengthening the judicial agency of the Province.

(2).—The Punjab Laws Amendment Act, No. XV. of 1875, the object of which was to place on a legal basis the existing system in regard to the position of village chaukidárs, and to the police duties of village headmen.

(3).—An Act (No. XIX. of 1875) to provide an appeal from certain decrees of the Chief Court of the Punjab and for other purposes. The Act regulating this Court, IV. of 1866, made no provision for an appeal from a decree made by a single Judge in the exercise of original civil jurisdiction; so that an appeal from such decree could only go to the Privy Council, at a waste of much time and money. The present Act authorises an appeal in such cases to a bench of two Judges of the same Court.

72. Besides the above, the Acts marginally detailed were passed during the year applicable to the Punjab in common with the rest of India : these need no particular notice in this place.

No. XVI. of 1875, Tariff.
No. XVIII. of 1875, Law Reports.
No. I. of 1876, Telegraph.
No. V. of 1876, Reformatory Schools.
No. VIII. of 1876, Native Passenger Ships.
No. IX. of 1876, Native Coinage.

73. Amongst Rules made by the Local Government during the year, under authority given by Acts of the Legislature, may be enumerated— (1) Rules in regard to appeals from original or appellate judgments of acquittal under Section 272 of the Code of Criminal Procedure; (2) Rules relating to *takkávi* advances made under the Land Improvement Act, 1871; and (3) Rules relating to the examination, instruction, and appointment of patwárís, made under the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1871.

74. POLICE.—*Strength and Cost.*—The total strength of the Police Force during 1875 was 20,234, the number in each grade being—

Inspector-General	1
Deputy Inspector-General	3
District Superintendents	32
Assistant District Superintendents ...	22
Subordinate Officers on pay of Rs. 100 and upwards	61
Subordinate Officers on less pay ...	473
Men { Mounted	905
Men { Foot	18,737

Of these 56 were Europeans, 8 Eurasians, and the remainder Natives. Amongst the superior officers 3 Assistant District Superintendents were Natives of Upper India.

Classified according to religion, 63 officers and 11 men were Christians; 278 officers and 10,001 men were Muhammadans; 83 officers and 3,320 men were Sikhs; 161 officers and 6,303 men were Hindús, and 14 men were of other religions.

The total cost of the Police was Rs. 29,92,239, of which Rs. 24,95,722 were defrayed from the Imperial allotment for Provincial Services, and Rs. 4,96,517 from Municipal Funds and other sources.

There was 1 policeman to every 1,163 persons, and to an area of 6·7 square miles. The cost per head of population was Re. 0-2-1.

75. *State of Crime.*—The following table illustrates the state of crime in the Province for the past seven years. As regards crime cognizable by the Police, the figures represent the number of offences reported to

have been committed during each year, and as regards non-cognizable crime, the number of cases in which the Police were employed:—

Class of Crime.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Cognizable by Police.							
Substantive abetments ...	...	3	...	7	5	2	2
Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice ...	750	812	839	830	821	845	794
,, II.—Serious offences against the person ...	2,268	2,019	2,321	2,282	2,309	2,437	2,409
,, III.—Serious offences against the person and property, or against property only ...	12,816	10,422	10,406	10,345	9,218	8,586	8,816
,, IV.—Minor offences against the person ...	320	613	831	46	389	2,202	2,423
,, V.—Minor offences against property ...	23,753	22,166	22,685	22,137	21,203	19,640	18,805
,, VI.—Other offences not specified above ...	1,488	5,216	7,287	8,396	16,081	16,061	14,221
Non-cognizable by Police ...	Not recorded.	3,954	7,331	7,296	7,888	7,272	11,568

There is no marked variation in the two last columns of this table, so far as cognizable cases are concerned, and it may be said that crime was generally stationary in 1875. But a comparison may usefully be made between the statistics of 1875 and of the earlier years.

76. Substantive abetments, and offences falling under Class I., call for no special remark. The increase under Class IV. is to a great extent nominal, *hurt* having by a change in the law in 1874 been made a cognizable offence. The increase observable since 1873 in Class VI. is owing to the more vigorous enforcement of the law regarding bad livelihood. In Classes III. and V. there has been a gradual decrease of 31 and 20 per cent., respectively, compared with 1869. The principal cause of this decrease is the contemporaneous decline in the price of food grains; but it has been facilitated and maintained by preventive and judicial measures. The exaction of security from proved bad characters has in most districts been carefully attended to, and has materially assisted in the repression of crime: its effect upon offences against property is reported to have been most marked; and where the measure has been relaxed, burglaries and thefts are said, as a rule, to have increased. The Judicial Department has also lent valuable support to the Police by inflicting severe punishments on habitual criminals.

77. In Class II. the result is less satisfactory, and there is an increase of 6 per cent. It is in the trans-Indus districts that serious

offences against the person are most prevalent, and in 1875 there were 55 cases more than in the previous year. In Dera Gházi Khan and Dera Ismail Khan this increase is slight; in Kohát there is a notable decrease; the excess is really in Pesháwar, Hazára, and Bannu. The excess of violent crime among the Pathán population has from an early date attracted the Lieutenant-Governor's attention, and special measures for its repression have from time to time been adopted, as will be noticed further on, when the working of the Police in cognizable cases comes under consideration.

78. As regards offences not cognizable by the Police, it will be observed from the table above that the agency of the Police has been much more largely called into play in this class of cases in the year under review than previously, the number of such cases wherein the Police were employed being 11,568, while the average number in the preceding four years was only 7,447.

79. *Working of the Police.*—The following table shows the success of the Police in cognizable cases in each year since 1870, excluding, as in former reports, cases falling under Class VI., as this class embraces cases of nuisance and various offences punishable under special and local laws, which do not afford a fair test of Police working :—

Year.	Cases.			Persons.			Property.		
	Number reported.	Number in which convictions were obtained.	Percentage convicted to reported.	Number apprehended, less died, otherwise disposed of, and pending trial.	Convicted. Number.	Convicted. Per cent.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Per cent.
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1870 ...	36,405	14,262	39	36,121	23,762	65·8	11,62,195	4,42,672	38
1871 ...	37,504	14,383	36	37,238	24,377	65·5	11,41,262	4,51,335	39
1872 ...	36,526	14,213	38	36,587	23,583	64	10,12,002	4,23,039	41·7
1873 ...	34,475	13,584	40	35,660	23,177	65	9,41,941	3,90,098	41·4
1874 ...	34,209	14,608	43	35,856	24,370	68	7,86,404	3,49,289	44·4
1875 ...	33,810	14,425	42	34,504	23,878	69	7,94,290	3,17,998	40·0

It will be seen that the percentage of conviction to *cases*, though slightly less in 1875 than in 1874, was higher than in any previous year; while the percentage of convictions to *persons* was the highest ever attained. In the recovery of stolen property, however, the Police were less successful than usual, the ratio being lower than in the three preceding years.

80. In the following statement the working of the cis-Indus Police is contrasted with that of the force trans-Indus :—

		Percentage of Convictions.		
		To cases.	To persons.	Percentage of stolen property recovered.
Cis-Indus	1870	41	70	40
	1875	44	72	41
Trans-Indus	1870	31	53	27
	1875	37	60	35

This statement, while it shows an improvement in the ratio of success both cis-Indus and trans-Indus, particularly in the latter, also shows that the trans-Indus Police is still far inferior in its working to the Police cis-Indus, and that much yet remains to be done to bring the former into a proper state of efficiency.

81. The special difficulties of the Frontier Police have not been ignored. The proneness of the population to violent crime; the facilities for its commission owing to the absence of prohibition against the possession of arms; the prevalence of hereditary blood feuds; the low value set upon human life; the deadly, implacable resentment of female infidelity; the chances of escape for criminals across the border, and the inviolable asylum there to be found; the difficulty of obtaining evidence against them when apprehended,—these, and other local circumstances seriously impede the administration of justice. Various measures have, however, been taken to strengthen it. By Frontier Regulations passed in 1872-73, independent hostile tribes were rendered liable to reprisal and blockade, village communities colluding with criminals to fine, persons having blood feuds with others across the border to change of domicile, and women guilty of adultery to imprisonment; Deputy Commissioners were empowered to refer the guilt or innocence of accused persons to the decision of elders convened according to Biluch or Pathán usage; Act V. of 1861 was put in force, and Commissioners of divisions and Deputy Commissioners of districts were respectively invested with the powers of Inspectors-General and Deputy Inspectors-General of Police, and, subordinate to them, Superintendents were appointed to Bannu, Dera Gházi Khan, and Dera Ismail Khan, one having been previously posted to Peshâwar; in the progress of land revenue settlement, border villages have been favorably assessed in consideration of their being responsible for aiding in keeping the peace; the custody of passes through which robbers come and go has been made over to the tribes in front of them; punitive posts have been authorized

in consequence of the extension of Act V. of 1861; forfeiture of property has, under Section 62 of the Indian Penal Code, been inflicted in cases of murder; and, lastly, the Lieutenant-Governor has, during the current year, been authorized to extend Section 32 of the Arms Act to villages noted for violent crime, and Police Officers in charge of stations have been empowered to take cognizance of the offence of the abduction of married women.

82. These measures have not been long enough in operation to admit of a decided judgment regarding their effect being formed. It is believed that crime is now more faithfully reported; and the recent inclusion of Tánk in the district of Dera Ismail Khan vitiates the comparison with former years. But as regards the working of the Police trans-Indus, there is, as before remarked, considerable improvement, and it is to be hoped that by the judicious employment of the stringent powers with which Divisional and District Officers on the frontier have been armed, and by increasing efficiency in the Police force, yearly progress may be made in the repression of violent crime on the border.

83. *Equipment and Discipline.*—Of the total force of 20,234 of all ranks, 8,803 were provided with firearms, 10,673 with swords and batons, and the remainder with batons only. The conduct of the force during the year was satisfactory. Of the total number, 1·11 per cent. were punished judicially and 9·24 per cent. departmentally, that is to say, by fine, reduction of rank, or dismissal. The following table, giving the percentage of dismissals and resignations during the past five years, shows a satisfactory decrease; the service is now said to be much more sought after and prized than it was formerly; a better stamp of recruits is obtained, and men are becoming daily more careful how they risk their employment by misconduct:—

Year.	Percentage of Dismissals.			Percentage of Resignations.			Percentage of both.		
	Regular.	Railway.	Municipal.	Regular.	Railway.	Municipal.	Regular.	Railway.	Municipal.
1871	4·0	10·0	5·5	3·8	6·2	3·6	7·9	16·8	9·2
1872	2·7	7·2	5·8	3·7	14·9	5·5	6·5	22·2	11·4
1873	4·4	5·7	6·5	4·4	3·4	6·1	7·7	9·1	12·3
1874	2·8	6·9	4·7	3·6	2·6	5·2	6·4	9·5	10·3
1875	2·3	3·0	4·6	2·8	3·4	3·1	5·2	6·4	7·8

84. *Miscellaneous.*—In addition to ordinary duties connected with the prevention and detection of crime, the Police supplied guards for 34 jails containing a daily average of 14,549 prisoners, furnished treasury escorts, and collected the vital statistics of the Province. The force had

arduous and anxious work during the year under report, first in connection with the Viceroy's Darbár at Delhi in March 1875, which took men from most of the cis-Indus districts, some of whom did not return to their quarters till May; and again in connection with the Camp of Exercise and the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales during last winter.

85. CRIMINAL JUSTICE.—*Original Jurisdiction.*—The following comparative statement shows for the entire Province the number of offences reported and struck off the register of offences on the application of the Police, as well as the cases and persons brought to trial, during the years 1874 and 1875 :—

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	Year.	Offences reported.	Offences struck off the register.	Cases brought to trial.	Persons brought to trial.
Non-bailable	1874 1875	30,850 29,542	2,960 2,899	15,087 14,310	23,284 22,003
Bailable	1874 1875	65,230 64,321	842 990	61,118 62,113	1,29,763 1,30,648
Total ...	1874 1875	96,080 93,863	3,802 3,889	76,205 76,423	1,53,047 1,52,651
Difference ...	...	—3,217	+87	+218	—396

Offences of all kinds admitted to have occurred during the year numbered 89,974, being 2,304 or 2·5 per cent. less than in the year preceding; the decrease in bailable offences being 1·6, and in non-bailable offences 4·6 per cent.

86. *Distribution of work.*—The subjoined table shows the distribution of work among the several courts of districts for the last three years:—

COURTS.	CASES DISPOSED OF.			PERCENTAGE.		
	1873.	1874.	1875.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Deputy Commissioner ...	3,940	4,638	4,184	5·4	6·1	5·5
Assistant Commissioner ...	11,925	12,402	11,452	16·5	16·4	15·0
Extra Assistant Commissioner	17,595	17,299	18,282	24·4	22·9	24·1
Tahsíldár ...	17,598	17,216	18,022	24·4	22·8	23·8
Náib Tahsíldár ...	7,123	7,651	6,747	9·8	10·1	8·9
Cantonment Magistrate ...	3,564	4,366	5,345	4·9	5·8	7·0
Small Cause Court ...	117	100	91	0·1	0·1	0·1
Canal Officer ...	592	562	464	0·8	0·7	0·6
Customs Officer ...	2	...	...	0·002	...	...
Forest Officer ...	2	...	...	0·002	...	...
Jail Officer ...	1	4	4	0·001	0·005	0·005
Boards of Honorary Magistrates	5,920	6,722	5,599	8·1	8·9	7·4
Jágírdár Magistrates ...	3,565	2,633	2,471	4·9	3·4	3·3
Honorary Magistrates sitting alone ...	...	1,823	2,933	...	2·4	3·9

Cases disposed of by Deputy Commissioners invested with enhanced powers under Section 36, Act X. of 1872, are included in the above. It thus appears that the proportion of criminal work performed by Deputy Commissioners has decreased, while that performed by tahsíl agency has increased. It is, however, presumed that this state of things will be remedied by the new judicial scheme. There has been some decrease in the work done by Boards of Honorary Magistrates and some increase in that of Honorary Magistrates sitting alone. It is satisfactory to understand that the style of the work performed by these gentlemen has been favorably noticed in the reports.

87. *Magisterial Courts.*—Cases were distributed among the three classes of Magistrates as follows :—

Magistrate, 1st class ...	37,830
Ditto 2nd class ...	25,572
Ditto 3rd class ...	11,227

exclusive of cases disposed of by Deputy Commissioners under Section 36 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Cases were divided between European and Native agency as under :—

European Magistrates ...	22,668
Native Magistrates ...	52,926

88. *Summary Trials.*—The number of cases disposed of on summary trial under Chapter XVIII. of the Criminal Procedure Code during the year under report has increased from 5,752 to 6,246. These cases involved 13,020 persons, as compared with 10,903 in 1874. In the Amritsar district alone 2,039 cases, involving 2,950 persons, were disposed of. The Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar explains that a large number of these cases were for breaches of the municipal bye-laws, disposed of by the Board of Honorary Magistrates for the city of Amritsar. It also appears that the trials as conducted by these gentlemen can scarcely be called summary, as they prefer preparing detailed records, including the depositions of witnesses in full.

89. *Jurisdiction over European British Subjects.*—In the exercise of their jurisdiction over European British subjects under Chapter VII. of the Criminal Procedure Code, Magistrates disposed of 118 cases, being 5 in excess of the previous year. In these cases 134 persons were involved, of whom 91 were convicted or committed and the rest acquitted or discharged. The greatest number of cases occurred in Lahore, Simla and Delhi. The actual number of persons convicted was 87, out of which number 16 were sentenced to imprisonment and the rest to fine, or directed to furnish security to keep the peace. The longest term of

imprisonment was 3 months in the Jullundur and Lahore districts. The largest amount of fine imposed was Rs. 250 in the Mooltan district, the conviction having been made under Section 304A., Indian Penal Code, for causing death by careless driving of a locomotive.

90. *Preventive Jurisdiction.*—The annexed table shows how the preventive jurisdiction of Magistrates, *viz.*, jurisdiction under Chapters XXXVI. to XLI. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, has been exercised during the year.

Nature of Jurisdiction.	Total cases.	Persons with respect to whom action was taken.
Security or recognizance to keep the peace—Chapter XXXVII., Criminal Procedure Code ...	1,991	5,592
Security for good behaviour—Chapter XXXVIII., Criminal Procedure Code	4,662	6,208
Local Nuisances—Chapter XXXIX., Criminal Procedure Code	512	140
Disputes concerning land and water—Chapter XL., Criminal Procedure Code	128	272
Maintenance—Chapter XLI., Criminal Procedure Code	2,083	392

The number of persons from whom security or recognizance to keep the peace was demanded has increased by 6·8 per cent. The preceding year also showed a similar increase. Security or recognizance to keep the peace was exacted mostly in the following districts:—

In Pesháwar from 1,237 persons.
Bannu " 976 "
Ráwalpindi " 529 "
Lahore " 357 "

Of the number of persons called on to give security, 124 or 2·2 per cent. were imprisoned in default. Of the 1,237 in the Pesháwar district only 7 were imprisoned in default. There is a marked decrease of 39·4 per cent. in the number of persons called upon to furnish security for good behaviour. As in the previous year, the largest percentage was in the Lahore Division, where it was 43·5 per cent. on the entire number. The percentage of persons imprisoned in default has fallen from 29 to 23. In reviewing the report of the Chief Court on the Administration of Criminal Justice in 1875 His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor had occasion to record his special acknowledgments to the Judges for their great attention to the procedure of district officers under this branch of the law.

91. *Frontier Cases.*—In the districts of the Pesháwar and Deraját Divisions 316 cases were referred under the Frontier Regulation I. of 1872 to councils of elders; 4 villages were fined for suppressing evidence; 223 sessions cases were tried by Deputy Commissioners under Regulation 7; and there were 27 adultery cases tried in accordance with Regulation 8.

92. *Offences brought to Trial.*—Of the offences admitted to have occurred, 84·6 per cent. were brought to trial; the proportion in the case of bailable offences being 98·1 per cent., and in the case of non-bailable 53·7 per cent. In non-bailable offences the average is almost the same as in the preceding year. The total number of persons under trial during the year was 1,52,651, which is 1 for every 124 inhabitants. In 1874 the proportion was the same. Of the persons under trial 15·2 per cent. were charged with non-bailable, and 84·7 with bailable offences.

93. *Duration of Cases.*—The average duration of cases of original jurisdiction, including cases disposed of by Deputy Commissioners under Section 36 of the Criminal Procedure Code, was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 8 days. Of the 1,595 persons remaining under trial by Courts other than Courts of Session at the close of the year, 412 were charged with non-bailable and 1,183 with bailable offences.

94. *Sessions Courts.*—The number of cases committed to the Sessions was 362, being only one less than in the preceding year. There were 386 cases for trial including those pending from last year, involving 764 persons, who were disposed of as follows: convicted and sentenced to death 123; convicted and sentenced otherwise 324; acquitted 225; died, escaped or transferred 1; remaining under trial 91.

The number of capital sentences has increased from 118 to 123. In 1873 the number was 132.

95. *Punishments.*—The total number of persons punished by the District as well as the Sessions Courts numbered 70,487, as compared with 67,949, or 3·7 per cent. in excess of 1874. The increase is exclusively in the District Courts. As in the previous year 92 persons were sentenced to transportation for life. The details in regard to other punishments, exclusive of capital sentences noticed in the last paragraph, are as follows: transportation for a term, 18 persons sentenced; rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement, 6,669; rigorous imprisonment without solitary confinement, 7,830; simple imprisonment, 658; forfeiture of property, 27; fine with imprisonment, 10,483; fine without imprisonment, 52,487; whipping in addition to other punishment, 391; whipping in lieu of other punishment, 2,609. The total amount of fines imposed by the District Courts amounted to Rs. 6,71,684, compared with

Rs. 6,47,736, or 3·7 per cent. in excess of the year 1874. The total amount realized was Rs. 4,62,988, including realizations on account of fines imposed in previous years. This gives a percentage of 69 realized, which is a falling off from the previous year.

96. *Appeals.*—The total number of appeals for disposal from the orders of all Magistrates, including those pending from last year, was 5,433, being 133 or 2·4 per cent. less than in the year before. Including pending appeals there were 2,390 cases, involving 4,223 persons, for disposal by Deputy Commissioners. Before the Sessions Courts there were 3,043 appeals, including old cases, involving 3,644 persons. The Deputy Commissioners disposed of 2,379 cases, the percentage of reversals being 20·8, and the average duration 7 days. In the Sessions Courts 2,983 cases were determined with an average duration of 20 days. The percentage of reversals to cases disposed of by the Court of Session was for the Province 12·9, and that of enhancements 1·2. At the close of the year 71 appeals were pending affecting 109 persons, being as regards appeals a balance of 14 less, and as regards persons of 16 more, than in 1874.

97. *Chief Court.*—There was only one trial held during the year by the Chief Court in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction, in which the accused, who was charged under Section 48 of Act XIV. of 1866 (Post Office Act), was acquitted. On the reference side, out of 94 cases for disposal, in which 128 persons were concerned, 92 cases were decided, each case lasting on the average 12 days. Sentences were confirmed as regards 91 persons, and modified in 13 instances. There were 14 acquittals and 2 remands for further investigation. Appeals to the number of 691, involving 869 persons, were instituted during the year, compared with 751 appeals, involving 888 persons, in 1874. Of the appeals instituted 267 were against the orders of Sessions Courts, and 424 against those of Magistrates of Districts exercising enhanced powers under Section 36 of Act X. of 1872. Of the orders appealable to the Chief Court 49 per cent. were appealed. The percentage for 1874 was 59. Including appeals pending from the preceding year there were for disposal 739 appeals, involving 925 persons. These were disposed of as follows :—

Appeals rejected	in the case of	61	persons.
Orders confirmed	ditto	623	do.
Sentences modified	ditto	63	do.
Ditto enhanced	ditto	9	do.
Ditto reversed	ditto	117	do.
Proceedings quashed	ditto	2	do.
Pending at the close of 1875	ditto	50	do.

The number of criminal cases received for revision under Sections 294, 296, and 297 of the Criminal Procedure Code during 1875 was 750, and including 22 cases pending from 1874 there were 772 cases, in which 1,463 persons were concerned, for disposal. There were 1,373 persons disposed of as follows :—The Chief Court rejected the application of 761 persons, confirmed sentences on 186, modified the sentences of 58, reversed the sentences of 287, remanded the cases of 50, and enhanced the sentences of 31. At the end of the year there were pending 48 cases, involving 90 persons. The average duration was 19 days. In adition to the above the Chief Court disposed of 20 miscellaneous cases.

98. PRISONS.—*Number and management of Jails.*—The number of jails in the Punjab in 1875 was 34, as in previous years. Of these 2 are Central Jails, both at Lahore, one of which contained a daily average of 2,203 prisoners, and the other (the Female Penitentiary) of 192 prisoners; 3 are divisional jails, at Ráwalpindi, Mooltan and Umballa, which contained a daily average of 837, 721, and 689 prisoners respectively; 1, at Rúpar, is an extramural jail, and contained a daily average of 1,955 prisoners, and the remaining 28 are district jails. Of these 2, namely, those at Dera Ismail Khan and Pesháwar, contained a daily average population of upwards of 500 prisoners; 4, *viz.*, those at Montgomery, Gujránwála, Siálkot and Amritsar, of between 400 and 500 prisoners; 5, *viz.*, those at Delhi, Jullundur, Ferozepore, Jhang and Dera Ghází Khan, of between 300 and 400 prisoners; 9 contained between 200 and 300, and 4 between 100 and 200 prisoners; while the lock-ups at Simla, Hoshiárpur, Muzaffargarh and Abbott-abad each contained a daily average of less than 100. The Lahore Central Jail and Female Penitentiary are under the charge of a special Superintendent, who is a medical officer. Most of the remaining jails are under the executive charge of the Civil Surgeon of the station, who receives a special allowance for performing the duties of Superintendent. In a few jails, where the Civil Surgeon is not in executive charge, one of the district staff performs the duties of Superintendent. The whole are under the direction and control of an Inspector-General of Prisons.

99. *Accommodation.*—Not much was done during the year in the way of providing new buildings, whilst great damage was caused by the extraordinarily heavy rains which fell last year. The large jail at Amritsar was quite destroyed, the buildings of the Female Penitentiary, of the Delhi Jail, and of the Lahore Central Jail suffered extensively, while all the buildings of mud in the Gurgaon jail were completely destroyed. Still some works have been either completed or advanced towards completion. The new lock-up at Bannu was all but completed, and the new buildings for the Female Penitentiary at Lahore were finished and occupied; the conversion of the Gola Sarai at Lahore into a district jail was

nearly completed, but the rains did such damage to the unfinished buildings as to throw back the completion of the work very considerably; accommodation for civil prisoners, separate from the criminals, has been provided at Pesháwar, Ráwalpindi, and Jhelum; a juvenile ward has been added to the Ráwalpindi prison; and additional solitary cells and other minor works have been provided at several jails.

100. *Jail population.*—The following table shows the total jail population and the average daily number of prisoners during the past two years :—

Description of Prisoners.	Total Population.		Daily Average.	
	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.
Convicts	35,541	34,258	14,092	13,878
Under trial	8,936	8,279	608	593
Civil	1,120	982	91	78
Total ...	45,697	43,519	14,791	14,549

Of convicted prisoners, 951 were released on appeal, 17,323 on expiry of sentence, 1,447 on payment of fine, 30 on account of sickness, and 222 for good conduct; 66 were transported beyond seas, 5 transferred to a lunatic asylum, 84 executed, 453 died, and 9 escaped, leaving 13,298 convicted prisoners at the close of the year.

Of the total jail population there were 381 juvenile prisoners under 16 years of age, including 39 girls. The greatest number of juveniles was at Gurdáspur jail, *viz.*, 61. In this jail all convicts under 12 years of age, and whose term is not below 6 months, are brought together from other districts.

Of the entire number of convicted prisoners, 1,355 were females, of whom 93·65 per cent. were married, 3·03 per cent. were unmarried, and 3·32 per cent. were prostitutes.

101. *Conduct and Discipline.*—The number of prisoners punished for offences committed in jail during the year was 3,419 (of whom 31 were females), compared with 3,739 in the previous year. Of these 38 were punished for criminal offences, 933 for smoking or having possession of forbidden articles, 1,631 for idleness and offences against work, and 817 for other offences against prison discipline. As regards the nature of punishment, 864 were subjected to solitary confinement, 224

to reduction of diet, 435 to solitary confinement combined with reduced diet, and 1,828 to flogging.

102. Of the total number of convicted prisoners, 5·46 per cent. were sentenced to simple and 94·54 per cent. to rigorous imprisonment. Of these, 10·94 per cent. were sentenced to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 1 month, whilst the ratio of prisoners sentenced for terms not exceeding 1 year was 59·62 per cent. There were 29·27 per cent. under sentence for from 1 to 3 years, 5·81 per cent. for from 3 to 5 years, 3·76 per cent. for from 5 to 10 years, and 0·48 per cent. for terms exceeding 10 years.

103. As regards previous convictions, amongst the male prisoners the proportion of re-convictions was 13 per cent., and amongst females 5 per cent., while amongst juvenile offenders the ratio was as high as 26·81 per cent.

104. There were 23 escapes during the year (against 16 in 1874), *viz.*, 12 from within the jail, and 11 from gangs employed on extramural labor; of these 14 were re-captured, as well as 2 who had escaped in former years. At the close of the year 42 escaped prisoners were at large, including those who had effected their escape in previous years.

105. *Education.*—Out of a daily average number of 13,878 prisoners, 3,688, or 27 per cent., were under instruction. Of 19,985 persons imprisoned during the year, 19,329, or 96·7 per cent., were quite illiterate; 530, or 2·7 per cent., were able to read and write a little; and 126, or 0·6 per cent., were able to read and write well. Of 19,973 persons released during the year, 81 per cent. were unable to read or write, 15·9 per cent. were able to read and write a little, and 3·1 per cent. to read and write well.

106. *Prisoner Officials.*—The number of prisoner officials employed during the year was 1,379 males and 24 females, or 4 and 3 per cent. respectively on the daily average number of convicts. Superintendents of jails continue to find these prisoner officials of much assistance in the management of the general body of prisoners. There were 118 of these officials punished during the year by reduction or otherwise, which gives a percentage of 8·41 on the number employed.

107. *Ticket-of-leave system.*—This system, which has been described in previous reports, was in force during the year at the Lahore Central Jail, the Female Penitentiary, and the Umballa and Mooltan jails. There were on the last day of the year 11 in the first stage, 25 in the second stage, and 19 in the last stage. Of the 19 who were at large on ticket-of-leave, no unfavorable reports had been received.

108. *Manufactures, profits, and value of convict labor.*—The following statement shows the actual cash earnings of prisoners sentenced to labor during the past two years :—

	1874.	1875.
	Rs.	Rs.
Cash profits ...	1,96,036	2,15,361
Difference in value of assets,—*viz.*, stock, plants and outstandings—at the close and at the beginning of the year ...	+1,353	—11,906
Net profits ...	1,97,389	2,03,455

The daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labor during 1875 was 13,461, so that the average earnings of each laboring prisoner was Rs. 15-1-7, against Rs. 14-6-9 in the previous year.

109. The above figures do not, however, show the total value of prison labor during the years mentioned, as they do not include the supplies of labor and goods for jail services. Taking these into account the gross earnings of 1875 are raised to Rs. 3,62,675, which gives a rate of Rs. 26-15-1 per prisoner sentenced to labor; in 1874 the total was Rs. 4,14,795 and the rate Rs. 30-4-11.

110. The profits of the prisoners employed on the canal works at Rúpar amounted to Rs. 62,059, an increase of Rs. 3,236 over 1874; those of the Lahore Central Jail amounted to Rs. 65,166, including the profits of the central Typographical Press, a large proportion of the work of which, however, is performed by free agency. The Ráwalpindi, Amritsar and Mooltan jails each earned more than Rs. 7,000.

111. *Expenditure.*—The following statement shows the total cost of jails in 1875 :—

	Rs.
Rations	2,90,743
Establishments	2,42,433
Police Guard	82,002
Hospital charges	28,206
Clothing	66,811
Contingencies	65,777
Total ...	7,75,972
Add expended on jail buildings ...	2,22,403
Grand Total ...	9,98,375

112. The daily average number of prisoners of all classes being 14,549 in 1875, the average cost per head (exclusive of the cost of buildings) was Rs. 53-5-4, nearly the same as in 1874, when the rate was Rs. 53-7-2. Eliminating the average earnings which have been shown to be Rs. 15-1-7, the net cost to the State of each laboring prisoner in 1875 was Rs. 38-3-9, an improvement on 1874, when the net cost was Rs. 39-0-5.

113. *Health.*—The death-rate of the prison population from all causes in 1875 was 3·19 per cent. of the daily average, which was rather less than in the previous year, when the rate was 3·25 per cent. According to the Mortuary Returns of the Sanitary Commissioner, the death-rate of the entire urban population in 1875 was 40 *per mille,* and of the rural 24 *per mille;* but in the rural circles the registration is confessedly imperfect, and even in towns many deaths escape being recorded, which cannot happen in a jail. Compared then with the free papulation, the death-rate in prisons cannot be regarded as high. There were 453 deaths amongst convicted prisoners, 10 amongst prisoners under trial, and 1 amongst civil prisoners. Of the above there were 108 deaths from fevers, 131 from bowel complaints, and 18 from cholera; 14 of the latter occurred in the Lahore Central Jail, besides which cholera appeared in the Female Penitentiary, and the Ludhiána and Dharmsála prisons, and there was one case (a fatal one) in the Simla lock-up. The death-rate was highest in the Bannu jail, where there were 16 deaths, or 14 per cent. of the average daily population. Six of these deaths are, however, due to the accidental falling in of an ice-pit on which the men were working, and 4 to an epidemic of typhus. The jail with the next highest mortality is the Female Penitentiary, where there were 21 deaths, giving a rate of nearly 11 per cent. Fevers caused 11, cholera 2, and dysentery and diarrhœa 7, of these deaths. The fevers were principally of a typhoid character, which accounts for the high rate of mortality. In the Lahore Central Jail too the rate was high, nearly 6 per cent.; of 131 deaths in all, 17 were due to fevers, 14 to cholera, 39 to chest diseases, and 36 to bowel complaints. But although the prison death-rate in 1875 was lower than in 1874, there was more sickness in the former year, for in 1874 the daily average number sick was 507, while in 1875 it was 526; the admissions into hospital in 1874 were 16,030, and in 1875 they were 17,995; and the percentage of sick was 3 in 1874 and 4 in 1875. This might have been expected, as 1875 was an exceptionally unhealthy year.

114. *Thaggi School of Industry.*—On the 1st January 1875 there were in this institution 20 approvers, 23 women, 34 boys, and 28 girls, giving a total of 105. During the year 4 approvers, 4 women, and 1 girl died; 3 women were received into the school and 1 boy and 2 girls

were born. Hence on the 31st December there remained in the Thaggi School 16 approvers, 22 women, 35 boys, and 29 girls, or 102 individuals in all.

115. The expenditure of the school during 1875 was as follows :—

		Rs.
Maintenance of approvers	...	1,343
Miscellaneous	...	151
Clothing	...	117
Police guard	...	624
Fixed establishment	...	2,622
Raw material	...	34,165
Manufactory establishment	...	3,800
Pay of boys employed on garden and carpenter's work	...	544
Total	...	43,366

The earnings for the same period amounted to Rs. 48,261, or Rs. 4,895 more than the expenditure, and if from the latter sum be deducted Rs. 975 given as commission, there remains a net profit of Rs. 3,920, against Rs. 147 in the previous year. The institution is, therefore, more than self-supporting.

116. The chief industry of the school is the manufacture of tents; but as the approvers are all men of advanced age and must in the ordinary course of nature disappear in a few years, measures have been taken for continuing the tent manufactory in the Lahore Central Jail, when the School of Industry has to be given up.

117. Civil Justice.—*Original Suits.*—The number of original suits instituted in the Courts of the Punjab during the past 6 years, exclusive of suits relating to land, or the rent, revenue, or produce of land, instituted in districts under settlement, which were heard in the Revenue Courts, is shown in the following table :—

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Ordinary Civil Courts ...	168,032	177,542	177,250	184,688	189,267	193,740
District Small Cause Courts ...	30,628	35,376	34,276	30,964	34,951	30,058
Cantonment Ditto ...	6,946	6,007	6,430	6,203	6,431	6,809
Total ...	205,606	218,925	217,956	221,855	230,649	230,607

118. It thus appears that in the institutions in the ordinary district courts there has been a generally progressive increase, except in 1872, when there was a slight check; the number of institutions in Cantonment Small Cause Courts has not varied materially from year to year; but in District Small Cause Courts there is a marked decrease, amounting to 16·3 per cent. as compared with 1874, in the institutions of 1875, which were indeed fewer than in any of the preceding 5 years. This decrease is said to arise from the fact that the jurisdiction of 5 out of the 8 Small Cause Courts was circumscribed on the introduction of the new Judicial Agency system in September 1875, and reduced to cases arising within municipal limits. But this measure should ordinarily have caused merely a transference of a certain number of suits from the Small Cause Courts to the regular District Courts, and not a reduction in the total number of institutions; yet it will be seen that the total institutions fell from 230,649 in 1874 to 230,607 in 1875. The difference is small, but in ordinary years the amount of litigation may be expected to increase proportionally to the increase of population and the prosperity of the country. The slight check apparent in 1875 is probably due partly to the unusually unhealthy season and the great prevalence of fever, which for some time in the autumn virtually closed the civil courts in some districts, and partly to the extensive floods and the damage caused by the excessive rain-fall which both occupied the people so as to prevent their attendance at the law courts, and absorbed their savings, which might otherwise have been spent in litigation, in the repair or replacing of property destroyed or damaged.

119. The number of cases for disposal, including those pending from the previous year, was 247,248, of which all but 11,901 were disposed of during the year, and of the latter only 129 cases were pending over 4 months. Of the 235,347 suits disposed of, 69,681 were disposed of without a decree, while in 165,666 a decree was passed; and of these last 80,388 cases were uncontested and 85,278 were contested. Thus, of the total litigation disposed of, 64 per cent. was uncontested and 36 per cent. contested, these proportions being exactly as in the previous year. Of contested cases, 71 per cent. were decided in favor of plaintiff. Of the total number of cases disposed of, 17 per cent. were dismissed on default, 7 per cent. were decided *ex parte*, 17 per cent. were decided by confession of judgment, 21 per cent. by compromise, and 1·7 per cent.. by arbitration. These ratios do not differ materially from those of the preceding year. As regards cases dismissed on default, in 19 per cent applications for re-admission were filed, 79 per cent. of which were granted, so that altogether 14·6 per cent. of the cases dismissed on default were restored to the file, and in 1·6 per cent. of the cases fresh suits were brought. As regards cases decided *ex parte*, in 10·2 per cent. applications

were made to set aside the decree, and 69 per cent. of these applications were successful; so that of the entire number of cases decided *ex parte*, in 7 per cent. the decrees were set aside. The average duration of contested cases was 23, and of uncontested cases 17 days; in the preceding year the averages were 24 and 15 days respectively.

120. *Judicial Agency.*—The following table shows the manner in which the disposal of original suits was distributed among the various classes of judicial officers, the percentages of the previous year being added for comparison :—

Number.	Officers.	Original Cases decided.			Average number of Cases decided by Officers of each grade.	
		Number in 1875.	Percentages.			
			1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.
32	Deputy Commissioners ...	282	0·1	0·1	10	9
20	Judicial Assistants ...	517	...	0·2	...	26
64	Assistant Commissioners ...	15,132	5·6	6·4	208	236
21	Extra Assistant Commissioners (European) ...	5,049	2·8	2·1	324	240
80	Extra Assistant Commissioners (Native)	36,330	18·3	15·4	537	454
120	Tahsíldárs ...	58,256	30·1	24·7	589	485
119	Naib Tahsíldárs ...	35,463	19·1	15·1	377	298
74	Munsiffs ...	34,021	...	14·4	...	460
49	Honorary Civil Judges ...	12,290	6·1	5·2	294	258
8	Judges of District Small Cause Courts,	31,109	15·7	13·2	4,364	3,888
8	Ditto of Cantonment Ditto ...	6,898	2·2	2·9	803	862
	Total ...	235,347				

121. During the year, the Government of India sanctioned what had long been urged by the Punjab Government—a large increase in the judicial staff, and a partial separation between the judicial and executive services. Judicial Assistants, empowered to receive appeals from the subordinate courts, have been appointed in all the most heavily burdened districts, thus relieving Deputy Commissioners from a very onerous portion of their work. Munsiffs, purely judicial officers, have moreover been appointed in 75 sub-divisions of districts out of a total of 107 so as to set Tahsíldárs free for their executive duties; while Naib-Tahsíldárs have been retained almost exclusively for executive duties, their appointments being held more or less probationary, approved members of the class rising to appointments in the judicial or executive line as Tahsíldárs, Munsiffs or

Extra Assistant Commissioners. Although the judicial scheme, thus sanctioned, is a great improvement on the previous system, it will probably at some future time require amendment in some particulars, though the amount of separation of the judicial and executive services now sanctioned is as much as will for some years to come be desirable in the Punjab, where it may be expedient always to maintain the principal criminal functions in the hands of the Magistrate of the District, who without them would be deprived of what, in the eyes of the native population, is the most important part of his power and authority.

122. The relative proportion in which suits were divided between European and Native Judges in 1875 was nearly the same as in the previous year, 25 per cent. having been disposed of by the former and 75 per cent. by the latter. This proportion will be altered in subsequent years by the changes in the distribution of work just mentioned.

123. *Classification of Suits.*—A detailed classification of the cases decided during 1875 will be found in Appendix No. 33; the following table shows the relative number in the principal classes for the last 4 years:—

	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Suits for money due on bond ...	77,354	77,936	81,372	82,444
Ditto ditto otherwise than on bond ...	89,651	91,801	95,907	90,777
Ditto recovery of personal property or its value,	11,050	13,096	14,359	12,896
Ditto damages ...	2,814	2,511	2,417	2,254
Do. relating to inheritance ...	3,813	5,165	4,345	3,735
Ditto ditto mortgage of immoveable property	2,722	3,154	3,757	3,670
Ditto ditto marriage, dower and divorce ...	3,830	3,180	3,590	3,532
Ditto ditto to the revenue ...	5,043	5,712	5,402	5,151
Rent suits ...	7,470	7,860	8,216	7,743

About 9·8 per cent. of the suits disposed of were connected with land, 73·6 per cent. were for money due, and 5·5 per cent. for the recovery of personal property or its value. The number of suits brought by shopkeepers and bankers against agriculturists was 90,839, being 9·6

per cent. above the number in 1874. These suits constituted 39 per cent. of the entire litigation, and 51 per cent. of the suits for money due.

124. *Value and Costs of Suits.*—The following table shows the value of suits disposed of during 1875 :—

	Land Suits.		Other Suits.		Total.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Not exceeding ... 5	4,741	15,428	29,463	1,05,576	34,204	1,21,004
Ditto ... 20	6,895	83,229	75,767	9,23,763	82,662	10,06,992
Ditto ... 100	6,087	2,84,414	77,734	34,33,252	83,821	37,17,666
Ditto ... 500	1,851	8,45,106	20,617	36,95,213	22,467	45,40,319
Ditto ... 1,000	194	1,32,532	1,296	8,91,352	1,490	10,23,884
Ditto ... 5,000	58	98,846	538	10,02,833	596	11,01,679
Ditto ... 10,000	...	...	29	2,05,514	29	2,05,514
Ditto ... 1,00,000	...	...	27	6,68,614	27	6,68,614
Exceeding ... 1,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suits for which the value cannot be fixed ...	624	...	2,081	...	2,705	...
Total ...	20,449	9,59,555	207,552	1,09,26,117	228,001	1,18,85,672

Thus more than half the litigation was for sums not exceeding Rs. 10, and about one-sixth for sums of less than Rs. 5 ; about one-tenth of the cases were of values exceeding Rs. 100, and about 1 per cent. were of values exceeding Rs. 500. The average value of each land suit was Rs. 48-6-5, and of each other suit Rs. 50-6-3.

The average cost of each land suit was Rs. 6-0-9, and of suits of other description Rs. 5-1-1 ; and the percentage of costs to value in the case of land suits 12·0, and of other suits 9·9.

125. *Execution of Decrees.*—There were 136,854 applications for execution of decree for disposal, of which 122,571 were disposed of ; in 34 per cent. the decree was completely, and in 27 per cent. partially

executed; the remaining cases were struck off without execution, in most instances in consequence of arrangement between the parties out of court. The percentages of complete, as well as of partial execution, are, in both cases, 2 below those of 1874.

The total amount for realization was Rs. 7,777,122, of which 33 per cent. were realized; this is 3 per cent. higher than the realizations of 1874. Of the amount realized, *viz.*, Rs. 2,580,343, Rs. 3,85,426, or 18 per cent., were paid in voluntarily, and the remainder realized by coercive process. The ratio of voluntary realizations in 1874 was 14 per cent. There were 7,131 warrants of arrest issued, and Rs. 1,45,892 were realized thereby. Of the persons arrested, 834 were imprisoned, the remainder having paid the money immediately on arrest. As regards attachment and sale of property, in 59,429 cases moveable property was attached, in 13,315 of which sale was carried into effect; and there were 6,111 attachments of immoveable property, and 1,699 sales; in 1874 such sales amounted to 5,965.

The average duration of execution of decree cases for the Province was 28 days, or 1 day less than in the previous year.

126. *Appeals.*—The number of appeals instituted in the courts of Deputy Commissioners and Judicial Assistants during the year was 7,243, or 8·2 per cent. more than in 1874. The number for disposal, including those pending from the previous year, was 7,711, of which 7,214 were decided (at an average duration of 23 days from the date of institution—4 days less than in 1874) and 497 were left pending at the end of the year. In 62·1 per cent. of the cases appealed the order of the lower court was confirmed, in 8·3 per cent. it was modified, and in 14·8 per cent. reversed; 7·2 per cent. were withdrawn or dismissed for default, and 7·4 per cent. were remanded for fresh trial. The average value of each appeal was Rs. 38-8, and the average costs Rs. 4-2-3.

127. The number of appeals to Commissioners from the decisions of Deputy Commissioners, Judicial Assistants and Assistant Commissioners with full powers, instituted during 1875, was 5,859, against 6,084 in the previous year. The number for disposal, including those pending from 1874, was 7,860, of which 6,879 were appeals from the orders of courts of first instance, and 981 were second appeals. Of these 6,450 were disposed of. The pending file at the close of the year was reduced from 1,999 to 1,410, of which 753 cases were in the Amritsar and Jullundur Divisions. The average duration of appeals in Commissioners' Courts was 74 days, or 3 days less than in the previous year. This high average is chiefly due, as noticed in last report, to the excessive time taken in the disposal of appeals in the Amritsar and Jullundur Divisions, which was respectively 241 and 149 days. The appellate work of these divisions is

very heavy, and arrears have accumulated. Additional Commissioners held office during the year, and a good deal has been done to reduce the pending files; but until arrears are cleared off, much improvement cannot be looked for in the average of duration. The appointment of permanent Additional Commissioners for these divisions will, it is thought, soon be unavoidable. In 66·9 per cent. of the appeals disposed of by Commissioners the order of the lower court was confirmed, in 5 per cent. modified, and in 16·8 per cent. reversed; 5·9 per cent. were withdrawn or struck off on default, and 5·4 per cent. were sent back for re-trial. The average value of each appeal was Rs. 188-11-2, and the average costs Rs. 17-5-11.

128. The proportion of appeals throughout the Province from original appealable decisions was 15·7 per cent.; in the previous year it was 16·6 per cent.

129. *Chief Court.*—There were 1,801 appeals instituted in the Chief Court during the year, or 56 more than in 1874: of these 563 were regular and 1,238 special appeals; the increase is entirely in the former class. Including cases pending from 1874, there were 2,191 appeals for disposal, of which 1,826 were disposed of (including 28 returned for further enquiry) at an average duration of 47 days, leaving 365 pending at the close of the year. The pending file of the Chief Court is generally larger at the close of the year than at other times, owing to the increased number of institutions in the months of November and December on the re-opening of the Court after the vacation, and to the large number of holidays near the close of the year. In August 1875, when the vacation commenced, there were only 154 cases on the file undisposed of. In 36 per cent. of the cases disposed of, the appeal was in suits connected with land. Of the decided cases, the orders of the lower court were confirmed in the proportion of 30·9 per cent., modified in 1·2 per cent, and reversed in 10·2 per cent.; 5·1 per cent. were dismissed on default, 44·7 were rejected at the preliminary hearing, and 7·5 per cent. remanded for fresh trial. The average value of each appeal in cases connected with land was Rs. 226, against Rs. 208, in the previous year. In cases not connected with land, the average value of each appeal was Rs. 2,006; but this high average is chiefly owing to one case, the value of which was Rs. 12,47,338; but even excluding this from the calculation, the average is still high, *viz.*, Rs. 326, about double that of the previous year.

Besides its appellate civil work, the Chief Court decided 17 original cases, and disposed of 822 miscellaneous cases, references and petitions.

130. Registration.—For the first time since a regular Registration Department was established in the Punjab there was an increase instead of a decrease in the number of documents registered during the year as

compared with the preceding year; and this increase occurs both in compulsory and in optional registrations, as the following table will show :—

	Number of registrations in				
	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Documents relating to immoveable property :—					
Compulsory ...	33,750	34,054	32,453	29,515	33,661
Optional ...	23,413	21,942	20,422	17,220	19,134
Documents relating to moveable property,	38,463	28,220	24,588	20,574	18,798
Wills and authorities to adopt ...	120	107	121	122	124
Total ...	95,746	84,323	77,584	67,431	71,717

131. From the above table it will be observed that there is no remarkable variation in the annual number of *compulsory* registrations; these are regulated by law, and the annual fluctuations are probably due to accidental causes, such as good or bad harvests, progress or cessation of settlement operations, and the like. As regards *optional* registration of documents relating to immoveable property, after a steady diminution for a series of years, in 1875-76 the number was greater than in 1874-75, though less than in any previous year; while as regards bonds and other instruments relating to moveable property, the decrease in the number of registrations still continued, although in a diminishing ratio.

132. Amongst the causes which have from time to time been assigned for the decline in resort to the Registration Offices, the principal are (1) that the money-lending classes have discovered that the courts do not attach such value as evidence to registered documents as they expected; (2) the gradual realization of the fact that registration is not compulsory in all transactions of Rs. 50 and upwards in value as was practically the case in the Punjab under local rules prior to 1868; and (3) the same in respect to sales and mortgages of land, which are not now compulsory where the value of the property transferred is less than Rs. 100. But these causes are in their nature only temporary, and seem to have ceased to operate so far as optional transfers of real property are concerned; while the continued decrease in the number of bonds and other documents relating to immoveable property is probably due to other causes, one of which is said to be the change in the system of paying Tahsíldárs acting as Sub-Registrars in outlying tahsíls. Formerly these officials received a proportion of the fees by way of remuneration, and had consequently a direct pecuniary interest in increasing registration; but for some years past this system has been abandoned, and these Sub-Registrars now receive a fixed monthly allowance instead of a fluctuating one depending upon the amount of fees realized, so that they have no longer, it is said, the same incentive to encourage optional registration. The matter is under the consideration of the Government.

133. The total number of sales and mortgages of land and other real property registered during the past 5 years, and the total value of all

real property transferred, whether by sale, mortgage, lease, gift or otherwise, the documents relating to which were registered during the same period, were as follows :—

	No. of Registrations.	Value of property transferred.
		Rs.
1871-72	54,911	1,45,18,515
1872-73	53,732	1,51,26,670
1873-74	51,293	1,38,84,313
1874-75	44,321	1,40,82,653
1875-76	50,441	1,72,42,816

134. The receipts of the Registration Department during 1875-76, including copying fees, were Rs. 1,60,919, against Rs. 1,47,933 in the previous year; and the expenditure was Rs. 1,02,829, against Rs. 97,637; thus the net receipts for 1875-76 were Rs. 58,090, or Rs. 7,794 more than those of the previous year.

135. Municipal Administration.—The 1st and 2nd class municipalities were the same as in the preceding year. One of the 3rd class municipalities included in last year's return was given up for want of sufficient income, and 6 others were brought on the list, *viz.*, 5 in the Gujránwála district and 1 in Hazára. The total number of municipalities at the close of the year was therefore 196, against 191 in the preceding year. They are all under Act. IV. of 1873.

136. The arrangements for the appointment of non-official members of the committees were unchanged. Of the total number of non-official members, 53 were elected in 5 of the municipalities, and 1,326 were appointed by nomination. The official members numbered 649. Of the whole, 355 were Europeans and 1,673 were natives.

137. There has also been no change in the sources of income or in the arrangements for collecting it. Octroi was the sole source of taxation in 154 municipalities. It was realised under direct management in the municipal towns, and in towns where the incidence of taxation was considered high. In a large number of the minor towns it was considered preferable to lease out the collection to contractors as heretofore, because of the disproportionate cost that would have been entailed by establishment if collected direct. In all the important municipalities the octroi was realised under direct management.

138. The total amount of octroi income for the year was Rs. 17,06,786. The population of towns within municipal limits being, according to the recent census, 1,934,252, the tax fell at the rate of 14 annas per head per annum. The average rate, however, is of course affected by the larger amount of taxation in the large wealthy towns.

Omitting these, the incidence of taxation was less than 8 annas per head in 121 towns of the province, being in some cases as low as 2 annas per head.

139. The following is an abstract of the main sources of income and the amount realised, as compared with the preceding year :—

		1875-76.	1874-75.
		Rs.	Rs.
Taxation.	Octroi	17,06,786	17,41,772
	Cesses on houses, &c.	32,849	52,651
	Licenses	4,177	11,619
	Other taxes	6,957	13,294
Rents of buildings, gardens, &c.		52,099	44,025
Sale of buildings, &c.		14,604	5,684
Sundry receipts, town sweepings, &c. ...		43,892	1,81,333
Contributions, nazúl and jágír land, &c. ...		61,272	
Loans		63,065	
Miscellaneous		44,726	10,592
Total ...		20,30,427	20,60,970

140. The opening balances of all the Municipal Funds for the year aggregated Rs. 5,67,154, and the income, as above shown, having been Rs. 20,30,427, the total assets were Rs. 25,97,581. The total expenditure was Rs. 21,02,694, leaving balances aggregating Rs. 4,94,887 at the year's close.

141. The following is an abstract of the expenditure for the two years :—

	1875-76.	1874-75.
	Rs.	Rs.
Refunds	20,431	31,455
Collection of Taxes, &c.	1,28,266	1,15,051
General Management	80,753	73,558
Municipal Police	4,40,645	4,01,468
Conservancy, &c.	2,76,908	2,93,370
Lighting	15,420	
Watering Roads	35,286	2,16,008
Construction and maintenance of Roads	1,75,529	
Drainage Works	1,27,767	1,36,674
Water supply...	70,342	1,28,466
Buildings	1,24,249	1,34,675
Other Public Works	2,33,004	1,73,028
Sanitary and Charitable Institutions, &c.	1,05,998	1,59,961
Education, Science and Art	78,852	67,929
Contributions to Cantonment Funds	4,180	1,17,123
Re-payment of debt	84,532	
Miscellaneous	1,00,532	
Total ...	21,02,694	20,48,766

NOTE.—The discrepancies between the figures for 1874-75 as now given and as given in the Report for that year are owing to the present figures being for Municipalities under the Act.

142. Military.—*Bengal Army.*—The distribution of the Bengal Army in the Punjab, consisting of 16,889 British and 18,244 Native troops, with 97 guns, is shown in the subjoined table:—

Where stationed.	Troops.		Total.	Field Guns.
	British.	Native.		
Delhi	...	757	757	...
Fort Delhi	458	...	458	...
Umballa	1,695	1,109	2,804	12
Kasauli	501	...	501	...
Dagshai	926	...	926	...
Solon	100	...	100	...
Simla	...	155	155	...
Jutogh	90	...	90	6
Subáthu	837	...	837	...
Ludhiána	...	107	107	...
Phillour	...	40	40	...
Jullundur	1,023	611	1,634	6
Meean Meer	916	1,616	2,532	12
Fort Lahore	153	48	201	...
Mooltan	882	836	1,718	6
Fort Mooltan	72	55	127	...
Ferozepore	991	698	1,689	6
Fort Ferozepore	206	28	234	...
Amritsar	138	114	252	...
Govindgarh	164	22	186	...
Kángra	52	41	93	...
Dharmsála	...	221	221	...
Bakloh	...	719	719	...
Dalhousie	87	...	87	...
Ráwalpindi	1,694	1,968	3,662	18
Murree	87	...	87	...
Dera Ismail Khan Fort	100	...	100	...
Jhelum	...	1,739	1,739	...
Campbellpur	176	...	176	6
Attock	291	130	421	...
Talagang	...	703	703	...
Siálkot	1,242	1,169	2,411	6
Kuldunnah	...	...	...	...
Cherat	...	...	...	...
Pesháwar	2,161	3,537	5,698	19
Shabkadar	...	140	140	...
Michni	...	137	137	...
Abazai	...	136	136	...
Mackeson	...	302	302	...
Nowshera	815	831	1,646	...
Moving in the Districts	1,032	275	1,307	...
Total of 1875-76 ...	16,889	18,244	35,133	97
Total of 1874-75 ...	17,270	19,085	36,355	97
Difference ...	—381	—841	—1,222	...

143. *Punjab Frontier Force.*—The strength and cost of the Punjab Frontier Force were as under noted. This force holds the whole of the

Punjab Frontier, with the exception of Pesháwar; and is stationed at Abbottabad (Head-quarters), Mardán, Kohát, Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Ghází Khan, Bannu and Rájanpur.

Arm.	Strength.	Cost.
		Rs.
Artillery	606	2,14,787
Cavalry	2,827	14,20,835
Infantry	8,967	18,47,430
Staff	2	37,223
Total of 1875-76	12,402	35,20,275
Total of 1874-75	12,370	35,71,972
Difference	32	—51,697

144. *Raids.*—The Deraját border continued to show a remarkable immunity from crime, as is shown by the following abstract of offences, compared with those of the two previous years:—

	Raids.	Murders.	Wounding.	Kidnapping.	Cattle-lifting.	House-breaking.
Bannu	...	1	1	...	10	2
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	1	2	1	24	...
Dera Ghází Khan ...	1	...	...	...	3	...
Rájanpur	1	1	...	...	3	...
Total of 1875-76 ...	2	3	3	1	40	2
Total of 1874-75 ...	1	3	8	2	34	...
Total of 1873-74 ...	2	12	14	10	63	...

The two occurrences here entered as "raids," and which took place in December 1875, were not really raids *upon* British territory, but were committed by the border tribes against one another, although in both cases the attacking parties took the unwarrantable liberty of passing over British ground. They are thus narrated by the Officers Commanding the Frontier Outposts and Militia.

145. Major McLean, Commanding the Rájanpur district, states :—

"On the 9th December, a body of Bozdár horsemen, 35 in number, attacked the Bugti village of Hotan, about 4 miles from the Sabzalkot Post, near the Chedgi Pass, in British territory. The attacking party came down through the Dera Gházi Khan district, *viâ* Hajipur, *inside* the lines of outposts. They are said to have given out that they were *en route* to join Captain Sandeman.

"When opposite to the Chedgi Pass, they suddenly turned off towards the Bugti settlement near its mouth, and killed 2 men. This was done in revenge for a similar act committed by the Bugtís under Hyder Massuri, about a month ago, on the Bozdárs. The party are said to have been accompanied by 2 footmen, most probably Lisháris, who acted as guides. Having taken their revenge, the Bozdárs made off through the hills to their own country, on the Dera Ghází Khan border, before the sowárs of the Militia, who were in the posts, had received information of the outrage."

146. The second case, which occurred in the Dera Ghází Khan district, in thus related by Colonel Godby, who was present :—

"On the evening of the 12th a body of 240 Khetrán horsemen entered British territory at Sakhi Sarwar, with the knowledge of the inhabitants; and passed along the border to the Mohoe Pass, which they reached at about 6 A. M., the 13th, and into which they entered, and attacked a party of 17 Bozdárs, killing 16 and wounding 1, and robbing their cattle, 14 cows and 11 camels; and then returned by the way that they came. Dost Muhammad Khosa, Jemadár, Frontier Militia, Mohoe Outpost, heard of it at 8 A. M., on 13th; he took his men up the Shori, in the hope of cutting off the Khetráns on their return through the hills, but they did not return through the hills.

"The news reached Dera Ghází Khan at about 6 P. M., the 14th. The Deputy Commissioner sent off the Tahsíldár to endeavour to overtake the Khetráns; and I ordered a party of 4th Punjab Cavalry to follow, to support him if required; but no resistance on their part was expected. The Deputy Commissioner and myself went to Riddor, and when there we heard that the Khetráns, finding the pass at Sakhi Sarwar closed by Bozdárs, had gone on to Choti Bála. Here the Tahsíldár, by getting change of horses, overtook the rearmost of the party. These he persuaded to return with him. Amongst them were Faráyáz Khan, son of the Khetrán chief, and 9 others."

147. The good conduct of a Militia sowár in the Bannu district is worthy of special mention, on account of the courage shown by him in a desperate encounter with armed thieves. The case is thus reported :—

"On the 27th September, about midnight, the sentry at the Walli Post heard a cry of 'thieves:' he raised the alarm, and at once

Nasim Khan, bárgír of Akbar Khan, Takhti Khel, ran out towards the village. He met two thieves about 60 yards from the post, close to the nala that runs through Walli. Without hesitation he attacked them; received 9 wounds, but fought on; and even closed with one of the thieves, Muzaffar Khan, and held him until Mahabat Khan, footman, and the rest of the post came up. One thief was killed, the other severely wounded. The name of the former was Muzaffar Khan, a man who belonged to Walli, but had run away years before for some crime, and I hear a reward was offered for him. The second man, Paindah Khan, was badly wounded, and says that he and two Mahsúds were brought down by Muzaffar Khan; the latter was inside the house when the alarm was given; the two Mahsúds had time to escape; but that Nasím Khan came too quickly, and attacked him before he had time to follow them."

148. On the night of the 25th-26th February, another somewhat similar incident occurred in the lines of the 5th Punjab Cavalry at Edwardesabad. A gang of six thieves had crossed the Kuram, and entered the cavalry lines, where they were disturbed, while collecting a bundle of clothes and other property to carry away. The pursuit is described by the Officer Commanding the regiment in the following words:—

"About 1-30 A. M., a syce named Bídúr was lying awake, and saw some men lighting a match at the quarters of Daffadár Mosam Khan. He waited until they had gone towards the 4th troop lines; and then he awoke Lance Daffadár Mazudín Shah quietly, without making any noise. The Lance Daffadár came out, and joined Daffadár Mosam Khan, who had been roused by hearing some noise. They went round the troop by different ways, but the Lance Daffardár first put the advance guard and sentries on the alert. Lance Daffadár Mazudín Shah then came to the end of the 4th troop, and after standing a moment, saw some men coming down the troop; he challenged them, and they answered that they belonged to the regiment, saying '*apna, apna;*' but on coming down they made a rush at him, with swords in their hands. He stepped back; and three men, as he believes, passed him and made for the bars that close the end of the troop lines. He followed, and cut at the last man as he was going under, but his sword struck the bar; he pursued, across, towards the infantry rifle ranges. The sentries fired as the thieves ran past; but though they must have twice hit the deceased, he did not fall. The Lance Daffadár Mazudín Shah followed, and exchanged several cuts with the thief, who guarded most of them, but received one cut which nearly severed the little finger of his sword hand. The swords of both men are notched in several places, evidently done at this time; and though deceased guarded himself well, he received several slight wounds. Sowár Muhammad Baksh, 5th troop, on duty at the advance

guard, now joined the pursuit; and as they passed over the brow of the rising ground leading to the range, he attempted to fire, but his cap missed; and Lance Daffadár Mazudín Shah, snatching the rifle, fired and hit the thief, who now dropped.

"Six shots had been fired by the sentries and men of the regiment, out of which three had taken effect, which was wonderful, considering that the night was very dark and cloudy.

"The regimental guard and picket attempted a further pursuit; but they could not come up with the thieves, who escaped in the darkness."

149. *Volunteers.—1st (Lahore) Volunteers.*—The corps numbers 365 officers and men, including 106 at out-stations. The annual inspection at Head-Quarters was held by Colonel Swinhoe, R. A., on 26th February 1876, when 146 of all ranks were present on parade. This number would have reached 200 but for the necessary absence of 53 men on civil duty, most of whom are railway employés. Colonel Swinhoe's report is very favorable. The companies at Gháziábad, Saháranpur, and Umballa, were also inspected on 27th and 28th March. As these companies had been only raised a few months, their state of drill and efficiency was highly creditable, and a panistaking spirit has been shown by the officers and men of the whole corps. At the inspection at Lahore, a Board of Examination was held, when 9 officers of the regiment were passed in drill. The officers who have not passed had for the most part been appointed within the few months preceding inspection. Colonel Swinhoe reports:—"The Adjutant, Captain C. S. Bailey, appears to be an excellent officer; active, zealous and energetic in the performance of his duties." Captain Bailey, on the termination of the drill season at Lahore, proceeded to Simla, to take up the Adjutancy of the Volunteers at that station during the summer months.

150. *2nd (Simla) Volunteers.*—This corps shows a muster roll of 177 officers and men, of whom 134 paraded for the annual inspection on 16th October 1875. The inspecting officer (Colonel Chichester) brought to notice a falling off in steadiness at drill, and in the care bestowed on the arms of the regiment. The Government is aware that the regiment has had to contend against some disadvantages. The parade ground and the rifle range are miles apart, and both are some miles from the houses of many of the members of the corps. Captain Bailey, who has during the past year been appointed Adjutant to the two Volunteer regiments, will doubtless be able to improve the efficiency of the corps.

151. *Horse-Breeding.—Fairs.*—The fair held at Ráwalpindi in March 1876 was much larger than in any previous year, and shows that

good results are being gradually developed. The number of horses and mules exhibited at the last 3 fairs was

	1874.	1875.	1876.
Horses	1,958	1,368	2,244
Mules	245	229	422

The sales effected at the fair of 1875 amounted to Rs. 59,013, but this amount was nearly doubled in 1876; the total value being Rs. 1,07,412. The average price, Rs. 120, may appear low; but this average includes a large proportion of yearlings and 2-year olds. Indeed, the very early and ready sale of the young stock is one of the most marked features in Punjab horse-breeding, and is discouraging to those whose object is the alteration and improvement of the breed. The steady drain of Punjab-bred horses to the lower provinces arises, no doubt, from the excellence of the breed. It serves to stimulate production; but it carries away a great proportion of the material from which improvement might otherwise be obtained. The fillies, produced from the cross of Arab and English blood, introduced by the Government, do *not generally*, if of good promise, *remain* in the hands of the breeders. The best are sold, and removed out of the Province, before they reach their third year. This is proved by the fact that the yearlings and 2-year olds, at each successive fair, continue to show the same remarkable superiority to the older horses. And the young mares appear to be particularly sought for; the number of fillies at last year's fair, it is true, was greater than the previous year by 165, but the increase in the number of *colts* was 583. *Geldings* were scarcely represented, and consisted only of colts that would have had no chance of a prize unless in the ranks of this class. It is hoped that in time the inducement which makes the breeders now castrate inferior colts may gradually extend to a better class of animals. The show of *mules* was remarkably good, and proves that the trade is recovering from the depression it has recently shown; 422 were exhibited, of which 357 competed for prizes; and this number included some very handsome and powerful animals. It is encouraging to note that some hundreds of mares, too small to produce valuable foals if put to horse stallions, are being set apart by their owners for mule-breeding; thus supplying a great want in reference to the Mountain Train Batteries. In the Ráwalpindi district, 131 of these mares have been specially branded as fit for mating with the large Spanish donkeys, recently imported; and many more might have been selected had the stallions been more numerous.

Fairs were held at Amritsar, Jhang, Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Ghází Khan; and were moderately successful.

152. *Stallions.*—There were, at the beginning of the year, only 45 Government stallions in the Punjab; but the breaking up of the Depôts has resulted in 58 stallions being given to this Province during the year. Of these, many were old and worn out: and 13 have been made over to native breeders; 3 have been condemned and sold as useless for stud purposes, and 4 have died. There are now 82 horses, of ages ranging from 4 years to 21, namely,

Arab	28
Australian	3
Cape	1
English, thorough-bred	13
Half-bred, including Trotters	22
Stud-bred	15
Total ...	82

The English *Norfolk Trotter* has been sent by way of experiment, and in the hope that it will produce some stock fit for artillery.

153. Of donkey stallions for mule-breeding there are 23—namely, 5 Spanish, 7 Arab, and 11 Bokhára donkeys: 131 mares have been covered by the Spanish donkeys, and 110 rejected, on account of the insufficiency of this portion of the stud to meet the demand for their services. Upwards of 200 mares have been put to the Arab and Bokhára donkeys, which are smaller than the Spanish, but wiry, and possess fine action.

154. *Mares.*—The operation of *branding* was suspended on the resignation of the late Superintendent of Horse-breeding, and had only just been recommenced, at the close of the year under review, by his successor, Mr. Veterinary Surgeon Boyd. It will be pushed on during the cold season. This work, which forms the basis of our Punjab system, requires to be steadily continued, as every year mares are sold or die, and are replaced by young fillies, many of which, being the produce of Government stallions and selected mares, are well fitted to breed from.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

AGRICULTURE.—During the past year elaborate and interesting statistics of the agriculture of the Punjab were prepared and submitted by the Financial Commissioner according to forms received from the Secretary of State for the International Statistical Congress. These are of such value that they are reproduced in the Supplement attached to this report.

156. *Weather.*—The season of 1875-76 was marked by a most extraordinary rain-fall; the average of the Province being 37 inches, or 12 inches more than in the previous year, and 10 inches more than the average of the 5 preceding years; and this extraordinary increase is rendered still more remarkable from the fact that it occurred entirely in the two months of August and September. The rain-fall of those two months alone was in 14 districts in excess of the average fall of an entire year, and in all districts, except Shahpur and the districts of the Deraját and Mooltan divisions, was exceptionally heavy; the rain-fall of the remaining ten months was below the average. The effects of so exceptional a season were two-fold: on the one hand there was great destruction of crops, cattle, and house property; on the other hand the abundant autumn rains rendered available a large additional area of land for the ensuing spring crops. In the Delhi district, the total fall was 42 inches (double the amount in the previous year); up to 7th September the fall was below the average; on the 8th it began to rain, and between that date and the end of the month the unprecedented fall of 29 inches was recorded, two-thirds of which fell on the 8th and 9th alone. In the Gurgaon district it was much the same: the returns show a scanty rain-fall up to the end of August, and a fall of 28 inches in 3 days in September. The usually rainless districts of Hissar and Sirsa have not for 20 years enjoyed such an abundant fall, or two such harvests in succession as the autumn harvest of 1875 and the spring harvest of 1876. In the Umballa and Jullundur divisions the rain-fall was heavy, but unseasonable, and much damage was done by floods. In the Amritsar division also the fall was unprecedented and disastrous, but compensation was obtained in the abundant spring harvest following. In the Lahore division an average of 38 inches was registered, or double the average of the previous 5 years; the heaviest falls took place in August and burst over the country with the violence which has been so marked and

characteristic of the year. In the Ráwalpindi division generally the rains were abundant and seasonable and gave good harvests. In the Mooltan division both rain-fall and harvests were indifferent, and some damage was done by floodings from the overflowing of the rivers. The rain-fall of the Deraját, though slightly below the average, was generally seasonable and sufficient. The rains in the Pesháwar division were plentiful and on the whole favorable, especially in Hazára, where the autumn harvest was an excellent one.

157. *Crops.*—The area of land under cultivation is steadily increasing, as the following table shows :—

Year.	Spring harvest. Acres sown.	Autumn harvest. Acres sown.	Total Acres sown.
1869	9,422,361	8,862,491	18,284,852
1870	9,137,027	9,239,509	18,376,536
1871	9,001,492	8,926,648	17,928,140
1872	9,902,744	9,869,242	19,771,986
1873	10,034,202	9,690,338	19,724,540
1874	10,213,338	9,755,638	19,968,976
1875	10,961,257	9,610,166	20,571,423

The increase is principally in the *rabi* or spring harvest; the total area under cultivation for the *kharif* or autumn harvest has not varied much for the last few years. Compared with the year immediately preceding, there was an increase of land brought under the plough for the spring crop of 1875, of nearly three-quarters of a million of acres; in the *kharif* there was a decrease of 145,000 acres.

158. As regards the spring harvest, the total area under each description of crop for the past two years was as follows :—

Area sown in Acres.

	1874.	1875.
Wheat	6,025,771	6,282,687
Barley	1,677,213	1,818,433
Gram	1,349,181	1,604,132
Peas	98,001	103,010
Lentils	180,203	147,599
Poppy	10,633	9,504
Tobacco	81,977	77,135
Linseed	21,054	24,042
Mustard	355,922	421,030
Tára míra	168,213	194,806
Safflower	23,046	23,980
Vegetables	148,987	150,370
Tea	5,623	6,652
Other crops	67,514	97,877
Total	10,213,338	10,961,257

The increase in wheat cultivation was most marked in the southern districts, and in the Deraját; in the latter tract especially there has been during the last few years a remarkable extension in the amount of land bearing wheat. The decrease in the area under tobacco is chiefly in Dera Gházi Khan, said to be caused by over-cultivation in previous years. In the Jullundur district the indigenous species of tobacco is gradually being supplemented by a superior kind, known among the natives as *dhatúra tambácu*, a species closely allied to the Latakia tobacco of Turkey. The tea industry advances in the Kángra district. During 1875-76, 6,580 acres yielded an aggregate out-turn of 592,200 lbs. of tea as compared with 492,572 lbs. obtained from 5,620 acres in the preceding year.

159. For the autumn crop of 1875 the quantity of land bearing each description of crops was as follows :—

Area sown in Acres.

	1874.	1875.
Rice	754,787	802,014
Millets	4,699,824	4,613,720
Indian corn	995,969	1,039,594
Pulses	1,584,018	1,604,006
Oil seeds	193,978	198,915
Cotton	699,332	651,150
Hemp	52,245	42,864
Indigo	118,794	84,269
Vegetables	119,679	124,519
Sugar-cane	396,920	344,993
Other crops	140,092	104,122
Total	9,755,638	9,610,166

Indigo cultivation is confined almost entirely to the districts of Mooltan, Muzaffargarh and Dera Gházi Khan. The late rise of the Indus, and the consequent failure of certain canals to fill at the usual time, led to a decrease in the area sown in 1875. The year was on the whole favorable for the cultivation of sugar-cane. The total area under cultivation was not quite equal to that of the previous year, but the out-turn was in most districts considerably better; in Jullundur especially, the juice was reported to be unusually rich in saccharine matter, and the outturn the heaviest on record.

160. The year was an extremely unfavorable one for agricultural experiments, and the attempts which were made to popularize new staples met generally with little success. The sowings of Carolina rice and sorgho were continued in many districts, but with very poor results. The experiments with English oats were more encouraging, and show that oats will grow well if the crop is cultivated with ordinary care on

irrigated land; the only difficulty being the obtaining of a market for it. Experiments were also continued on the Government farm near Amritsar, the conclusions drawn from which are as follows:—

1st.—The superiority of the English over the native plough was maintained in all the experiments in which the two systems of cultivation were compared;

2nd.—The value of bone manures as cheap and efficient fertilizers was established; and

3rd.—That the use of subsoils is not of much advantage except for root crops.

161. *Sericulture.*—The impulse which has been given to sericulture during the year calls for a few remarks. It has been most marked in the Gurdáspur district, and is due partly to the establishment of a factory by Mr. Halsey for reeling silk from the cocoon, which is said to have led to a large extension of the industry in that neighborhood, and partly to the liberal prizes which are offered for annual competition by the Gurdáspur District Committee to producers of cocoons. These prizes are offered with the double object of stimulating the cultivation of silk among the owners of land, and inducing silk-growers to adopt a better system of culture than that with which they are now content. Both objects seem likely to be attained. The first exhibition of cocoons was held in April 1876, and is reported to have been very successful for a first attempt; there were 98 competitors, each of whom was required to produce 10 seers of cocoons, and the quality of the cocoons was on the whole fairly good, a large proportion of the exhibitors being *zamindárs*, 3 of whom received prizes. The professional silk-farmers of Núrpur were amongst the most successful of the competitors at the Gurdáspur exhibition.

The tasar silkworm has also been made the subject of special attention. It has been discovered that this worm exists in considerable quantities in the Gurdáspur, Hoshiárpur and Kángra districts, and experiments are now being made in regard to the possibility of rearing the worm on a sufficiently large scale in a domesticated or semi-domesticated state, with a view to the possible development of a new industry in tasar silk.

162. *Stock.*—The statistics of agricultural live stock given in Appendix No. 43 are a mere repetition of those in last report; they are revised quinquennially.

163. The year under report was an unfavorable one for stock of all kinds. In April, there was a general scarcity of fodder in consequence of the deficiency of the winter rains of 1874-75. Then came the destruc-

tive floods of August and September, which caused serious loss of life in many districts, as has already been noticed. But more than all, the year has been marked by the prevalence of cattle disease in a more or less virulent form in most districts of the Province. In Hazára and Ráwalpindi the calamity was so serious as to require the intervention of Government in the way of loans to replace plough cattle; Hissar and Ludhiána suffered from an epidemic of foot-and-mouth disease, and Kángra and Siálkot from rinderpest; while in Jhelum there was a large mortality of horned cattle both from foot-and-mouth disease and a malignant form of throat disease known locally as *dhakka*. The spread of the different diseases was checked as far as possible by the segregation of the animals affected, and in some cases by the isolation of the infected villages. In several districts the remedies recommended in Mr. Hallen's treatise on cattle disease were tried, but with no very great success, and owners generally preferred their own modes of treatment. A specific for foot-and-mouth disease, which had been tried with good effect by Colonel H. L. Davies in British Burmah, met with better success in an outbreak of that disease in the Karnál district. All the animals treated according to Colonel Davies' method are reported to have recovered, but the remedy is composed of expensive ingredients, and is not likely to be extensively used by the people for their cattle when they would hardly incur such an expenditure on medicine for their own ailments.

164. Special reports have been received during the year on the attempts which are being made to improve the breed of sheep and horned cattle by the introduction of rams and bulls of superior breeds from the Hissár Farm. The results of the former experiment have so far been disappointing, except in the Dera Ismail Khan and Hazára districts, where the rams are said to be doing well and their produce to be appreciated. The Deputy Commissioner of Hazára gives an interesting account of the success which has attended the flock of Merino sheep which was imported into that district a few years ago. He says that the cross between the Merino and the Kángra sheep is highly approved of; that the cross-breed is as large and robust as the pure Kángra sheep, and a better flesh-getter; and that the wool is very much softer and somewhat longer. The Hissar bulls appear to have done well in all cases where the animals were judiciously selected and well cared for.

165. The customary cattle fairs were held during the year, with the exception of the autumn fairs usually held in the Amritsar, Gurdáspur and Siálkot districts, which were stopped in consequence of the prevalence of cholera, the result of which was a diminution in the total number of animals exhibited, *viz.*, 145,360 against 186,315 in the previous year. A new fair was established at Hoshiárpur, with tolerable success as a cattle fair and considerable success as a social gathering. In all, 638

animals entered to compete for prizes of the value of Rs. 5,574; Rs. 19,905 were collected in fees, and Rs. 3,732 were expended in the arrangements for the fairs.

166. *Rates of Rent and Produce.*—The usual statistics on this subject are given in Appendix No. 44. As formerly remarked, rent is generally taken in the Punjab in kind, and land is not, as a rule, leased for the growth of particular crops; hence the rates of rent given in this statement depend upon the yield, the share of the out-turn which is received by the landlord being subject to variation in each district according to the prevailing rates of apportionment. The minimum rent has been accepted as in former years as a safer criterion than the maximum. The rates for the past three years and the produce per acre for each of the principal crops were as follows :—

Crops.		1873-74.				1874-75.				1875-76.			
		Rent.			Produce.	Rent.			Produce.	Rent.			Produce.
		Rs.	A.	P.	lbs.	Rs.	A.	P.	lbs.	Rs.	A.	P.	lbs.
Rice ...	...	4	6	2	924	4	12	10	863	4	15	8	872
Indigo ...	...	5	10	9	51	4	15	8	48	5	5	6	49
Cotton ...	...	4	1	8	96	3	12	1	80	3	11	8	121
Sugar ...	...	10	10	9	(*a*)	10	2	4	570	10	1	2	739
Opium ...	...	7	15	3	(*a*)	7	12	6	13	9	0	2	10
Tobacco ...	...	6	0	4	(*a*)	5	13	3	823	5	12	8	874
Wheat	Irrigated ...	4	4	10	842	3	10	4	821	3	5	8	788
	Unirrigated	2	6	11		2	4	2		1	15	5	
Other grain	Irrigated ...	2	14	9	635	2	9	9	601	2	5	4	649
	Unirrigated	1	10	2		1	6	8		1	3	9	
Oil seeds	Irrigated ...	2	10	9	422	2	8	1	436	2	7	9	454
	Unirrigated	1	12	1		1	10	3		1	9	3	
Fibres	Irrigated ...	3	5	4	329	2	11	4	266	2	11	5	251
	Unirrigated	1	8	6		1	6	1		1	7	10	

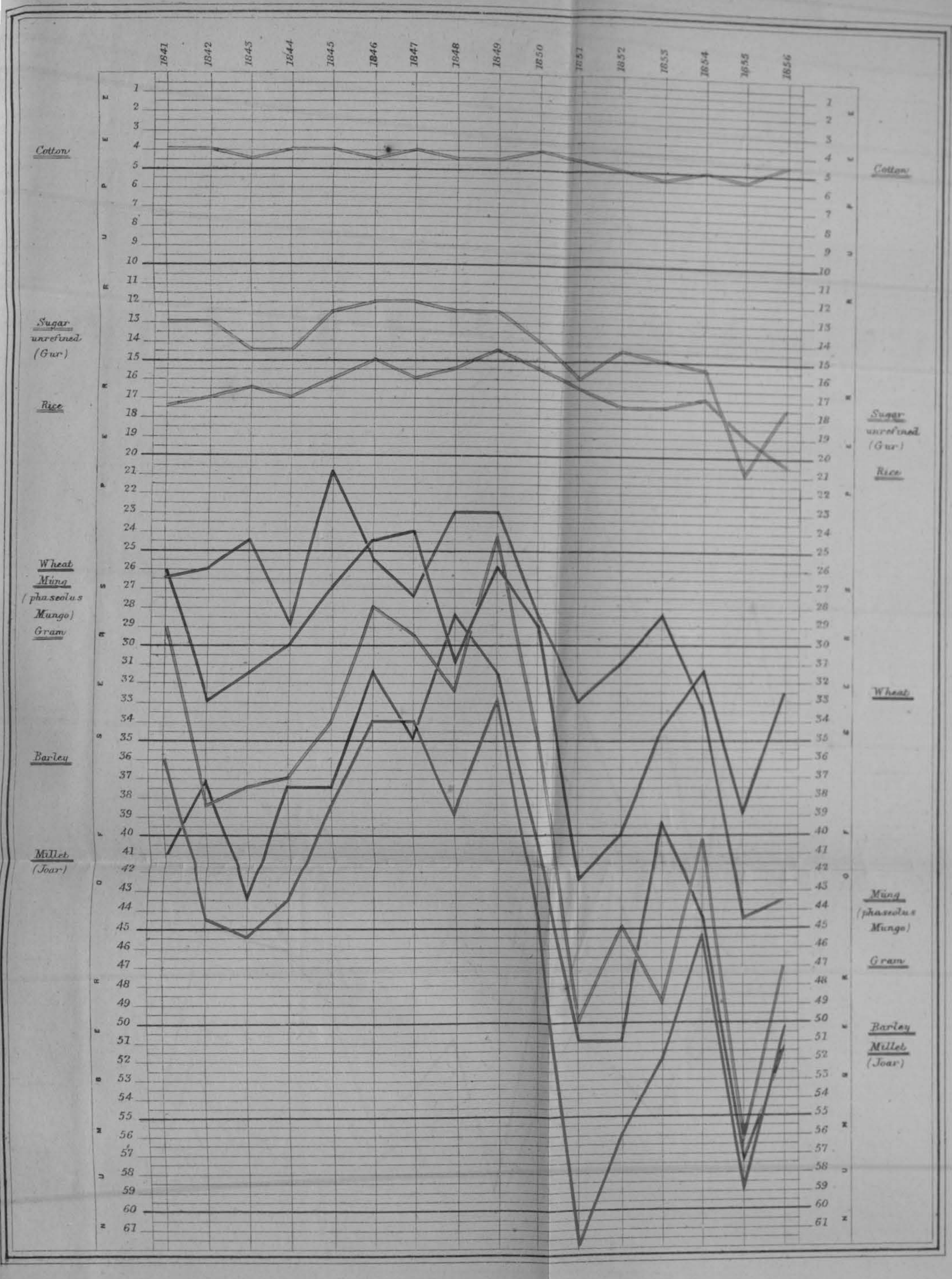
(*a*).—Omitted because the yield was not uniformly reckoned in the different districts in ths year.

The high rate of yield for sugar-cane is attributable to the heavy rains, which on the other hand injured several other autumn crops.

167. The statistics presented in this return have no doubt been materially improved of late years by the enquiries made in the Settlement Department, and the large variations which existed in former years have been much reduced; but improvement in statistics of this nature depends much upon the personal interest taken in the matter by the district officer.

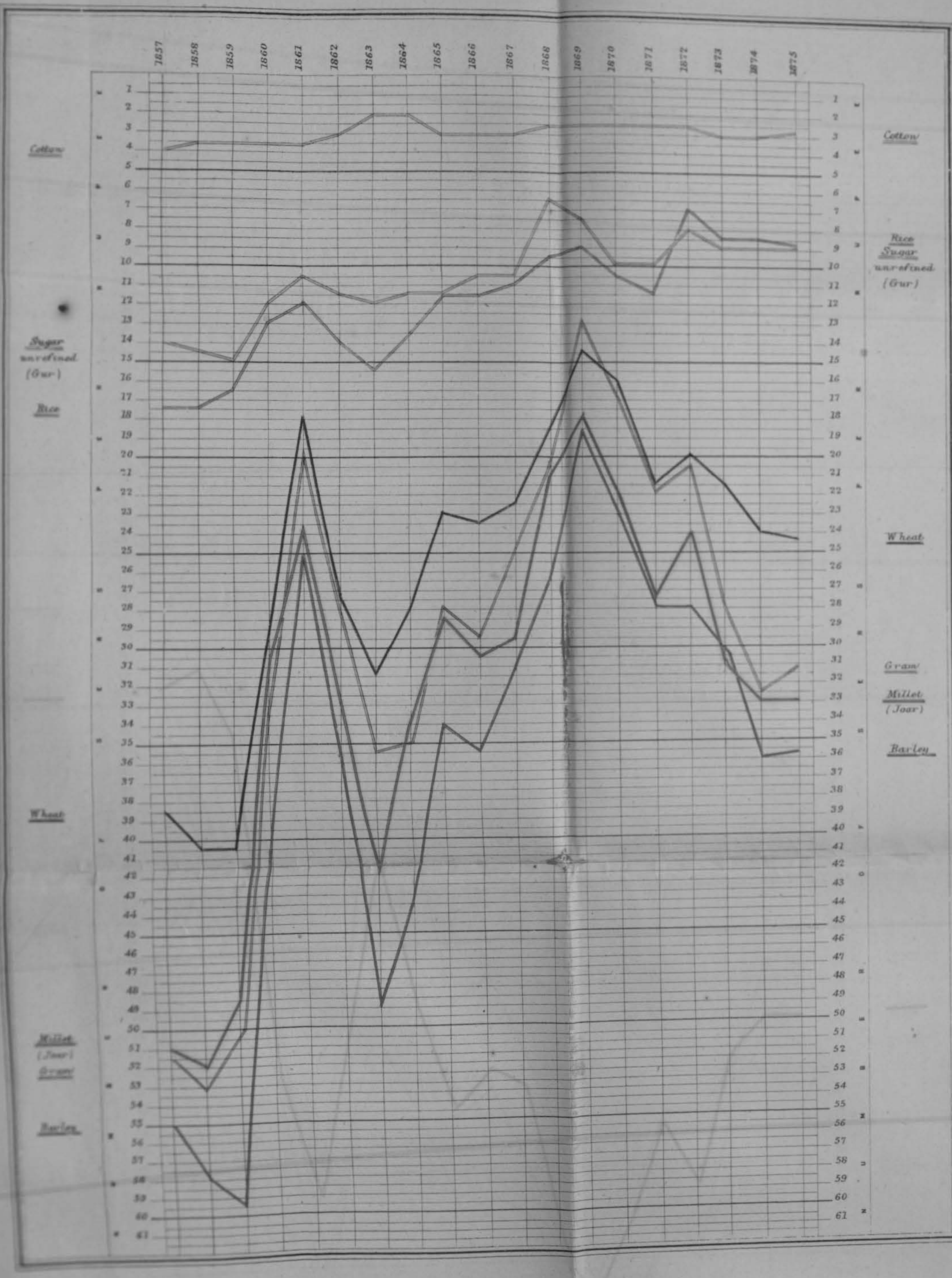
168. The elaborate agricultural statistics collected by the Financial Commissioner for the International Statistical Congress, and given in the Supplement to this Report, show the average rates of yield per acre of the principal crops for four years, deduced from several thousands of

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RISE AND FALL IN PRICES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IN THE PUNJAB, FROM 1841 TO 1856.



NOTE. The prices shown in this Diagram are calculated on the averages of 16 Districts only, information regarding the remainder not being available for the years in question.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RISE AND FALL IN PRICES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IN THE PUNJAB, FROM 1857 TO 1875.



experiments. These averages, contrasted with the rates of yield given for the year under review, disclose several important differences, *viz.* :—

	Average obtained by experiments.	Rates returned for 1875-76.
	lbs.	lbs.
Wheat	881	788
Rice	851	872
Gram	230	926
Oil seeds	352	454
Cotton	395	121
Sugar	2,224	739
Tobacco	1,082	874
Indigo	41	49

In the return for 1875-76 statistics of grain are furnished for a few districts only, and the yield is very high. The differences in cotton and sugar-cane show either that the experiments were exceptional, or that the weight of yield was taken at different stages of the harvesting.

169. *Prices.*—The usual statistics of the prevailing prices of produce and labor are given in Appendices Nos. 45 and 46; the latter, however, is merely a repetition of the table given in last Report, as wages do not vary much in the Punjab, and information on this head is collected only quinquennially. As in former reports, two diagrams are annexed, the first being merely a copy of that given on the last occasion, and showing the rise and fall in price of the chief articles of agricultural produce from 1841 to 1856 inclusive; the second, showing the fluctuations since 1856, is also a copy of that given in last Report, with an additional column for 1875.

170. The range of prices in the principal articles of food for the past two years is shown in the following table :—

	Quantity per Rupee.							
	1874-75.				1875-76.			
	1st June.		1st January.		1st June.		1st January.	
	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.
Wheat	22	9	25	1	25	11	23	1
Barley	33	4	39	5	38	0	33	6
Gram	29	4	35	7	31	8	30	14
Maize	23	14	34	0	34	9	31	1
Jowár	27	7	36	0	31	5	34	12
Bájra	23	6	30	15	30	7	31	1
Rice	8	9	9	0	8	9	9	1
Dál	16	2	17	14	15	1	16	4
Sugar	2	10	2	15	3	0	3	0
Ghi	1	13	1	14	1	11	1	12

171. It will be seen that on the 1st June 1875 there was a fall in the price of almost every article of food as compared with the corresponding date of the previous year. Subsequently a rise of prices took place, which is shown by the quotations for 1st January 1876. This is accounted for in several districts by the failure of the autumn crops, owing to the excessive and unseasonable rainfall of which mention has already been made; but it is worthy of notice that the rise occurred chiefly in respect of produce of the spring crop, such as wheat, barley and gram, and not in several of the autumn crops, as rice, bájra and dál; in maize and jowár there was a rise, but not to any great extent. The explanation of this probably is that the winter sowings of the year under review were very extensive, and the demand for seed caused the rise in prices. But as railways are extended, prices are becoming more and more independent of local circumstances, and it is more difficult to give reasons for fluctuations, owing to the wider scope of inquiry necessary to determine them.

172. Forests.—The tracts and woodlands under the control of the Forest Department comprise an area of 9,300 square miles, of which 3,590 square miles are reserved and 5,710 unreserved; but a large area of the unreserves in Hazára, Montgomery, Jhelum, Shahpur and Ráwalpindi is under the management of the District Officer. This area includes (1) the more important forests and "rakhs" or wooded tracts of the plains which are the property of the Government, or in which the Government has paramount forest rights; and (2) the forests in the territories of the Native States of Chamba and Basahir leased by the British Government. The area is divided for administrative purposes into 9 divisions, *viz.* :—

1. Sutlej.
2. Beas.
3. Ravi.
4. Chenab.
5. Jhelum.
6. Ráwalpindi.
7. Central Fuel Reserve.
8. Northern Fuel Reserve.
9. Plantation.

173. *Progress made during the year.*—In the *Sutlej* Division the fencing of the whole of the Nachar forest was completed, and 30 acres of land adjacent to the Rarang forest were turned up and sown with deodar. In the *Beas* division 32,800 seedlings were put out in the Kulu sub-division, and 18 maunds of seeds sown in nurseries, besides repairs and additions to fencing; 5 maunds of chíl and 4 maunds of shísham and other seeds were sown in Nurpur and Hamirpur and are fit for transplanting;

in Derah 60 acres out of 114 succeeded with chíl sowings; tun seed sown at Balwal succeeded fairly, but kakka and siris failed; in Hoshiárpur 6 maunds of chil were sown, and the sowings are doing well; 24 acres of other kinds, *viz.*, tun, jamun and shísham, have not done so well, and a large number of bamboo died. In the *Ravi* division 2,911 plants were put out in the Kalatop forest. In the *Jhelum* Division, on the Dungagalli range, a nursery of 10 acres was sown with deodar, 3,000 excelsa and 2,000 deodar plants were put out, and are doing well. In the *Central Fuel Reserve* Division the work of improvement is of two classes, *viz.*, closing against grazing and cutting bushes, and sowing or planting; of the first class the following is a *résumé* of the work of the year under report—8 ra khs comprising 23,608 acres in Lahore, 2 rakhs or 10,496 acres in Gujránwála, 4 rakhs or 10,000 acres in Montgomery, and 2,172 acres in Mooltan. As to the second class, 777 acres in Lahore and 145 in Amritsar were given out to cultivation on condition of sowing or planting tree seeds. In the *Northern Fuel Reserve* Division 500 shísham trees were transplanted, half of which died, and 22 acres were sown with kikar which partly came up. In the *Ráwalpindi* Division 17,000 acres in rakh Kharimurat, 4,400 acres in Kawagarh, and 3,000 acres in Kherimar were partially closed against grazing. This division suffered greatly from fires, of which 32 occurred during the year, extending over a total area of more than 33 square miles. The *Plantation* Division differs from the others inasmuch as instead of the extension, restoration or filling up of blank areas in *natural*, there is here a matter of the creating of *artificial* forests. During the year the area was increased by 1,583 acres, and 61,000 maunds of saleable fuel and 20,000 maunds of unsaleable brushwood were obtained from thinnings. The total cost of the year on plantation work was Rs. 46,116.

In addition to the above work performed by the Forest Department in increasing and restoring the forest area and timber and fuel supplies of the Province, considerable progress was made by District, Canal and Public Works Officers in planting out groves and avenues on road sides and canal banks.

174. *Yield and Working of Forests.*—In the *Sutlej* Division 800 deodar trees were felled, 18,354 logs and 2,962 sleepers were launched; 17,681 logs, containing on an average 1,308 cubic feet, and 10 sleepers were received at the depôt; and 850 logs and 939 sleepers were sold to the Sirhind Canal Works. In the *Beas* Division the fellings were pinus longifolia 250 trees, yielding 1,854 logs; 20 deodar, yielding 78 logs, 50 walnut and 50 maple trees, yielding together 550 logs: all of these, except the walnut and maple, were launched, as well as 3,462 scantlings remaining over from the previous year; 317 deodar, 1,919 pine, and 371 other trees were granted free for the District Public Works; and in the Nurpur, Dehra and Hoshiárpur sub-divisions the cutting of standing

material for sale amounted to 317 pines, 230 hardwood trees, 796,997 bamboos, and 3,689 sál poles; the receipts at the depôt amounted to 2,184 deodar logs, 23,822 scantlings, and 969 pines; the sales of the year came to 1,958 deodar logs, 407 pine logs, 66,233 sleepers and 24,752 other scantlings. In the *Ravi* division, 350 deodar trees yielding 2,850 logs and 15 walnut trees giving 42 logs were felled; 1,807 deodar and 42 walnut logs were launched; the transit depôts received 5,538 deodar and 7,651 pine logs, of which 2,924 deodar and 1,120 pine reached the sale depôt; of the remainder some were sold in the transit depôts and others in rafts had not yet reached the sale depôts; the sales at the latter amounted to 142,960 cubic feet of deodar, and 32,695 cubic feet of pine timber. In addition to the foregoing, 117 deodar and pine trees were felled by the Chamba State; and 2,212 cubic feet of deodar and 2,149 of pine were cut in the Kálátop forests for the requirements of the neighboring hill station of Dalhousie. In the *Chenab* Division the fellings consisted of 1,844 deodar and 248 pine trees; 20,663 deodar logs were launched on the river; 1,137 waif logs were caught and marked. There are two sale depôts on this river,—one near Wazirabad and the other (temporary) at Mooltan: the sales of the year came to 159,598 cubic feet of deodar and 86,905 cubic feet of pine timber (the greater part, however, being inferior wood auctioned off), and 1,403 sleepers taken by the Punjab Northern State Railway. In the *Jhelum* Division no felling, logging or launching was done for the plains market, but 2,180 trees were felled in the Hazára forests for the local market, and realized Rs. 7,086; the receipts at the depôt were 2,071 logs, and the sales 8,470 logs, containing 188,701 cubic feet. In the *Central Fuel Reserve* Division, 462,724 maunds of firewood and 60,118 maunds of charcoal were sold. In the *Northern Fuel Reserve* Division there were very few sales; some 6,000 maunds of brushwood were taken for fuel by the Punjab Northern State Railway. In the *Ráwalpindi* Division, the fellings were 763 pine and 914 other trees; and 467,944 maunds of wood were sold, chiefly as fuel.

175. *Financial Results.*—The following statement shows the financial results of the operations of the Forest Department during 1875-76 :—

Cr.

	Rs.
Realized in 1875-76 ...	9,05,747
Deduct realizations on account of former years ...	16,422
	8,89,315
Add outstandings of 1875-76 ...	8,273
	8,97,588

Dr.

Disbursed in 1875-76 ...	5,54,226
Surplus ...	3,43,362

On the other hand, the value of the timber in stock at the close of the year was *less* by Rs. 1,91,304 than it was at the close of 1874-75; but, allowing for this decrease in value of stock in hand, the year's operations show a net surplus of Rs. 1,52,058.

176. MINES AND QUARRIES.—There is nothing calling for special notice under this head, no discoveries or experiments worth mention having been made during the year. The mineral resources of the Province have been described at length in previous Report; and the prescribed statistical form, which was last prepared for the Report of 1873-74, and is revised quinquennially, will be found in Appendix No. 47.

177. MANUFACTURES.—The prescribed statistical statement is given in Appendix No. 48: in the table subjoined the estimated annual value of the manufactures of the Province, under the principal heads, is given for the past six years. It must, however, be borne in mind, as has been said in several previous Reports, that great difficulty attends the obtaining of information on such subjects in a degree even approaching to accuracy, and that these figures are after all mere guesses which the collecting officers believe to be approximations to the truth.

DESCRIPTION.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Silk ...	10,51,181	14,45,430	16,55,820	21,33,473	20,30,750	18,41,599
Cotton ...	2,01,23 101	1,78,18,382	1,98,38,829	1,98,66,771	2,06,05,706	2,00,85,549
Wool ...	12,29,585	8,13,655	10,60,108	9,99,619	10,37,495	10,18,696
Other fibres ...	6,50,344	9,03,182	9,49,878	8,00,851	8,53,316	8,58,172
Paper ...	1,19,377	1,93,729	1,62,169	2,34,505	1,93,132	2,01,695
Wood ...	69,32,831	58,29,409	66,67,606	61,57,944	63,39,465	61,48,460
Iron ...	39,43,772	38,44,385	37,82,915	38,51,845	39,92,562	41,36,360
Brass and copper,	9,98,682	9,15,518	7,78,515	5,52,589	9,36,414	7,30,564
Building ...	21,40,155	25,95,427	25,67,131	24,73,405	39,82,060	27,09,589
Leather ...	49,13,860	45,64,653	50,62,052	47,66,654	49,54,271	48,08,762
Gold and silver lace, &c.	29,55,971	33,18,672	32,99,926	33,23,905	40,51,919	32,94,056
Dyeing ...	4,92,639	5,88,885	4,31,879	5,10,248	7,92,228	6,78,351
Oil ...	14,21,165	12,69,178	13,42,611	15,39,596	12,79,499	13,00,663
Shawl ...	8,23,600	12,95,823	15,18,657	15,11,229	16,20,707	13,36,342
Soap ...	3,380	3,640	23,300	22,575	19,175	23,245
Other manufactures.	38,59,361	31,27,705	40,12,393	43,19,014	23,07,230	48,10,721
Total ...	5,16,58,954	4,85,27,673	5,31,53,794	5,30,64,223	5,49,65,959	5,39,82,824

178. From this comparative statement it appears, so far as deductions can be drawn from it, that the manufactures of the Province are on

the whole increasing in value, though in particular branches of manufacture there are striking differences. This is especially the case in the *silk* industry, which has nearly doubled; on the other hand, the *shawl* trade, which was at its greatest depression in 1870-71, owing to the Franco-Prussian war, and from which it partially recovered in subsequent years, appears again to be on the decline, there being now but a very limited demand for Indian shawls in the European market. The trade in *wood* appears also to have greatly fallen, while that in *building* has risen in nearly an equal degree; but how far these changes arose from variations of trade, and how far they are due merely to difference of classification, or to defective information, it is impossible to say. There appears to have been a steady and satisfactory increase in the value of the manufactures of *paper*, and of *gold and silver lace*, as well as in the *dyeing* trade.

179. Comparing the two last years together, the results are these:—

		1874-75.	1875-76.
		Rs.	Rs.
Number of manufactories	...	491,173	501,165
Do. workmen	...	1,417,022	1,407,911
Estimated value of out-turn	...	5,49,65,959	5,39,82,824

The curious and unexplained result is thus brought about that while more manufactories were at work in 1875-76 than in the preceding year, fewer workmen were employed, and the total value of the out-turn was less.

180. TRADE.—The new system of registering the statistics of trade, inaugurated in the beginning of 1874-75, was continued and improved during the year under report, and consists, briefly, in recording the imports and exports at selected posts on or near the boundaries of the Province, and adding thereto the traffic crossing the frontier by rail according to returns received from the Railway Companies, the boat trade of the Indus registered at Sakkar, and the timber floated into the Province from the north as ascertained by the Forest Department. A summary of all the returns so received will be found in Appendix No. 49.

181. Some errors and omissions have been discovered in the returns of the trade of 1874-75, which were given in last Report; and these must be allowed for before a comparison can be made between the figures

of the past two years. After making the necessary corrections, the comparison stands thus:—

		1874-75.	1875-76.	Decrease.
Imports	Mds. ...	70,84,599	68,77,653	2,06.946
	Rs. ...	12,66,63,506	12,59,81,652	6,81,854
Exports	Mds. ...	92,03,904	62,63,222	29,40,682
	Rs. ...	6,87,90,488	5,87,97,928	99,92,560
TOTAL ...	Mds. ...	1,62,88,503	1,31,40,875	31,47,628
	Rs. ...	19,54,53,994	18,47,79,580	1,06,74,414

The weights of imports given above do not include timber floated down the rivers from the north, which is reckoned by the number of logs. The number in 1874-75 was 54,018, and in 1875-76, 24,449.

182. It will be seen that there has been a decrease of 3 per cent. in quantity and 5 per cent. in value of imports, while the decrease of exports is considerably more, *viz.*, 32 per cent. in weight and 14 per cent. in value. There is reason, however, for supposing that the traffic of the Indus Steam Flotilla was taken at far too high a figure in 1874-75; but even allowing for this there is still a very marked decrease in exports, especially as to quantity, which is due to diminished exports of food grain.

183. As in the previous year, the statistics have been collected into four groups, thus:—

CROSSING THE	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
North Frontier—(comprising trade with Kashmir, Ladakh, Yarkand, Chinese Tibet and Bajaur) ...	62,29,914	34,12,422	96,42,336
West Frontier—(Kabul, Tírah, and Siwestan)...	93,71,888	84,00,175	1,77,72,063
South Frontier—(Sind, Baháwalpur, Bikanír, Jaipur, and Bhartpur) ...	1,01,68,779	1,98,53,904	3,00,22,683
East Frontier—(North-West and Central Provinces, Bengal, Bombay, Oudh, Madras and Rájputána.) ...	10,02,11,071	2,71,31,427	12,73,42,498
TOTAL ...	12,59,81,652	5,87,97,928	18,47,79,580

184. The two first groups show the amount of trade with countries foreign to British India, and the two last the trade with other British provinces and with native territory situated within Indian limits. In these returns, the trade registered as coming from and going to Ladakh is only that portion which passes by the Kulu and Lahoul route, while that *viá* Kashmir appears as Kashmir trade. Such of the commerce with Yárkand as is sufficiently distinctive to be recognized at the frontier, is recorded separately; but the whole subject of the Ladakh and Turkistán trade will be treated of separately further on. The Chinese Tibet trade is that which crosses the Sutlej at Wangtu. Bajaur represents the hilly country west of Hazára and north of Pesháwar; Tirah, the Afridi territory south-west of Pesháwar and north-west of Kohát; and Siwestan, the tract which lies west of the Deraját.

185. The following table gives a comparative statement of the traffic in the principal articles during the years 1874-75 and 1875-76.

	Imports in Maunds.		Exports in Maunds.		EXCESS IN MAUNDS OF	
	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	Imports over Exports, 1875-76.	Exports over Imports, 1875-76.
A.—Raw Products.						Rs.
Charas	1,212	3,376	181	184	3,192	...
Opium	812	1,232	3	19	1,213	...
Saltpetre	7,517	8,107	37,131	42,494	...	34,387
Indigo	4,902	3,728	19,592	14,228	...	10,500
Other dyes ...	65,367	1,36,092	37,467	44,253	91,839	...
Cotton cleaned ...	15.660	15,146	1,76,020	1,58,119	...	1,42,973
Wool	20,575	17,475	56,372	1,34,163	...	1,16,688
Pashm	1,528	7,927	504	136	7,791	...
Silk	9,568	11,055	1,604	2,024	9,031	...
Flax	10,616	13,497	2,008	2,695	10,802	...
Other Fibres ...	56,433	51,410	2,786	4,558	46,852	...
Fruits and Nuts ...	1,59,831	1,99,337	77,511	82,845	1,16,492	...
Wheat	6,55,850	8,30,654	16,11,248	7,42,161	88,493	...
Rice	2,15,438	2,87,916	1,71,966	1,15,047	1,72,869	...
Gram	79,534	75,073	13,11,621	3,94,452	...	3,19,379
Inferior grains ...	1,87,185	1,96,196	14,49,950	4,36,275	...	2,40,079
Pulses	28,937	81,263	2,11,904	64,553	16,710	...
Ghi	79,738	68,982	20,012	12,958	56,024	...
Metals	1,45,416	2,26,258	35,468	26,701	1,99,557	...
Oils	15,365	20,067	47,940	57,890	...	37,823
Oil seeds	61,167	1,22,102	3,31,620	8,81,164	...	7,59,062
Salt	5,19,249	3,86,356	13,84,111	13,16,045	...	9,29,689
Sugar refined ...	2,27,360	2,71,213	2,39,051	2,57,043	14,170	...
Sugar unrefined ...	8,12,890	9,20,004	8,89,497	8,07,291	1,12,713	...
Spices	55,690	62,207	68,620	56,094	6,113	...
Tea	18,449	26,713	19,379	23,440	3,272	...
Tobacco	47,317	33,098	19,980	21,235	11,863	...
Wood ...	5,79,570 & logs 54,018	7,58,063 & logs 24,449	58,321	20,680	7,37,383 & logs 24,449	... ...
Furs and feathers ...	Rs. 2,06,580	Rs. 3,24,032	Rs. 1,020	Rs. 7,800	Rs. 3,16,232	...
Horns and hides ...	Rs. 2,95,395	Rs. 1,83,624	Rs. 10,43,134	Rs. 12,36,584	...	10,52,960
B.—Manufactures.						
Indian cotton cloth,	8,723	10,724	90,117	85,053	...	74,329
European Do.	3,41,474	3,64,983	61,711	84,757	2,80,226	...
Metal Manufacture,	31,962	39,518	9,363	11,496	28,022	...
Woollen Do. ...	7,672	8,230	4,849	11,376	...	3,146
Silk Do. ...	743	36	130	29	7	...
Pashmina ...	Rs. 23,57,102	Rs. 20,43,142	Rs. 4,82,548	Rs. 2,64,870	Rs. 17,78,272	...
Leather	Rs. 3,22,567	Rs. 4,57,459	Rs. 17,12,359	Rs. 19,34,413	..	14,76,954

Of imported articles, charas, dyes other than indigo (chiefly madder), pashm, raw silk, fruits and nuts, wood, furs and feathers, and

pashmina, come almost entirely from the countries beyond the north and west frontier; while indigo, grain, metals, salt, spices, tea, tobacco, Indian and European cotton cloth, hides and leather are exported in return. There was a considerable increase in all the imports except pashmina; but the export of these articles to other countries and provinces did not increase proportionally, the excess being absorbed in the Province. That the pashmina or shawl trade is declining, owing to the decreasing demand in Europe, is no longer doubtful. The trade in oil-seeds received a considerable impetus, the imports being double those of the previous year, Bikaner and the North-Western Provinces contributing the largest amount; while the exports rose from 3,31,620 maunds to 8,81,164 maunds, of which 6,25,462 maunds were sent down the Indus to Sind. The import of salt from the Sambhar Lake *viá* Jaipur fell off; but the total exports were much as before. Both import and export of tea increased considerably; the former, consisting of China and Assam teas, rose from 18,449 maunds to 26,713 maunds; the latter from 19,379 maunds to 23,440 maunds. The imports to the south are of the hill teas produced in the Province, and amounted to upwards of 8,000 maunds. The fluctuations observable in cotton piece-goods are to a considerable extent nominal; the exports in 1874-75 by the East Indian Railway were all classed as of Indian manufacture, while, in fact, it subsequently appeared that about 95 per cent. were European fabrics; in the returns for 1875-76 the necessary correction has been made. But the most remarkable feature in the returns of 1875-76 is the decrease in export of grain; in the previous year the amount by which the export of grain of all kinds, including pulses, exceeded the import, was 37,72,712 maunds; in the year under review it was only 2,81,366 maunds; the imports of wheat and rice exceeded the exports. The enormous exports of the two previous years, on account of the demand created by the famine in Bengal, sufficiently accounts for this decrease.

186. *Joint Stock Companies.*—At the close of 1875-76 there were 9 Companies in the Punjab, registered under Act X. of 1866, *viz.*:—

(1).—*The Simla Bank Corporation, Limited.*
(2).—*The Murree Brewery Company, Limited.*
(3).—*The Kángra Valley Tea Company, Limited.*
(4).—*The Punjab Bank, Limited.*
(5).—*The Amritsar Hotel Company, Limited.*
(6).—*The Kángra Valley Slate Company, Limited.*
(7).—*The Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited.*
(8).—*The Lahore Branch, India Co-operative Society, Limited.*
(9).—*The Punjab Co-operative Association, Limited.*

The last named Company was newly formed and registered during the year under report. The *Simla Assembly Rooms Company, Limited,* went into voluntary liquidation and has ceased to exist. The aggregate paid up capital of the existing 9 Companies is nearly 48½ lakhs of rupees or £484,230.

187. The following Societies are also on the roll of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies as registered under Act XXI. of 1860:—

(1).—*The Mayo Industrial School.*

(2).—*The Roberts' Institute.*

(3).—*Bishop Cotton's School, Simla.*

(4).—*The United Service Institution of India.*

(5).—*The Anárkalli Book Club.*

(6).—*The Board of Management of the Lahore High School.*

188. *Trade with Eastern Turkistán.*—Registers of the trade of British India with Eastern Turkistán and the neighboring countries have, as in former years, been maintained by the British Joint Commissioner at Leh in Ladakh; but, as pointed out in paragraph 180 of last Report, the system which has heretofore prevailed of computing the extent of the Ladakh trade by the aggregate value of the exports and imports is misleading. Such a system is obviously inapplicable to the circumstances of a town like Leh, which is merely the temporary depôt of a transit trade, and not a centre of large consumption yielding equivalent products in return. For the year 1875, the value of the Ladakh trade has been computed by adding together the value of imports and of *local exports only*, thus:—

	Rs.
Imports from Turkistán	3,72,707
" " India	4,54,442
" " Chinese territory	1,75,769
" " Kashmir	1,27,593
Local exports	11,818
Total ...	11,42,329

Thus the value of the transit and local trade of 1875 was in round numbers about 11½ lakhs; in the previous year it was estimated at 12½ lakhs, but the imports of 1874 were abnormally swelled by the venture of the Central Asian Trading Company, which was valued at upwards of 3 lakhs of rupees. Omitting this item, there is apparent an increase in the value of the trade of about 2 lakhs of rupees.

189. The territories from which the passing caravans converge on Leh are those of British India and Eastern Turkistan, Changthan and

Lhassa, Kashmir and Baltistán. The through trade between British India and Yárkand has most general interest; and here a decrease in the incoming merchandise to the value of Rs. 9,095, or, if the small amount of imports belonging to the Central Asian Trading Company be eliminated for the purpose of more accurate comparison, to the value of Rs. 39,095, is reported. This is partly due to the decreased export of Yárkand gold-dust caused by the Amír exercising a more stringent control over its production and sale, and possibly partly to the unsettled state of Kokand; but on a general view of the present commercial relations of British India and Yárkand, the probability that the enterprise of the Central Asian Company has temporarily glutted the Yárkand market, thus obviating the necessity for the despatch of Yárkand goods to exchange for Indian productions, and reducing the immediate demand in the Turkistán interior for articles of European commerce, seems best to explain the comparatively slight stagnation in this line of commerce.

190. The value of the exports to Turkistán from British India was Rs. 4,54,442 in 1875 against Rs. 6,61,660 in 1874, so that, throwing out from the latter Rs. 3,10,000, the value of the goods of the Central Asian Company, there is a net increase of upwards of a lakh of rupees on the trade in its normal condition. The flourishing state of the market for cotton piece-goods is attested by the circumstance that these commodities, as estimated in money, represented 32·5 per cent. of the total Indian exports to Yarkand in 1875, as against 24·3 per cent. in the previous year.

191. In the trade with Chinese territory there is an increase both in the imports and in the exports, amounting to Rs. 55,240 in the former, but in the latter of trifling extent. There was also an increase in the local trade with Kashmir, partly caused by the wants of the British officers who passed through the country.

192. The deficiency of carriage on the trade routes to Central Asia has heretofore been mentioned as a source of considerable difficulty, and the surest method by which this difficulty can be reduced lies in the improvement of communications. In this important matter satisfactory progress has been made, and the year under report is marked by the successful completion of the Lachalang road from the Tsarap river to the top of the pass, a result to which the cordial assistance of the Kashmir authorities materially contributed.

193. PUBLIC WORKS.—*Military Works.*—The Military Works under the Punjab Public Works Department continued to be as in the previous year those at the cantonments of the Frontier Force, and at Jhelum and Talagang. During the year under report, the Kohát water-works were completed, as were the works commenced in the previous

year to protect the Dera Ismail Khan cantonment from the encroachments of the river, which were completely successful; rifle ranges were provided for the troops at Abbott-abad, Kohát and Edwardes-abad; additional accommodation and other improvements were given to several of the frontier forts and outposts; and various other small works, besides those of maintenance, were executed at several cantonments.

194. *Civil Buildings.*—Considerable progress was made during the year in the provision of prison buildings. The conversion of the Gola Sarai at Lahore into a district jail was completed and the buildings partly occupied; it contains accommodation for 585 prisoners, including 96 solitary and 54 quarantine cells, and wards for 20 prisoners under trial; also a hospital for 40 patients, accommodation for 15 debtors, and the necessary quarters for the subordinate establishment. The new Female Penitentiary at Lahore was also finished and made over for occupation; this building contains barracks for 200 women and wards for 8 juveniles, 48 solitary and 12 quarantine cells, besides cells for 4 European prisoners, and hospital accommodation for 24 patients, as well as the necessary workshops and offices, with quarters for the matron and subordinate establishment. At the Lahore Central Jail, besides other minor works, quarters without offices were provided for 2 European warders and for the Manager of the Press. The new jail buildings at Amritsar were almost completely destroyed by the heavy rain and floods so often mentioned as characterizing the season, but arrangements were in train for reconstructing them on a new site. Amongst minor jail constructions may be mentioned 36 new solitary cells given to the prisons of Rohtak, Jhang and Mooltan; the enlargement of the paper manufactories of the Rohtak, Siálkot, Dera Ismail Khan and Pesháwar Jails, a ward for 12 civil prisoners in the latter prison, and the completion of lock-ups at Dera Gházi Khan, and at Hattar, in the Hazára district.

195. The new court-house for the Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar, containing also accommodation for the treasury and various offices and for the police was nearly completed; and improvements were made to court-houses at Hissar, Hoshiárpur, Siálkot and Dera Ghází Khan. The outstation of Miánwáli in the Bannu district having been washed away by a flood of the Indus, a site on higher ground and further away from the river was selected for the new station, and a new court-house for the Assistant Commissioner built on it. Work was executed on tahsíl buildings at Amritsar, Wazirabad, Talagang, Fatehjang, Píndigheb, Kahuta and Abbott-abad. The police lines at Gurdaspur were so damaged by the floods of the year that it was found necessary to provide an entirely new set, comprising 2 double and 1 single blocks of barracks, quarters for 2 Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors, quarter-

guard, &c. Stations and other police structures were constructed or improved at various places, including new police stations for the cities of Delhi and Ráwalpindi, paid for from the municipal funds of those places.

196. Amongst educational buildings, the new combined Government College and Normal School at Lahore deserves special mention, a large and handsome building on an elevated site and centrically situated; the lower storey was completed, and the upper storey three-fourths finished; two storeys of the tower were also completed and the grounds about the building levelled and improved. Several new school houses were constructed or in progress in various localities, mostly at the expense of district and municipal funds. A corrugated iron roof was given to the Simla Church in lieu of the previous slated one. Work on the new Church at Dalhousie also continued; the main walls of the building were carried up to the level of the top of the nave windows, and the apse was one-third completed. Materials were collected and work commenced on a granite obelisk over the remains of the late Dr. Stoliczka at Leh in Ladakh. The re-roofing and restoration of the Montgomery Hall at Lahore was brought to completion, and a sunk curtain wall with concrete floor constructed round the building to prevent settlement of the foundations. A new Post Office was built at Dera Ghází Khan, and another commenced at Kálka; 17 new dispensary buildings were completed or in different stages of progress, and 2 enlarged and improved, all at the expense of district and municipal funds; a new bungalow was constructed for the customs officer at Miánwáli; and town halls for the meeting of the Municipal and District Committees were constructed at their cost at Umballa, Jullundur and Lahore.

197. *Roads.*—As regards metalled roads, little was done during the year beyond works of maintenance and repair, but these, owing to the destructive floods, were unusually heavy. This was especially the case in the sections of the Grand Trunk line between Jullundur and Amritsar, and between Lahore and Wazírabad, also in parts of the branch lines from Ludhiána *viá* Ferozepore to Lahore and from Siálkot to Wazírabad; and new revetment walls were built at the right approach to the Beas river on the Dharmsála section of the road from Jullundur *viá* Hoshiárpur, to replace those washed away. On the Delhi and Mathra road, 19 miles were metalled as well as 3 miles on the Delhi and Sirsa road; the metalling of the line from the Siálkot cantonment to the Wazírabad Railway Station, commenced in the previous year, was completed all but 1¼ miles; and 3 miles of the road connecting Sher Shah on the Chenab with Muzaffargarh were finished.

198. Of unmetalled lines, the roads from Kálka to Simla were kept in repair, and bad portions of the cart road provided with a coating of

metal; the blasting of the cliffs overhanging this road at Tára Devi was completed. It having been decided to restrict outlay on the Kángra Valley road to such amount as would be required to open it throughout from Páthankot to Pálampur as a fair weather cart road without any more large bridges, and to accept the inconvenience of temporary obstruction to the traffic on the occasions of floods in the unbridged rivers, the works of the year were directed towards completing the road in this sense, the recognized terminus at the upper end being Pálampur; a large quantity of dry-masonry parapet work was completed on the most dangerous and precipitous sections of the road, and various other improvements effected, and the road has now been practically opened out for wheeled traffic along its entire length. Of the line of communication between Kángra and Ladakh, the part within Kashmir territory over the Lachalang was considerably improved, the cost of the work being chiefly met by His Highness the Maháraja. The metalling of certain portions and other improvements of the road from the Chíchawatni Railway Station to Dera Ismail Khan, through Jhang and Bhakkar, made good progress, as did the Kohát and Pesháwar road over the Mirkalán Pass, which was made passable for laden camels. Various other unmetalled roads were improved and maintained at the cost of the Provincial Service Fund; but the greater number of such roads, including all the district interior lines, which, though of great importance and extent in the aggregate, are individually hardly worth enumeration in this place, were maintained and improved by District Committees, who moreover opened out new roads in several places; and by these means communication in the interior of districts was facilitated.

199. Boat bridges were maintained during portions of the year across the following rivers, ferries being established when the bridges owing to floods could no longer be maintained: across the Sutlej at Phillour, Ferozepore and Gandasinghwála; across the Ravi at Shahdera near Lahore, and Chíchawanti in the Montgomery district; across the Chenab at Wazírabad and Trimmu Ghât; across the Jhelum at Jhelum and Pind Dádan Khan; across the Indus at Attock and Dera Ismail Khan, and across the Kabul river in the Pesháwar valley at Nowshera and Nahakki.

200. Accommodation for travellers, such as sarais, rest-houses, dâk bungalows, encamping grounds, supply-depôts, &c., was maintained and added to during the year along the several lines of communication, to a considerable extent at the charge of District Funds. Three new staging bungalows were constructed in the Dera Ismail Khan district to replace buildings washed away by floods.

201. *Railways.*—There are four lines of railway within the limits of the Punjab, *viz.*, the *Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway* (guaranteed)

which has long been open to traffic; the *Punjab Northern (State) Railway*, under construction, but partly open to traffic; the *Indus Valley (State) Railway*, under construction; and the *Rájputána (State) Railway*, the portion of which lying within the limits of the Province was open to traffic throughout the year. Each line will be briefly noticed.

202. *Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway.*—The length of the Punjab and Delhi sections of this line is 553 miles; the total length of the line, including the Scinde section, is 663 miles.

203. The number of passengers in 1875-76 increased in all classes, showing that the railway is being more resorted to. On the Punjab section, the 3rd class traffic shows a decided improvement; and no doubt this increase is due to the running of local trains to suit this class of passengers, and also to a reduction in the fares. On the Scinde section the introduction of an intermediate class is reported to have proved a success. There has been a marked increase in the goods traffic on the Scinde line and on the Indus Flotilla connected with this railway, necessitating the running of extra trains on the Scinde section and the employment of native boats for the river traffic. The latter provides for the carriage of material for the Indus Valley Railway. The goods traffic on the Punjab and Delhi sections has slightly fallen off, but this may be attributed to the serious breaks which occurred on the line owing to last year's exceptionally heavy rainfall and the unprecedented floods in August and September, which caused much damage to the railway line and works and for a time stopped all goods traffic on the length between Jullundur and Lahore. Fortunately the large bridges all stood well, and by strenuous exertions on the part of the railway staff, through communication was soon restored. The erection of the oil-mill at Lahore has been completed and the construction of the third line of telegraph between Lahore and Gháziabad is in progress. The rolling stock of the Company, both for passengers and goods, has been improved, so as to carry increased weight, and to afford greater comfort to travellers; and the vehicles marginally noted have been constructed in the Lahore workshops for the Northern (State) Railway. The use of coal as far as Lahore has considerably reduced the risk of fire from sparks and consequent compensation claims, besides enabling better timing to be kept in the train service; but it has not yet been found practicable to extend its use to Mooltan. On the Scinde section coal is also used as fuel, and wood has been abandoned owing to the supposed injurious action on the engines of the wood fuel.

3	first class carriages.
2	second ditto.
2	composite ditto.
22	third ditto.
2	carriage trucks.
1	powder van.
20	covered goods wagons.
10	high-sided ditto.
2	horse-boxes.
64	Total.

204. The capital of the Company bearing interest is £11,079,640; and after deducting the net profits for the year, *viz.*, £243,685, from the interest payable under the guarantee, *viz.*, £553,762, the result of the year's working was a net loss to Government of £310,077.

205. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales travelled by special train on this line from Gháziabad to Lahore in January 1876; the train service was performed with safety and punctuality, and His Royal Highness expressed his satisfaction at the general arrangements.

206. *Punjab Northern (State) Railway.*—Almost immediately after the commencement of the year, the metre gauge railroad from Lahore to Wazirabad was open to the public for traffic. The works, therefore, on this section of the original line, were then practically completed. Operations had not yet been commenced on the broad gauge line between the same stations, and beyond Wazírabad a portion of the earthwork on six or seven miles only had been executed. Surveys for the new line to Jhelum were, however, closed, and nearly all the land had been taken up throughout. Beyond Wazírabad, however, works on the larger bridges constructed for the metre gauge line, but available also for the broad gauge, were well advanced.

207. At the close of the year the state of affairs was as follows:—The Chenab, Pulku and Bhimbar bridges, altered to suit a broad gauge line, along with many other new bridges on the 40 miles between Wazírabad and the sonth bank of the Jhelum, had been completed, and the metre gauge extension on the broad gauge bank was ready for public opening;—the girders of the Jhelum bridge were all in place; the earth-work of the new embankment between Lahore and Wazírabad was finished, and the numerous viaducts, culverts, stations, &c., on the same length were so well in hand as to assure the completion of the new line from Lahore to Jhelum throughout in about another year; the metre gauge railway was provided with rolling stock as per margin, and thoroughly equipped for traffic on a length of 102 miles; and the new surveys between Jhelum and Attock made successful progress. During the year much interruption was caused both to work and traffic by the exceptionally heavy floods of the season, which breached the training works of the Ravi river; those on the Chenab and Jhelum, however, stood and most successfully realized their purpose in both these river beds. It is deserving of mention in this place that by the special permission of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Chenab bridge

Locomotive-engines	... 11
First class carriages	... 4
Second ditto	... 4
Composite ditto	... 4
Third class ditto	... 43
Horse-boxes	... 3
Carriage trucks	... 3
Luggage-vans	... 4
Passenger brake-vans	... 6
Goods wagons	...178
Ballast ditto	... 47
Powder vans	... 1
Timber trucks	... 2
Total	...310

received, on the 23rd January 1876, the name of "Alexandra" in honor of the Princess of Wales, and was then opened by His Royal Highness in person.

208. The metre gauge line between Lahore and Wazírabad was opened on the 12th April 1875, from which date till 1st October one daily mixed train only was run at a speed of 10 miles an hour; the traffic meanwhile had so steadily increased that at the latter date a second up and down train was added, and as the fence between the trunk road and the rail was then completed throughout, the speed was augmented to 15 miles an hour. At the close of the year the coaching receipts amounted to £14,494, and the number of passengers to 379,676. The quantity of goods carried was 13,29,530 maunds, and the receipts therefrom £8,125.

209. During the visit of the Prince of Wales the train arrangements, notwithstanding the many difficulties and heavy demands on all available resources connected with His Royal Highness's journey and the opening of the Alexandra Bridge, were creditably and successfully conducted, and have received the special recognition of the Government of India.

210. *Indus Valley Railway.*—As stated in previous reports, the total length (498 miles) of this line, which is to connect Mooltan with Kotri in Scinde, is for constructive purposes divided into three portions, *viz.*, the Mooltan district, 172 miles long, and the upper and lower Scinde districts, 166 and 160 miles long respectively; and there are to be two considerable bridges,—one over the Sutlej near Baháwalpur, and the other over the Indus at Sakkar. The state of the works at the commencement of the year was described in paragraph 206 of last Report and need not be repeated here. The year was marked by the occurrence of extraordinary floods of the Sutlej and Chenab rivers, whilst the inundation from the Indus, above and below Sakkar, was later and less extensive than usual. The works at the Sutlej bridge sustained no injury, though a good deal of damage was done to buildings in the Adamwáhn colony and to stores. In the Baháwalpur and Khánpur divisions, the waters of the Sutlej and Chenab rose to an unprecedented height, submerging and wrecking nearly 40 miles of the incomplete line, which had not previously been threatened. The damage done is estimated at nearly £20,000, and the question has been raised whether it would be better to divert this part of the line so as to escape the chance of a recurrence of such a calamity, or to provide for its protection by raising embankments along the banks of the rivers. The works under execution in the part of the line crossed by the Indus floods suffered no injury.

211. The state of the works generally at the close of 1875-76 was as follows:—

In the *Mooltan district*, the portion on the Mooltan side of the Sutlej bridge was very nearly ready for traffic. The Sutlej bridge is to

consist of 16 spans of 264 feet between centres, the piers resting each on three brickwork cylinders sunk to a depth of 100 feet below dry weather water level; of the 51 wells thus required, 10 had been sunk to the full depth, 29 were in various stages of progress, and 12 had not been commenced. If there should be no delay in the delivery of the iron work of the superstructure, it is expected that this bridge will be completed and open in June 1878. Beyond the Sutlej to the 100th mile, the line is ready for the reception of the permanent-way. For the rest of this district, work is in abeyance owing to the destruction by floods and the possible diversion of the line already mentioned, but there would be no difficulty in completing this portion in 12 months.

In the portion of the *Upper Sind district* above Sakkar the earthwork was nearly completed, and good progress had been made with the bridges and other brickwork; and the whole could be completed in another season. The Indus bridge had not been commenced, the design not having been as yet sanctioned. The earthworks of the 20 miles immediately below Sakkar were approaching completion, the embankments of the other 45 miles were completed in the spring of 1875; a commencement had been made with the bridging, which it was expected would be completed in 12 months.

The earthworks of the *Lower Sind district* were all complete, except the heavy cuttings through the Lakki hills, which were expected to be completed by September 1876; the bridging and brickworks were well advanced, and could all be completed in one season. On the lower or Kotri portion of the district the permanent-way has been laid down upon a length of 54 miles, which is now ready for running.

212. "In conclusion," reports the Engineer-in-Chief, "it may be said that there is a fair prospect of the line between Kotri and Sakkar, 224 miles, being opened in June 1877, and of the upper section, between Sakkar and Mooltan, 272 miles, except the Sutlej and Indus bridges, being completed and open by December 1877. If the arrangement for the delivery of the Sutlej bridge ironwork, heretofore proposed, be adhered to, *viz.*, that a half be delivered in England before March 31st, 1877, and the remainder before 31st December 1877, the bridge cannot well be opened before March 1879; but if these deliveries can be so advanced that three or four spans may be delivered in Karáchi by September 1876, and the remainder be shipped from England before 31st March 1877, there is a fair assurance that the bridge may be opened at the latest by June 1878."

213. *Rájputána Railway.*—The only portion of this line with which this Report is concerned is the short section of 51 miles connecting Delhi with Riwári, and a branch line of 7 miles to the Farukhnagar salt

works. The whole of this portion was open throughout the year, and the coaching and goods traffic booked at the several stations within Punjab limits during the year 1875, was as follows :—

			Earnings.
COACHING.			Rs.
Passengers	...	332,084	1,36,237
Parcels, luggage, horses, dogs, &c.,		...	9,731
GOODS.			
Tons	...	37,893	1,68,789
	Total	...	... 3,14,757

214. The goods traffic was as follows :—

			Tons.
Cotton		...	262
Dry fruits	...	...	281
Grains and pulses	...	...	4,169
Gunny bags	...	...	140
Hardware	...	...	165
Railway materials	...	...	452
Salt	...	...	24,499
Stone	...	...	639
Sugar, raw	...	...	4,933
Do., refined	...	...	5
Turmeric	...	...	48
Miscellaneous	...	...	2,300
	Total	...	37,893

It will be seen from the above that a very large proportion of the goods traffic of this line is in salt, chiefly from the salt works in the Gurgaon district, the total quantity of which booked at the Farukhnagar station for export during the year, amounted to nearly 21,000 tons.

215. During the winter of 1875-76, large bodies of troops were massed in the neighborhood of Delhi in camps of exercise, and two special temporary stations were opened for their accommodation ; some 12,000 troops were carried to and from these places without any misadventure.

216. *Canals.*—The irrigating canals in operation in this Province under the control of the Irrigation Department are the Bári Doáb Canal, the Western Jumna Canal, the Inundation Canals of the Lower Bári Doáb from the Sutlej, of the Mooltan district from the Sutlej and Chenab rivers, and of the Dera Gházi Khan district from the Indus. In addition to these the Sirhind Canal is now in course of construction and also the Kasur and Sobraon branches of the Bári Doab Canal, as well as the remodelling of the Bári Doáb and Western Jumna Canals.

217. *Bári Doáb Canal.*—Owing to the exceptionally heavy floods of August and September, very extensive repairs had to be made, especially to the head-works of the Bári Doáb Canal. The new, or Kasur and

Sobraon, branches also were flooded by the drainage water; in places they were entirely covered and not discernable save by the parapets of a high bridge or fall, which appeared above the flood. Notwithstanding this severe ordeal the masonry works were scarcely injured. The repairs to the weir at Mádhopur, which were very extensive, were nearly finished at the close of the year.

218. *Western Jumna Canal.*—Good progress was made in building the weir across the Jumna at Lajawala, and the head sluices for the Western and Eastern Jumna Canals. The floods were less severe than those experienced on the Bári Doáb Canal, and the damage was consequently less extensive.

The new line of channel from Indri to Rer, which is part of the remodelling project, was demarcated in so far as it lies in British territory; the lining out in the Jínd State has yet to be done. A project for a new alignment of the Delhi branch was prepared.

219. *Inundation Canals.*—The inundation canals from the Sutlej in the Montgomery district suffered severely from the floods, whilst the Indus and Chenab series did not suffer more than usual. In the country watered by the Sutlej Canals the unusual rainfall enabled a very fine rabi crop to be sown, and this is, to some extent, a set-off against the damage done.

220. *Sirhind Canal.*—Good progress was made in the various divisions of this canal. The railway from Duraha to Rupar and extension to Nalaghar has been successful: its object is to carry materials for the various works.

221. *Projects.*—Amongst the projects for new irrigation works which were under consideration during the year, the following may be mentioned:—

Rechna Doáb project.
Sidnai Canal project.
Lower Sohág and Para canal project.
Extension of the Muzaffargarh Embankment.
Trans-Indus portion of Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan project, &c.

The orders of the Government of India have been received on the Swat river project, and arrangements have been made to commence work.

222. Besides the works above enumerated which are under the control of the Irrigation Department, important progress has also been made in the extension of irrigation works by district officers independently of that department. In the Ferozepore district rapid progress has been

made in the development of the system of canal irrigation mentioned in paragraph 32 of the Summary of the last Report. During the past year 43,331 acres of land received water from these canals, and the area would have been greater but for the unusually copious rain-fall in July and August, which rendered artificial irrigation to a great extent unnecessary. In the Sirsa district two considerable schemes of irrigation were successfully carried out by the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Wakefield. The water of the Ghaggar has been brought back into the old Choya bed, and irrigation has thus been restored to land which has been fallow for a hundred years. The town of Sirsa and 7 other villages have already benefited, and the Deputy Commissioner hopes, during the current year, to extend the supply of water to the whole of the Choya villages of the district. In the Fazilka sub-division of this district the water of the Sutlej has been brought back by a series of dams and a breakwater to the Padhi Canal, which had not filled for 9 years previously, and irrigation has once more been restored to some 50 villages on its banks. And in the Shahpur district the first 13 miles of the Ràniwah Canal have been widened from 24 to 40 feet with a view to the prolongation of the canal during the current year.

223. *Miscellaneous Public Improvements.*—Nearly all the works comprised under this head have been executed by Municipal Committees, and consist of works of water-supply, drainage and conservancy, such as wells, tanks, water-courses, sewers, latrines, bathing-places, street-paving, slaughter-houses, &c., and are too numerous and individually too unimportant generally for enumeration in this place. The following, however, may be mentioned. Work was started on the important project for the water-supply of the large city of Delhi, and an experimental well was sunk in the bed of the river to test the yield of filtered water obtainable in this way at various periods, especially during floods. Boring operations were also carried on to a depth of 303 feet at Bhiwáni, in the Hissar district; but so far without favorable results. The fullest success, on the other hand, attended the protective works completed during the year for the protection of the town and shrine of Dera Bába Nának, in the Gurdáspur district, from the encroachment of the Ravi. A municipal work of much importance at Jhelum which was in hand was the masonry embankment along the river bank near the town and station, about three furlongs of which were completed. A disastrous conflagration in the city of Peshàwar in May 1875 destroyed about 2,000 buildings; the removal of the *débris* was undertaken by the Municipal Committee. In anticipation of the arrival of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, most of the public buildings of historical interest at Lahore, such as the palace in the fort, the tomb of Máhárája Ranjít Singh, and that of the Emperor Jahángír and the works of the Shálimár Gardens were thoroughly repaired and renovated, or otherwise improved, and ornamental barricades

were set up at all the cross-roads about the city and suburbs. The construction of several of the city gates was in hand; and elaborate surveys for the city sewerage and water-supply were completed.

224. TELEGRAPH.—During the past year, owing to the frequent failures of the cables across the Chenab and Indus rivers, the section of the line of telegraph between Mooltan and Dera Gházi Khan was dismantled; but through communication with Karachi from Lahore was established *viá* Ráwalpindi and Kohát, by the construction of a new line connecting the latter station with Bannu. In Lahore, Government House was connected by short lines with the Secretariat and Police Offices, and the latter with the Central Jail. Two extra wires were erected between Gháziabad and Delhi, connected with the Agra and Umballa main lines respectively. A temporary line was erected connecting the Delhi office with the head-quarters of the Camp of Exercise, and a short line connecting the railway stations on the Punjab Northern (State) Railway between Gujrát and Jhelum. In other respects the lines of telegraph in the Province remain unaltered; the total length at the close of 1875-76 being 2,338 miles.

225. The number of offices was 30, as in the previous year, but temporary offices were opened at the Delhi Head-Quarters Camp during the Camp of Exercise, and at Government House, Lahore, and at Wazirabad, during the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

226. The total number of messages sent from telegraph offices in the Punjab during 1875-76 was 63,228; in the year before, the number was only 45,670, and in 1873-74, only 47,196.

The largest number of messages was sent from the following offices :—

Simla	11,484
Lahore	7,396
Delhi	6,436
Umballa	4,354

227. POST OFFICE.—The following statement shows the number of post offices, letter boxes, rural messengers, and letter-box peons of the Imperial Postal Establishment in the Punjab during the past two years :—

	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Rural Messengers.	Letter-box Peons.
Opened or entertained in 1874-75 ...	13	52	49	1
Existing at close of 1874-75 ...	528	370	280	16
Opened or entertained in 1875-76 ...	19	46	36	4
Closed or discontinued in 1875-76 ...	35	15	14	...
Existing at close of 1875-76 ...	512	401	302	20

Some of the minor post offices which did not fulfil the conditions of self-support were closed during 1875-76 and rural messengers appointed and letter boxes opened instead, hence a decrease in the number of the former and an increase in that of the others. The same cause may possibly have affected the total number of covers carried by the Post, which was 13,636,272 in 1875-76 against 14,141,972 in the previous year. The number of covers received back undelivered was 449,254, or 3·29 per cent.

228. In addition to the Imperial Establishments, there were at the beginning of 1875-76, 28 post offices and 220 rural messengers in connection with the district post maintained from provincial and local sources; at the close of the year the numbers were 22 offices and 346 messengers. The total cost of these establishments during the year was Rs. 95,269 (against Rs. 103,374 of the previous year) exclusive of a subsidy of Rs. 17,328 given to the cart-line between Chíchawatni and Dera Ismail Khan.

The following table shows the operations of the district post during the year :—

	By District Post Offices.	By Rural Messengers.	Total.
	No. of covers.	No. of covers.	No. of covers.
Sent from Imperial Establishment for delivery,	44,379	4,11,915	4,56,294
Received back undelivered ...	1,913	28,693	30,606
Percentage undelivered ...	4·31	9·97	6·71
Collected for transmission by Imperial Post ...	52,045	1,15,170	1,67,215

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

IMPERIAL RECEIPTS AND CHARGES.—The usual Financial Statement, prepared by the Accountant-General, will be found in Appendix No. 53; but the receipts and charges of canals and other Imperial Public Works are not shown in it. Omitting the income and expenditure of the Post Office, which is not under the control of the Local Government, the results of the past 2 years are as follows:—

YEARS.	Revenues and Receipts.	Disbursements.	Surplus.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1874-75	3,44,31,849	1,44,40,258	1,99,91,591
1875-76	3,40,33,666	1,44,10,743	1,96,22,923
Difference	—3,98,183	—29,515	—3,68,668

230. The charges of the Salt Department are not shown in the disbursements for 1875-76, having been taken under the orders of the Supreme Government as a direct charge against the Government of India. Throwing out, for the purposes of comparison, the salt charges of 1874-75, the surplus of 1875-76 appears to be less than that of 1874-75 by Rs. 11,00,000, of which Rs. 5,00,000 are due to a decrease in the salt income, Rs. 5,00,000 to increased political expenditure on account of arms and ammunition presented to the Amír of Kabul, and Rs. 1,00,000 to law and justice, the result of the new scheme before described for strengthening the judicial agency of the Province.

231. Such of the headings of receipts and charges as seem to call for remark will now be noticed *seriatim.*

232. *Land Revenue.*—There is nothing under this head calling for special remarks in this place as regards *receipts.* The matter, moreover, has been treated at length in a previous chapter (Chapter II. *Administration of the Land*). The increase of *expenditure* is chiefly owing to expansion of settlement operations, and includes Rs. 26,000 advances to be repaid from *parcha* fees.

233. *Forests.*—The working of the Forest Department during the year under report has been reviewed in its financial aspect in a previous

Chapter (*vide* paragraph 175), and it will suffice in this place to show the general results.

	Income.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1874-75 ...	8,34,874	6,46,480	1,88,394
1875-76 ...	9,05,742	5,54,226	3,51,516
Difference ...	+ 70,868	— 92,254	+ 1,63,122

These figures represent merely the actual cash transactions of the year. If the value of the operations of each year only be considered, omitting adjustments of accounts pertaining to previous years, and if the decrease in the value of stock in hand at the close of the year be also allowed for, the operations of 1875-76 will result, as before shown, in a net profit of Rs. 1,52,058 against Rs. 2,44,797 in 1874-75.

234. *Excise.*—The realizations under this head for the past two years were as follows, according to the returns prepared in the Financial Commissioner's Office—

	1874-75.	1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.
License fees for vend of spirits ...	2,44,718	2,83,880
Still head duty ...	2,60,323	2,41,183
Acreage duty on Poppy cultivation ...	41,873	29,022
Monopoly of vend of intoxicating drugs (including opium) ...	4,19,868	3,96,440
Miscellaneous ...	11,173	11,547
Total ...	9,77,935	9,62,072

The figures given by the Accountant-General differ slightly from the above—

	1874-75.	1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts ...	9,76,847	9,54,776
Expenditure ...	59,669	57,829

235. The decrease is entirely due to the smaller realizations from excise on drugs. The revenue derived from the distillation and sale of spirits rose considerably; the increase under the latter head is attributed to the sale by auction of separate licenses for the sale of rum. The duty on poppy cultivation and the license fees on the sale of drugs fell off by Rs. 37,548. The falling off, however, is only as compared with the realizations of the previous year. The receipts of both 1874-75 and 1875-76 are largely in advance of the three previous years, as is shown by the annexed figures.

	Net Receipts.		
	1874-75.	1875-76.	Average of Years. 1871-72 to 1873-74
Spirits ...	4,45,853	4,68,303	4,26.569
Drugs ...	4,65,222	4,28,606	3,98,397
Total ...	9,11,075	8,96,909	8,24,966

236. The falling off in the acreage duty on poppy cultivation from Rs. 41,873 in 1874-75 to Rs. 29,022 in 1875-76 is attributed to the discontinuance of cultivation by the petty growers who used to cultivate the crop for their own private consumption. The increase in cultivation noticed in last year's Report is explained to have been in a great measure due to an erroneous impression among the cultivators that persons who had paid acreage dues would be free to consume the produce of their own growth without payment of any further duty, and as soon as the growers became aware that under the acreage system introduced in the previous year, they were liable to prosecution on this score, they discontinued the crop. The decrease in cultivation is merely due to the discontinuance of cultivation for domestic consumption, and has a tendency to induce the use of opium instead of *post;* the decline is therefore not to be regretted. To stop the growth of the drug for domestic comsumption was one of the objects most distinctly arrived at when the new rules of cultivation were introduced. The intention of those rules was to make the excise on opium fall as fairly as possible, and this would not happen if agriculturists were allowed to cultivate and consume their poppy free. That the cultivation of the poppy will be permanently affected by the present rule, or will become confined to particular localities there is no reason to apprehend.

237. The expenditure is shown as Rs. 57,829, or about 6 per cent., the same as in the previous year.

238. *Customs and Salt*—The income under this head during the past two years was, according to the report of the Commissioner of Inland Customs, as follows :—

			Salt Duties.	Sugar Duties.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mines ...	Kohát	1874-75	1,03,796	...	...	1,03,796
		1875-76	86,362	...	...	86,362
	Salt Range ...	1874-75	39,73,090	...	98,166	40,71,256
		1875-76	36,15,844	...	75,861	36,91,705
	Mandi	1874-75	6,41,890	...	...	64,890
		1875-76	55,137	...	...	55,137
Lines ...	Indus	1874-75	...	...	...	...
		1875-76	...	...	...	...
	Sutlej	1874-75	...	1,88,482	279	1,88,761
		1875-76	...	2,00,949	171	2,01,121
	Hissar	1874-75	14,03,038	2,17,567	886	16,21,491
		1875-76	10,33,267	2,62,044	1,684	12,96,995
	Delhi	1874-75	27,46,260	4,70,144	56,154	32,72,558
		1875-76	29,93,462	5,40,080	49,187	35,82,729
	Total ...	1874-75	82,91,074	8,76,193	1,55,485	93,22,752
		1875-76	77,84,072	10,03,073	1,26,903	89,14,048
Difference			—5,07,002	+ 1,26,880	—28,582	—4,08,704

According to the Accountant-General, however, the figures are different, *viz* :—

	1874-75.	1875-76.	Difference.
Sugar	8,63,866	9,26,669	+ 62,803
Salt	84,12,527	79,05,177	— 5,07,350
Total ...	92,76,393	88,31,846	—4,44,547

239. There is thus an unexplained discrepancy of about Rs. 36,000. Taking, however, the Commissioner's figures for purposes of remark, and remembering that nearly all the so-called "miscellaneous" income is really salt revenue, it appears that there was a falling-off of about 5¼ lakhs in the salt revenue, while the income from the sugar duties increased by about 1½ lakhs. The decrease under salt in the Hissar division is attributed to railway communication having been completed between Agra and the Sambhar Lake just before the commencement of the year, which had the effect of transferring a large part of the Hissar collections to the Delhi and Agra divisions. In the latter division the increase in revenue amounted to nearly 12½ lakhs of rupees. The great falling-off in sales at the Punjab (Mayo) mines is attributed by the Commissioner to the heavy and continuous rains last year, and to the fact that Sambhar Lake salt is beginning to displace the rock salt of the Punjab. The railway returns do not show that the Sambhar salt has advanced much in the Punjab north of Delhi; but it is possible that it has driven the rock salt out of the markets south of Delhi and in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Since the close of the year the sales at the mines have shown a disposition to recover themselves.

240. The falling-off at the Kohát mines is attributed to the present disturbances connected with the Kohát Pass, the Afrídis of which are the principal carriers of this salt.

241. The fall in the duty paid to Government from the Mandi mines is said to be owing to the Guma mines having been frequently closed in consequence of landslips.

242. An increase in the revenue derived from the duty on sugar has taken place in every division of the line. A general cause of the flourishing condition of the export sugar trade in 1875-76 was the good crop of sugar-cane and consequent low prices within the customs line. Another cause was the extension of the Rájputána State Railway and the facilities afforded to traders for paying duty on through booked sugar. In the Delhi and Agra divisions the exports of sugar in 1875-76 exceeded those of 1874-75 by 3⅔ lakhs of maunds. The whole of the increase was

carried by the Rájputána State Railway. Another cause of the increase of sugar duties is to be found in the extension of the duties on export of unrefined sugar to Native States since June 1875 to the end of the line in the Central Provinces. Finally, the year was a most propitious one for Hindu marriages—a fact which has an important bearing on the consumption of sugar.

243. *Stamps.*—The income from stamps has increased by Rs. 69,121, *viz.*, from Rs. 24,03,814 in 1874-75 to Rs. 24,72,935 in 1875-76. Taking refunds into calculation, the net increase of stamp revenue amounted to Rs. 62,120, as follows:—

	1874-75.	1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.
Gross receipts	24,03,814	24,72,935
Discount on sales and other stamps	58,079	69,433
Refunds	21,389	17,036
Total Charges ...	79,468	86,469
Net receipts	23,24,346	23,86,466

244. The increased revenue is entirely due to an increased sale of general stamps. In court-fee stamps there was a slight falling-off, as the following table will show :—

		1874-75.	1875-76.
		Rs.	Rs.
Sale of general stamps	Bills of exchange ...	32,032	31,810
	General	5,03,043	5,66,547
	Adhesive	48,982	59,338
Sale of court-fee stamps		18,01,106	17,95,678
Duty on impressing documents		8,951	8,867
Fines and penalties		4,880	5,620
Miscellaneous		4,820	5,075
Total ...		24,03,814	24,72,935

The increase in the sale of general and adhesive stamps is satisfactory; the slight decrease in stamps on bills of exchange is attributed to the Government supply bills and currency notes taking the place, to some extent, of *húndís* as means of remitting money.

Satisfactory progress has been made during the year in the work of cancelling the adhesive labels in the files of the years 1871—74, which was commenced in the preceding year. The work has now been completed in 21 districts.

During the course of the year the stamp offices attached to 10 districts and 17 tahsíl treasuries were inspected by the Superintendent of Stamps.

245. *Administration and Public Departments.*—The increased charges under this head of about Rs. 27,000 in 1875-76 are due chiefly to a change in the *personnel* of Commissioners and partly to increased charges on account of travelling allowances.

246. *Minor Departments.*—The increase of Rs. 22,329 during the year is mostly nominal, being the adjustment of prizes for horse fairs sanctioned by the Supreme Government, and erroneously shown under "Provincial" in the accounts of the previous year.

247. *Law and Justice.*—The increased expenditure of Rs. 1,87,782 during the year under this head is the result of the increased judicial staff sanctioned for the Province, as previously noticed in Chapter III.

248. *Medical Services.*—The difference of Rs. 11,839 under this head during the year was caused by changes of *personnel.*

249. *Political Agencies.*—The expenditure under this head has risen from Rs. 4,56,325 in 1874-75 to Rs. 9,57,773 in 1875-76, but the accounts of the latter year contain an extraordinary charge of Rs. 5,86,631 for the cost of arms, &c., supplied to the Amír of Kabul, also a charge of Rs. 2,17,526 on account of the Embassy to Yárkand, against Rs. 51,279 only on the same account in the previous year. Throwing these two exceptional items out of the calculation, there will be apparent a considerable decrease instead of an increase of political expenditure in 1875-76.

250. The remaining headings in the Accountant-General's statement seem to require no particular notice.

251. *Savings Banks.*—The number of Savings Banks in the Province increased during 1875-76, so that now there are 24 such banks.

The number of depositors increased from 669 to 821, or 22·72 per cent.; and the balance of deposits at the close of the year from Rs. 2,04,081 to Rs. 2,55,318, or 25·10 per cent. Nearly two-thirds of the amount are deposited by natives, and the total sum paid as interest to depositors was Rs. 8,177.

The depositors are thus classified—

Class I.—Professional :—		
(*a*)—Having fixed incomes	...	525
(*b*)—Having variable incomes	...	22
Class II.—Domestic	...	99
Class III.—Commercial	...	12
Class IV.—Agricultural	...	1
Class V.—Industrial	...	3
Class VI.—Indefinite or non-productive	...	159
Total	...	821

252. Canal Revenue.—The usual comparative statement of income and expenditure on reproductive works, prepared in the Public Works Office of Accounts, will be found in Appendix No. 54. This statement, as in former years, includes as well works under construction as those in full or partial operation. Excluding from consideration for the present works under construction, and regarding only the canals and other works actually irrigating, the comparative earnings of the past two years were as shown below :—

		Western Jumna Canal.	Bári Doáb Canal.	Inundation Canals and other minor Irrigation Works.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—CAPITAL OUTLAY to end of previous year	1874-75	26,12,526	1,23,22,875	11,89,581	1,61,24,982
	1875-76	26,16,161	1,25,14,438	12,72,056	1,64,02,655
II.—INCOME realized during the year :—					
Direct, viz., water-rent and miscellaneous receipts	1874-75	9,12,905	6,46,680	1,99,600	17,59,185
	1875-76	10,08,717	7,71,885	1,65,892	19,46,494
Indirect, viz., land revenue due to irrigation works (including water advantage revenue)	1874-75	3,72,563	1,46,249	2,66,373	7,85,185
	1875-76	4,01,278	1,66,533	4,84,829	10,52,640
Total, direct and indirect ...	1874-75	12,85,468	7,92,929	4,65,973	25,44,370
	1875-76	14,09,995	9,38,418	6,50,721	29,99,134

			Western Jumna Canal.	Bári Doáb Canal.	Inundation Canals and other minor Irrigation Works.	Total.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
III.—Charges of the year :—						
Maintenance, including establishments		1874-75	3,38,737	3,37,458	4,86,094	11,62,289
		1875-76	3,75,158	4,80,939	4,84,567	13,40,664
Interest, on capital outlay		1874-75	1,17,564	5,54,529	53,530	7,25,623
		1875-76	1,17,727	5,63,150	57,242	7,38,119
Total		1874-75	4,56,301	8,91,987	5,39,624	18,87,912
		1875-76	4,92,885	10,44,089	5,41,809	20,78,783
IV.—Net Profit or Loss.						
(*a.*) *Including* interest on capital		1874-75	+8,29,167	—99,058	—73,651	+6,56,458
		1875-76	+9,17,110	—1,05,671	+1,08,912	+9,20,351
(*b.*) *Excluding* interest on capital. On *direct* income only	Amount ...	1874-75	+5,74,168	+3,09,222	—2,86,494	+5,96,896
		1875-76	+6,33,559	+2,90,946	—3,18,675	+6,05,830
	Percentage on capital outlay ...	1874-75	+21·9	+2·5	—24·1	+3·7
		1875-76	+24·2	+2·3	—25·0	+3·7
On total income, both direct and indirect ...	Amount ...	1874-75	+9,46,731	+4,55,471	—20,121	+13,82,081
		1875-76	+10,34,837	+4,57,479	+1,66,154	+16,58.470
	Percentage on capital outlay ...	1874-75	+36·2	+3·7	—1·7	+8·5
		1875-76	+39·5	+3·6	+13·1	+10·1

253. The largest returns were from the Western Jumna Canal, which, after paying expenses of maintenance, realized a profit of 39·5 per cent. on the capital outlay. This being, however, an old native work and only improved by the skill of British engineers, the true return in annual interest on the original cost cannot be ascertained. The net profits of the Bári Doáb Canal, on the other hand, were only 3·6 per cent., considerably less than the interest on the capital invested; but this is an unfinished work and better results may be looked for hereafter. The same remark applies to the Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals; and as to the remainder of these minor irrigation works it may be said generally that the direct returns are almost nominal. The chief return is in the shape of land revenue, and in the districts where they are running the rain-fall is generally so scanty, and water is in many tracts naturally at such great depths below the surface, that but for these canals cultivation would hardly be possible. Taking all the irrigating works together the profits were 10·1 per cent. on the capital outlay against 8·5 in the previous year—a result so far satisfactory. On the other hand, the area irrigated fell from 1,208,073 acres in 1874-75 to 1,098,500 in 1875-76. The chief increase in the income is under indirect revenue, and is due to a revision of the amount credited as land revenue, and includes a balance from the previous year.

254. The total capital sum expended on canals and other works under the control of the Irrigation Department up to the close of 1875-76 was as follows:—

	Rs.
On canals in operation	2,02,37,518
Ditto under construction ...	1,24,49,314
Mádhopur Workshops	5,84,928
	3,32,71,760
Deduct contributions from Native States on account of the Sirhind Canal	41,80,088
Capital invested by the Government of India	2,90,91,672

255. PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL FUNDS.—The following is an abstract of the annual statements and receipts and expenditure of the Provincial

and Local Funds, furnished by the Accountant-General, showing also the figures for the previous year, 1874-75, for comparison :—

	Opening balance, 1st April 1874.	1874-75.		1875-76.		Closing balance, 31st March 1876.
		Income.	Expenditure.	Income.	Expenditure.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial Services,	5,990	68,19,236	68,18,947	71,23,162	70,40,768	88,673
General Local Fund,	17,47,290	28,61,108	26,30,586	28,44,881	22,04,998	3,26,050
District Fund ...	7,57,674		14,06,893		16,42,426	
Cantonment Fund,	62,641	1,94,705	2,15,056	2,18,620	2,17,230	43,680
Police General Fund,	26,823	14,383	14,732	21,230	24,076	23,628
Unadjusted Items,	...	1,52,654	1,52,654	1,07,281	1,88,325	—81,044
TOTAL ...	26,00,418	1,00,42,086	1,12,38,868	1,03,15,174	1,13,17,823	4,00,987

NOTE.—Municipal Funds, which are now included in the imperial instead of in the provincial accounts, are not shown here.

256. The imperial allotment for the year to the *Provincial Services* was Rs. 54,23,162; the departmental and other receipts aggregated Rs. 9,89,998; and contributions from the Local Funds Rs. 7,10,000, making a total of Rs. 71,23,160 against Rs. 68,19,236 in the preceding year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 70,40,761 against Rs. 68,18,947 in the preceding year. The income and outlay under each head are noticed in the following paragraphs.

257. In the imperial allotment there was a decrease, owing to an exceptional grant in the preceding years to meet the salary of an unemployed military officer in civil employ. There was a permanent increase of Rs. 6,450 to meet the cost of Settlement Department printing, not before provided for, and of certain frontier police (powindás), heretofore dealt with as imperial; and there was an exceptional grant towards the large expenditure on account of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The net result was an increase of Rs. 2,700.

258. The receipts under *Jails* were Rs. 5,55,666, or nearly the same as in the preceding year. There was a decrease of 85,700 in the expenditure, owing to exceptional charges in 1874-75, for purchase of stock and materials for the Lahore Central Jail Press, and to other decreases in manufacture charges in 1875-76.

259. Under *Registration* proper, there was an increase of above Rs. 10,000, and an increase of nearly Rs. 3,000 in the Record Fund. The total income for 1875-76 was Rs. 1,97,715 against Rs. 1,84,834 in

1874-75. There was an increase of Rs. 4,300 in the expenditure, partly owing to increased commission on increased receipts.

260. The *Police* receipts aggregated Rs. 57,438 against Rs. 63,043 in 1874-75, the decrease being due to an exceptional item credited in the Dera Ismail Khan district, in 1874-75, on account of an unauthorized deposit account. The Police charges amounted to Rs. 26,11,952 against Rs. 25,68,352 in the preceding year. The increased expenditure was on the following accounts:—Arms, &c., Rs. 27,606; Prince of Wales's visit, Rs. 24,436; Hospital charges, Rs. 12,389.

261. There was a small increase under *Educational* receipts on account of fees in schools; and there was an increase of expenditure on account of periodical increments of officers (savings in salaries not being so great as in the preceding year), the establishment of the new School of Art at Lahore, and increased grants-in-aid. The following is a comparison of total income and expenditure for the two years:—

	Income.	*Expenditure.*
	Rs.	Rs.
1874-75	75,818	6,34,879
1875-76	84,699	6,68,198

262. A small increase under *Medical* receipts was partly in the price of medicines sold, and partly owing to a re-adjustment of the cost of articles for the Lahore Medical School, charged in 1874-75, and recovered in 1875-76 from the contingent grant of the school. The decrease in the expenditure is owing to two years' charges for European medicines having been adjusted in 1874-75, and to the introduction in 1875-76 of the new arrangement for making many dispensaries pay cash for medicines supplied. The following are the figures for the two years:—

	Income.	*Expenditure.*
	Rs.	Rs.
1874-75	2,848	4,26,562
1875-76	6,093	3,65,278

263. There was a small decrease in the outlay for *Printing*, owing principally to an exceptional charge in 1874-75 for printing census forms. The large expenditure of more than $1\frac{5}{6}$ lakhs of rupees under this head is under consideration.

264. The *Miscellaneous* and *Public Works* receipts (which, owing to changes in classification, are most conveniently dealt with together) amounted to Rs. 87,612, or an increase of Rs. 15,098 on the preceding year, chiefly in tolls on hill roads and in income from the Amritsar model farm. There was also a re-adjustment to the credit of Provincial Services under this head of an erroneous charge in the preceding year on account of prizes at horse fairs.

265. The *Public Works* outlay debitable to the Provincial Services was Rs. 18,89,489, or an increase of 3⅓ lakhs of rupees. On this account, the contributions from Local Funds to Provincial Services had to be increased also; the actual increase being a little over 3½ lakhs.

266. Under *Miscellaneous* charges there was a large decrease owing principally to an exceptional charge in 1874-75 for salary of an unemployed military officer in civil employ, and as above noticed, for prizes at horse fairs. There was, however, an increased expenditure for destruction of venomous snakes. The net result for the two years was as follows:—

1874-75.	1875-76.
Rs.	Rs.
73,990	41,071

267. *Minor Establishments*, Rs. 69,213, and *Office Rents*, Rs. 16,940, were a little in excess of 1874-75.

268. The following is a comparative abstract of income and expenditure for the two years of the principal sources of income of the *General Local Fund*, omitting the rates and cesses which, for convenience of account and for administrative reasons, are usually classed with it.

	1874-75.		1875-76.	
	Income.	Expenditure.	Income.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Tolls at ferries and boat bridges, &c. ...	5,34,511	2,22,224	5,13,031	2,34,443
Rents, &c., of staging bungalows, sarais and encamping grounds ...	65,850	1,44,848	69,529	1,25,097
Nazúl properties, &c. ...	50,923	21,498	38,969	32,558
Cattle pounds ...	89,852	30,928	99,500	40,664
Total ...	7,41,136	4,19,498	7,21,029	4,32,762

269. There was thus a decrease of income from tolls, partly owing to cessation of traffic during the prevalence of epidemic cholera, and partly to extension of railway communication, while there was increased expenditure at the boat bridges, principally in the construction of new boats and superstructure. The toll collections and ferry arrangements were managed by the civil officers, the construction and maintenance of some of the boat bridges being in the hands of the Public Works Officers. Generally the tolls were leased.

270. There was a small increase in the income and a decrease in the expenditure of staging bungalows and sarais; but the financial condition of these properties is not satisfactory, and the urgent attention of officers is being drawn to the subject. Unfortunately the floods of the year caused much damage to the buildings and the destruction of some of them. The staging bungalows were occupied by 27,070 persons, or nearly 1,000 in excess of the preceding year; but there were only 10 bungalows with an income of over Rs. 2 a day. The sarais and encamping grounds yielded on an average only Rs. 40 a year for each.

271. The management of the nazúl properties in many districts was also not satisfactory, as there was a large decrease in income and a large increase in expenditure. The circumstances of the year were, however, exceptional, as both buildings and gardens suffered from the heavy rains, and the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales caused some extra expense at Lahore in renovations and repairs. Nearly Rs. 17,000 of sale proceeds were invested in Government securities during the year, the total investment up to the close of the year being nearly 4½ lakhs.

272. There was an increase both of income and expenditure of cattle pounds newly established, the net result for the year being a surplus of Rs. 58,836 against Rs. 58,924 in the preceding year.

273. The receipts from the Local Rates and Cesses for the two years were as follows:—

		1874-75	1875-76.
Local Rates	...	1,408,020	14,27,607
Road Cess	...	2,26,746	2,24,136
Educational Cess	...	2,23,870	2,24,679
District Dâk Cess	...	60,351	59,318
Miscellaneous	...	23,113	20,466

The cesses were collected as usual without difficulty, a balance of about one per cent. remaining uncollected at the close of the year. The cost of collection was Rs. 1,32,621, or about 6¾ per cent.

274. The amount allotted to District Committees as the District Funds for the year was Rs. 17,96,100, being about 3 lakhs in excess of the local rates collections.

275. The following is an abstract of the expenditure for both years :—

		1874-75	1875-76.
Education	...	2,90,123	3,25,545
Medical	...	55,284	73,832
Arboriculture, &c.	...	93,496	36,716
General Management	...	53,595	56,966
Miscellaneous	...	10,222	12,802
Public Works	...	9,04,167	11,45,661
Total	...	14,06,887	16,51,522

276. Of the expenditure on education Rs. 39,318 were incurred in middle schools; Rs. 2,07,442 in primary schools; Rs. 9,093 in female schools; and Rs. 69,692 in grants-in-aid, maintaining boarding schools, exhibitions, prizes, &c.; and 1,406 schools appear to have been maintained wholly or partly out of the district funds. The medical expenditure includes Rs. 46,320 on dispensaries, Rs. 7,020 on district hakíms, Rs. 3,890 on vaccination, and Rs. 2,036 for other purposes. The District Funds are shown to have maintained wholly or partly 113 dispensaries and 3 leper asylums.

277. The expenditure on arboriculture includes Rs. 33,199 for planting and maintaining trees, and Rs. 3,517 for subscriptions to the Agri-Horticultural Society for seeds and plants. In very few cases have details of the number and description of trees planted, of the arrangements, or of the results, been furnished.

278. Under Public Works, 51 schools and 14 dispensaries were completed, and 25 schools and 11 dispensaries were in progress, wholly or partly, at the cost of the District Funds. It is gratifying that increased attention was given to the construction and improvement of tanks and wells, 122 tanks and 140 wells having been completed or in progress, besides 323 others repaired or improved. There was also increased outlay and work on roads and communications ; 442 miles of metalled road and 287¾ miles of unmetalled road having been constructed during the year, and 27 miles of metalled road and 24½ miles of unmetalled road were in progress, and 414 bridges and culverts were completed or in progress. There were also 14,719 miles of road repaired, being about 1,300 miles less than in the preceding year. Nearly 550,000 trees are reported to have been planted on road sides. The total expenditure on roads and communications was Rs. 7,69,636.

279. The District Committees met generally once a month. In Simla, however, the circumstances of which are exceptional, there was no necessity for a meeting. In Sirsa, Rohtak, Gurgaon and Hazára

there were only 6 meetings; in Ráwalpindi 7 meetings. In Pesháwar the Committee met at head-quarters only 4 times. The Deputy Commissioner, however, appointed Sub-Committees with power to expend up to Rs. 100 on any one work prior to reference to the President. This arrangement is reported to have worked very well, and in no instance has the indulgence been abused. Of the Muzaffargarh Committee, it is remarked by the Deputy Commissioner that the members have been so chosen that nearly every corner of the district is represented. The rules, duties and responsibilities are reported to be getting better understood and acted up to, and the Committees themselves are in many cases very favorably noticed. The only instance where it was found necessary to remove members for neglect to attend the meetings was at Bannu.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

SANITATION.—The total number of deaths registered during the year was 447,208, being no less than 130,495 in excess of the number registered in 1874; cholera accounts for 6,246; but the great bulk of the increased mortality was registered under the head of fever; to this cause were assigned 279,841 deaths against 190,631 in the previous year, showing an excess in the year under review of 89,210 deaths; and under the head of bowel complaints there was an increase of 11,143 deaths. These general results show that the year was a very unhealthy one; in point of fact, 1875 was the most unhealthy year there has been in the Punjab since 1869, as the following table shows:—

Years.	*Deaths.*
1869	453,821
1870	418,926
1871	363,378
1872	430,608
1873	357,153
1874	316,713
1875	447,208

281. It is probable that some portion of the increased mortality for 1875, shown by the above figures, is due to improvement in registration in municipal towns, in which heads of families are now obliged, under legal penalty, to report the deaths that occur in their houses; but the great mass of the increase is undoubtedly due to the unusual unhealthiness of the season. The death-rate of the Province as a whole, deduced from the returns of the year, was 26·57 per mille of population, against 18 in 1874; but these figures really understate the true mortality very greatly, and are only of use to gauge the relative healthiness of the two years. The true mortality will probably be better represented by taking the death-rates of the five principal towns of the Province where the registration was probably fairly accurate. These were:—

	Per mille.
Amritsar	62
Delhi	51
Lahore	43
Peshávar	45
Mooltan	34

Speaking generally, the death-rate of the Province was probably nearer 47 than 26 per mille.

282. So far as sanitary progress is concerned, little has been effected; nor is it to be expected that any rapid advance will be made. It is a matter for regret that the important schemes for the supply of water to the towns of Delhi, Amritsar, Lahore, Ráwalpindi aud Pesháwar are still undecided, and there is reason to fear that, in the present state of the imperial finances, it may be impossible to advance sufficient funds for these works. They are, however, of the first importance; whatever different theories may be held on the subject of sanitation, there can be no doubt of the advantage of a plentiful supply of pure water. The Lahore scheme is still under consideration, and the Delhi municipality have offered to raise from private individuals in the city at 6 per cent. interest the funds necessary for completing their great work.

As in previous years, however, considerable attention has been given to minor works of sanitation, such as paving, latrine construction, cleaning and sinking wells, water courses, guttering, surface cleaning, &c., of which some notice will be found in a previous chapter (paragraph 223.)

283. VITAL STATISTICS.—The usual statistics of births and deaths during 1875 will be found in Appendices Nos. 56 and 57, the first showing the number and ratio of both births and deaths in all *towns* in the Province containing a population of 10,000 and upwards (the ratios being calculated on the census of 1868, the newer data not being available in time), and the second showing the total number of deaths in each *district* classified according to cause. The registration of the year bears internal evidence of some advance over the results of previous years. The new system which has been introduced of keeping a separate account of the deaths in each village having a population of over 500 has produced some good results, though it has also brought to light how absolutely misleading such statistics may prove, unless collected with intelligence and care. Generally, however, registration is steadily improving, especially in towns, and now that it has been made compulsory in all municipalities, still better results may be looked for. In the rural tracts, registration is still very defective; many deaths escape registration altogether, especially in the case of young children, and more particularly in that of female children. But in the larger towns the registration has reached a stage at which it may be said to be reliable.

284. *Births.*—Taking the 117 municipal towns for which returns have been received for the whole year, and having a population of 1,653,520, it appears that 72,276 deaths and 65,366 births were registered; these figures give, as the ratio of births and deaths, 39·53 and 43·71 respectively. Thus the deaths were 6,910 in excess of the

births; in ordinary years the births exceed the deaths by about one-third; this defect in the births is a marked indication of the unhealthiness of the season. There were 33,535 male and 30,491 female births, being in the ratio of 110 males to 100 females, which is an approximation to the European standard.

285. The birth-rate of the municipal towns continues to be much in excess of that of English towns. Farídabad has the highest birth-rate in the Province, *viz.*, 58 per mille. It is worthy of note, in connection with this remarkable fecundity, that this town was decimated by epidemic disease three years ago. The towns of Ferozepore, Palwal, Najafgarh, Bahádargarh, A'dampur, Kalanaur, and Miáni, had a birth-rate of 50 and upwards; 51 towns had a birth-rate exceeding 40; in Delhi the rate was 47, in Amritsar 45, and in Lahore only 36 per mille.

286. *Deaths.*—The following table shows the total number of deaths registered, and the principal causes of death, for the past 10 years, during which there has been a regular system of mortuary registration in the Punjab:—

YEAR.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	All other causes.	Total deaths registered.
1866 ...	1,051	30,615	122,368	not re-	46,657	200,691
1867 ...	43,146	20,483	173,681	corded.	75,398	312,708
1868 ...	532	24,222	151,337	17,823	73,871	267,785
1869 ...	9,258	53,169	272,946	30,953	87,495	453,821
1870 ...	469	27,163	275,093	27,249	88,952	418,926
1871 ...	369	25,534	213,548	21,678	102,249	363,378
1872 ...	8,727	23,728	264,711	23,345	110,097	430,608
1873 ...	148	25,699	219,909	19,640	91,757	357,153
1874 ...	78	12,026	190,631	16,407	97,571	316,713
1875 ...	6,246	13,594	279,841	27,550	119,977	447,208

It is evident that the total deaths recorded for the first three years of this period, in the early days of registration, are very far below the truth, except perhaps in the case of cholera, which has always attracted great attention, and the number of deaths from which are rather exaggerated than under-estimated.

287. But so far as this table goes, it seems to show that *cholera* becomes epidemic in the Punjab about once in every three years. In the decade under review, there has been only one serious visitation, *viz,* in 1867; but in 1869, 1872, and 1875 cholera assumed an epidemic form, and the number of deaths was considerably above the average. It is worthy of notice, too, that cholera seasons are those in which the

mortality from other causes, and especially from fevers, is the greatest. The very great diminution in the number of deaths from *small-pox* is gratifying, and is doubtless due to the exertions of the Vaccine Department; the subject will be more particularly noticed further on. Far less satisfactory are the statistics of mortality from *fever* and from *bowel complaints*, a very large proportion of which must he held to be preventable, were medicines and medical attendance more generally available. The year under review shows an enormous mortality from remittent fever. It has been remarked that the figures relating to deaths from what are called "fevers" cannot be taken to convey any definite meaning, as under this head diseases of the most diverse character are included. This is no doubt true, and is equally applicable to cholera, numerous cases of diarrhœa and dysentery, and even bad cases of fever being recorded in times of cholera epidemic as cases of that disease; but whatever mistakes may be made owing to an inefficient registration agency, there is no doubt that the mortality from fevers of what are called the paroxysmal type, due to malaria or defective drainage, is in certain years enormous, and special attention has been directed to the subject. Amongst deaths from *other causes* during 1875 may be mentioned 192 suicides, 187 deaths by wounding, 3,791 by accident, 979 from snake-bite and wild beasts, and 162 from hydrophobia.

288. MEDICAL RELIEF.—During 1875, there were (exclusive of Lunatic and Leper Asylums) 150 institutions of various kinds in the Province for affording medical relief, chiefly gratuitous, to the public, which is at the rate of one such institution to 700 square miles of country and to 1,24,000 persons. Of these one was the Mayo General Hospital at Lahore, chiefly supported by Government, though assisted to some extent by local contributions, of which institution more particular mention will be made further on; 18 were supported entirely by Municipal or other local sources, without any State assistance; and 131 were supported by municipal and local means supplemented by a Government grant-in-aid on a regulated scale: of these aided dispensaries, 24 were of the 1st class, that is to say, were under the immediate charge of an Assistant Surgeon; 30 were of the 2nd class, *i. e.*, under the direct control of the Civil Surgeon without the assistance of an Assistant Surgeon; and 77 were 3rd class or branch dispensaries, placed under a selected Hospital Assistant or Native Doctor.

289. This grant-in-aid system was introduced in the beginning of 1876, previous to which a very considerable proportion of the cost of dispensaries fell upon the Government; and the following table, showing the annual and progressive increase, as well in the amount of relief afforded to the population of the Province as in the proportion of the

charges defrayed from other than State funds, may not be without interest :—

Year.		Number of Dispensaries.	Number of patients treated.	Income.			
				From Government.	From Municipal Funds.	From other sources.	Total.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1866	...	69	369,609	78,839	40,453	19,760	1,39,052
1867	...	82	439,785	64,425	62,720	21,024	1,48,169
1868	...	92	471,511	58,711	83,340	29,392	1,71,448
1869	...	99	604,385	61,777	87,440	33,446	1,82,663
1870	...	106	642,616	74,675	68,699	36,236	1,79,610
1871	...	110	660,022	83,675	67,283	39,093	1,90,051
1872	...	116	782,798	92,058	87,640	* 53,031	2,32,729
1873	...	120	825,885	97,181	1,11,510	26,060	2,34,751
1874	...	136	894,267	1,11,553	1,18,685	25,111	2,55,269
1875	...	150	1,037,835	1,32,461	1,60,989	28,609	3,22,059

290. This table shows that, within the last 10 years, the number of places at which medical relief is obtainable has more than doubled, that the total number of persons annually relieved has nearly trebled, and that of the increased cost of this increased relief, *viz.*, Rs. 183,007, only three-tenths has fallen on the State exchequer. But it is not only in respect of *quantity* that an improvement has taken place in the medical institutions of the Province, special attention has also been directed to the improvement of their *quality*. The number of 1st class dispensaries presided over by highly trained Assistant Surgeons has increased from 13 in 1867 to 24 in 1875; and all municipal towns in the Punjab with a population exceeding 10,000, not already so provided, have been urged to avail themselves of the services of medical officers of this class, of which the Lahore Medical School can furnish a sufficient supply; while the 3rd class or rural dispensaries are gradually being furnished with skilled Hospital Assistants or Native Doctors trained at the same institution, to replace the inferior class of men available in earlier years.

291. The total number of patients treated in 1875 was greater by 143,568 than in the preceding year, and the increase occurred among all classes, in-door and out-door, males and females. During the year under review, 14 new dispensaries were established, at which 44,000 patients obtained relief; omitting these, there still remains an increase of nearly 100,000 in the attendance at dispensaries previously established. The statistics of 1875, therefore, seem to corroborate the encouraging inference

* This includes a donation of Rs. 21,000 by the Mahárája of Jummoo and Kashmir, made as a thank-offering for the recovery from a dangerous illness of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

drawn from those of several preceding years, that there is steadily growing up, year by year, in the native population of the Punjab, an increasing appreciation of the dispensaries established by the State, and confidence in the European method of treating disease.

292. The following table shows the daily average attendance for the past two years :—

YEAR.	In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.
1874	1078	5773	6,851
1875	1175	6453	7,628
Increase	97	680	777

As in previous years, the proportion of females to males was as 1 to 3. There were 28,615 inmates, of whom 1,947 died : this gives a death-rate of 6·8 per. cent., which is 1 per. cent. more than in 1874—an increase fully accounted for by the different characters as regards healthiness of the 2 years compared. In 1875, the number of major operations performed, *i. e.*, operations involving danger to life or limb, was 4,150, and of minor operations 79,992. In the previous year, the numbers were 3,847 and 71,147 respectively.

293. *The Mayo Hospital.*—During the past year there was a considerable increase of sickness in Lahore owing to the epidemic of cholera, and the prolonged and severe rainy season ; in consequence, the attendance of patients and the mortality were greater than in the exceptionally healthy year preceding. Altogether there were 28,041 out-patients, and 1,716 in-patients treated in 1875, so that the total number amounted to 29,757 persons. In 1874 there were 27,238 out-patients and only 1,323 in-patients, or altogether 28,561, so that there has been an increased attendance of 1,196 persons, *viz.*, 803 out-patients and 393 in-patients. The daily average attendance was as follows :—

		Out-patients.	*In-patients.*
Adults ...	Male	... 113	61
	Female	... 50	13
	Children	... 26	4
	Total	... 189	... 77

The number of deaths amongst in-patients in 1875 was 178, or just double the number in 1874 ; 31 of these, however, are due to cholera, and 17 took place after capital operations, and 17 more from various injuries. Disease generally was more fatal in its character during the year. There were 235 major operations performed, including 61 for

stone, of which 13 proved fatal, and 1,996 minor operations; in 1874, the number of operations was 117 major and 2,016 minor.

The total cost of this institution during 1874-75 was Rs. 11,659, including Rs. 2,445 expended on furniture; out of this, Government contributed Rs. 9,041, the remainder being made up by municipal contributions and private subscriptions.

294. *The Amritsar Lying-in Hospital.*—There was an increase of 7 among the in-patients, *viz.*, 27 against 20 in the previous year; but the number of women attended at their own homes fell from 488 to 176. Of the cases attended in the hospital, 5 required operative interference, which in 4 was followed by a successful result. The decrease in the number of women attended at their own homes is attributed partly to the prevalence of cholera, which caused the school to be closed for two months, and partly to the fact that most of the pupils were new and not sufficiently experienced to be allowed to attend cases by themselves. Then, too, the monitor was sent to Umballa for three months to try to start a lying-in hospital and school there; this militated much against the out-door work.

295. The Midwifery School attached to the Amritsar Lying-in Hospital appears to have worked steadily during the year. At the commencement of the year there were 8 pupils attached to it, and 6 were admitted during the year; 2 passed the prescribed examination and obtained certificates of proficiency in midwifery, 1 was dismissed for misconduct, and 1 for incapacity, and another left on account of ill health; so that at the close of the year there were 9 pupils in the class, 3 being Hindús, 5 Muhammadans, and 1 Christian.

296. The school for training midwives established at Dehli by the Reverend R. R. Winter, has continued its operations during the year, and is said to have been doing good service in the city, though no returns showing the work done have been rendered.

297. *Lunatic Asylums.*—The provision made in the Punjab for the accommodation and treatment of insanes is described in paragraph 288 of last Report. It consists principally of the two asylums at Lahore and Delhi.

298. In the *Lahore* Asylum the number of inmates on the 1st January 1875 was 255, and the number of admissions during the year 120, making a total of 375 insanes under observation and treatment, of whom 296 were males and 79 females. Of those admitted during the year there were 54 Hindús, 61 Muhammadans, and 5 of other castes. During the year, 81 were discharged cured, 6 were made over to their friends or otherwise disposed of, and 52 died (including 19 deaths from cholera,) leaving 236 inmates at the close of the year, of whom 27 were

criminal lunatics. The daily average strength was 252, of whom 28 were sick. The death-rate was 20·5 per cent. on the daily average against 11·2 in 1874; this increase in the rate of mortality is partly due to an outbreak of cholera which carried off, as above stated, 19 victims. The types of insanity under treatment during the year were—

Mania acute	177
Do. chronic	90
Melancholia	41
Dementia acute	15
Do. chronic	16
Other types	36

In 148 cases the cause of insanity is said to have been the excessive use of intoxicating drugs and spirits, chiefly gánja.

The total cost of the asylum during the year was Rs. 22,848, or Rs. 90-9-1 per head, against Rs. 73-13-8 in the previous year. The increased cost is owing to the permanent appointment of a resident Assistant Surgeon as Deputy Superintendent and Medical Officer.

299. In the smaller establishment at *Delhi* there were 62 patients at the beginning, and 42 admissions during the course of the year, total 104, of whom 84 were males and 20 females. Of the admissions, 20 were Hindús, 15 Muhammadans, 1 Christian, and 6 of other castes. There were discharged during the year, 3 cured and 12 made over to friends, while 9 died, including 1 killed by another lunatic; so that there remained 80 patients at the close of the year, of whom 6 were criminal lunatics. The daily average strength was 70, and of sick 2. The death-rate was 12·85, which, though higher than in 1874, was lower than in the three previous years. Although cholera was epidemic in the city and suburbs of Delhi, no case occurred in the asylum. The total cost was Rs. 7,112, or Rs. 101-9-7 per head. The forms of insanity were as follows:—

Mania acute	37
Do. chronic	28
Melancholia	3
Dementia acute	10
Do. chronic	21
Other forms	5

300. *Lock-Hospitals.*—Act XIV. of 1868 (The Contagious Diseases Act) has not yet been extended to any place in this Province ; but rules made under the Cantonment Act (No. XXII. of 1864) for the inspection and control of houses of ill-fame and for preventing the spread of venereal disorders are in force in the cantonments mentioned in the following table, which gives the leading statistics for the past two years:—

Cantonments.		Average Number of Prostitutes.			Receipts from Fees and Fines.	Expenditure.	European Troops.	
		On the Register.	Attending Medical Examination.	In Hospital.			Average Strength.	Ratio of Admission per 1,000 from Venereal Diseases.
					Rs.	Rs.		
Delhi ...	1874	194·4	170·6	8·6	44	2,985	517	95
	1875	191·1	170·5	8·3	39	2,941	566	152
Umballa ...	1874	103·0	101·3	5·9	79	2,069	1,607	151
	1875	111·8	56·4	5·9	169	2,066	1,293	125
Kasauli ...	1874	11·5	11·5	1·3	...	866	373	102
	1875	11·5	11·3	0·3	...	570	314	60
Sabáthu ...	1874	15·0	15·0	1·4	...	867	748	59
	1875	14·5	14·5	1·4	...	654	431	188
Dagshai ...	1874	14·8	12·8	4·7	...	595	not	given
	1875	16·6	16·6	3·2	...	669		
Jullundur ...	1874	62·8	54·5	2·6	50	2,869	810	144
	1875	66·2	61·4	3·3	55	2,867	992	95
Dalhousie ...	1874	9·6	9·6	1·0	...	934	269	190
	1875	15·9	15·4	0·6	...	661	262	168
Siálkot ...	1874	103·7	80·4	not given	14	2,601	1,092	48
	1875	100·2	79·5	12·1	36	2,716	912	95
Lahore and Meean Meer	1874	176·8	152·2	9·8	99	2,831	733	116
	1875	176·8	148·5	9·7	368	4,642	1,053	89
Ferozepore ...	1874	87·8	81·7	2·4	8	1,710	not	130
	1875	96·4	88·4	2·3	6	1,757	give	147
Mooltan ...	1874	143·0	102·0	4·8	251	1,631	827	54
	1875	144·0	104·0	7·9	88	2,342	828	165
Ráwalpindi ...	1874	89·9	77·3	11·6	94	2,300	1,561	60
	1875	92·5	80·6	13·3	122	2,473	1,666	80
Attock ...	1874	9·3	9·3	1·0	7	870	110	28
	1875	8·8	8·8	1·9	...	889	107	392
Nowshera ...	1874	49·4	33·1	1·2	...	1.085	585	48
	1875	32·9	31·1	0·2	...	1,032	425	257
Peshâwar ...	1874	42·9	40·3	7·4	3	2,342	1,674	50
	1875	48·3	43·6	7·0	43	3,336	1,494	124

The working of the system during the year has on the whole been pronounced satisfactory, and it appears that the disease has been of a less virulent character than usual. Complaints are still made of the evils of clandestine and unregistered prostitution. The difficulties of an effectual control of this class of prostitutes are as great as ever; the attention of district officers has several times been specially directed to the necessity of aiding the military authorities in suppressing the evil; but it is mainly by a careful supervision of cantonment and regimental bazárs, which rests with the military authorities, that the troops can be protected from the contagion.

301. VACCINATION.—The Punjab Vaccine Establishment consisted during 1875-76 of a Superintendent-General, with 1 European and 29 Native Superintendents and 116 Vaccinators, who carried on operations in 18 out of the 32 districts of the Province, as well as in some of the Native States. In the remaining districts, vaccination was carried on by 44 vaccinators attached to local dispensaries, under the supervision of Civil Surgeons; in nine districts moreover 20 hospital assistants, and in three districts 17 *hakíms*, were employed on vaccination. In addition to the foregoing, 24 vaccinators paid by Municipalities, 57 paid from District Funds, and 3 from Cantonment Funds, were employed. Baháwalpur maintained a staff of 4 vaccinators and 18 *hakíms* and Patiála of 19 vaccinators.

302. The following table shows the total number of operations performed during the year, and the percentage of successful cases:—

	Total number of operations.		Percentage of successful cases.	
	Primary.	Secondary.	Primary.	Secondary.
By Punjab Vaccine Establishment	296,573	3,943	92·43	57·46
By Dispensary Establishment ...	36,611	941	86·72	83·87
By Municipal and other Vaccinators	94,787	3,360	88·30	65·68
Total ...	427,971	8,244	92·99	63·38

Thus the total number of operations was 85,210 less than in the previous year, while the percentage of successful cases was less both as regards primary and secondary vaccinations :—

303. The cost was as follows :—

	Rs.
Provincial Establishment	51,920
Dispensary Vaccinators	3,550
Municipal and District and Cantonment Fund establishments	4,795
Native States establishments	2,773
Total	62,938

This gives an average of 2 annas and 7 pies as the cost of each successful operation.

304. The total number of deaths from small-pox during the year, *viz.*, 13,589, though slightly in excess of the deaths from the same cause in the previous year, was very considerably less than in any other since mortuary registration has been maintained in the Province, showing that the measures taken by the Vaccine Department are beginning to produce good results.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

EDUCATION.—*Financial Statistics.*—The assignment for Education in the Punjab during the year 1875-76 amounted to Rs. 10,58,618, derived from the following sources :—

		Rs.
Provincial Services	...	6,56,700
General Local Fund	...	43,700
District Funds	...	3,58,218
		10,58,618

The actual expenditure was Rs. 10,20,176.

306. *Educational Institutions.*—The number of Government and aided institutions in the Province during the year under report, exclusive of the Punjab University College, as compared with the previous year, was as follows :—

		1874-75	1875-76.
Government institutions	...	1,518	1,585
Grant-in-aid institutions	...	502	480

This shows an increase of 67 in the former and a decrease of 22 in the latter description of schools. The falling off in the number of aided institutions is due to the fact that certain schools in the Dera Gházi Khan and Ferozepore districts which were shown last year as aided schools, now appear in the returns of Government schools.

307. The above institutions include—

2 Government colleges which afford instruction to students who have passed the University Entrance Examination.

8 Government district schools of the higher class (6 Anglo-Vernacular and 2 Vernacular) teaching up to the standard of the Calcutta University or Punjab University College Entrance Examination, being the same as in 1874-75.

9 Aided schools of a similar grade,—as at the close of the previous year.

143 Government schools of the middle class (comprising 25 district schools, the Anglo-Arabic school at Delhi, 14 Anglo-Vernacular schools, the English teachers being paid on the grant-in-aid system, and 103 Vernacular schools),—an increase of 15.

46 Aided schools of the middle class (37 are Anglo-vernacular and 9 Vernacular),—a decrease of 4.

1,271 Government lower and primary schools,—an increase of 49 over the previous year.

198 Aided lower and primary schools,—a decrease of 12.
130 Government female schools,—an increase of 2.
220 Aided female schools,—decrease of 7.
3 Government normal schools.
7 Aided normal schools.

308. The average daily attendance of scholars during 1875-76 was in Government institutions 71,858, against 65,442 in 1874-75, and in aided schools 22,423, against 22,718 in the previous year, *viz.* :—

In Government colleges 78,—an increase of 16.

In Government schools of the higher class, 337,—an increase of 3.

In Aided ditto, 1,710,—a decrease of 51.

In Government ditto of the middle class 14,571, an increase of 2,568.

In Aided ditto, 5,217,—an increase of 244.

In Government ditto of the lower class, 50,523,—an increase of 4,056.

In Aided ditto, 10,092,—a decrease of 508.

In Government female schools, 2,701,—an increase of 85.

In Aided ditto, 5,201,—an increase of 27.

In Government normal schools, 255,—an increase of 47.

In Aided ditto, 203,—a decrease of 7.

309. The following two tables show,—*the first*, the annual cost of educating a pupil in the various Government and aided institutions; *the second*, the expenditure on each class of educational institutions during the year under report. In comparing the various institutions it must be remembered that in Government schools of the higher class only those boys who have passed the middle school examination are included, whereas aided schools include boys in every stage.

I.

	Total Cost.			Cost to Government.		
GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Colleges ...	723	1	4	633	11	11
Higher class schools ...	218	6	1	199	9	1
Middle class schools ...	14	6	9	6	9	0
Lower class schools ...	4	10	1	0	2	0
Female schools ...	5	4	7	0	1	0
Normal schools ...	124	4	0	76	2	10
School of Industrial Art ...	160	1	8	159	9	11
AIDED INSTITUTIONS.						
Higher class schools ...	49	5	0	19	2	5
Middle class schools ...	22	0	5	9	10	11
Lower class schools ...	7	0	1	2	9	8
Female schools ...	17	2	10	5	6	0
Normal schools ...	141	12	4	73	3	10

II.

	From Provincial Services, General Local Fund and District Fund.			From other Sources.			Total Expenditure.		
GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Colleges ...	49,432	5	0	6,968	5	0	56,400	10	0
Higher class schools ...	71,298	4	0	2,296	15	0	73,595	3	0
Middle class schools ...	1,89,117	0	0	20,994	7	0	2,10,111	7	0
Lower class schools ...	2,22,651	7	0	11,336	5	0	2,34,017	12	0
Female schools ...	11,524	11	0	2,755	0	0	14,279	11	0
Normal schools ...	31,467	6	0	217	0	0	31,684	6	0
School of Industrial Art ...	10,056	0	0	30	12	0	10,086	12	0
AIDED INSTITUTIONS.									
Higher class schools ...	32,749	1	0	51,573	6	0	84,322	7	0
Middle class schools ...	54,216	15	0	60,699	14	0	1,14,916	13	0
Lower class schools ...	28,211	14	0	42,667	4	0	70,879	2	0
Female schools ...	32,243	5	0	57,133	4	0	89,376	9	0
Normal schools ...	15,893	11	0	12,460	8	0	28,354	3	0

310. *Calcutta University Examinations.*—There was only one candidate for the Master of Arts Examination from the Delhi College, who passed. For the Bachelor of Arts Examination the Lahore College sent up 3 candidates, of whom 2 passed in the 2nd division, and the Delhi College 8 candidates, of whom 1 passed in the 2nd division.

311. For the First Arts examination there were 8 candidates from the Lahore and 7 from the Delhi College. Of the former 4 passed—2 in the 2nd division and 2 in the 3rd division, and of the latter 4 passed, 2 in the 1st division and 2 in the 3rd division.

312. For the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University Government schools sent up 58 candidates, of whom 30 passed, *i. e.*, 5 in the 1st division, 23 in the 2nd division and 2 in the 3rd division. From the aided schools 41 candidates were sent up for examination, of whom 22 were successful, *i. e.*, 2 in the 1st division, 16 in the 2nd division and 4 in the 3rd division. Of the successful candidates from aided schools 5 belonged to the Bishop Cotton School, Simla, and the rest to the Mission schools. The Oriental College, Lahore, also sent up a successful candidate. There was also one candidate from the Patiála School, who failed.

313. *The Punjab University College.*—The endowment fund of this institution has increased from Rs. 3,51,000 to Rs. 3,55,552. During the year 1875 the income, including a balance of Rs. 20,165, amounted to Rs. 66,922 and the expenditure to Rs. 51,847. The building fund amounts to Rs. 30,292, being a donation by the Nawáb of Baháwalpur for the erection of a Senate House with accumulated interest, out of which Rs. 14,005 have been spent during the year 1875 on the new Senate Hall, and the balance, Rs. 16,287, is available for expenditure during the present year. The Senate Hall is now completed, and will shortly be occupied.

314. For the Entrance examination held in 1875, 159 candidates presented themselves, of whom 75 passed. For the Proficiency in Arts there were 13 candidates, of whom 3 were successful. Twelve presented themselves for the High Proficiency Examination, in which 4 passed.

315. For the Oriental examinations in Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian there were 168 candidates, of whom 67 passed. For the first examination in Law there were 6 candidates, of whom 4 passed, and for the final examination there were 4 candidates, none of whom were successful. For the first examination in Engineering there were 7 candidates, of whom 3 passed. In the junior examination in Medicine 4 passed out of 6 candidates, and in the senior examination 5 out of 6 passed. There were 8 candidates for the Hakím and Baid examination, of whom 5 passed.

316. The Oriental College, maintained by the Punjab University College, was placed in July 1875 under the charge of Pandit Jowála Náth, who acted as Superintendent until the close of the year. Since that time Dr. Leitner has become the Honorary Superintendent.

317. At the end of the official year the Oriental College contained 3 Arabic, 3 Persian and 4 Sanskrit classes. The two highest classes in each branch were considered to belong to the college department and the rest of the students to the school.

318. Instruction is also given in Mathematics, History and Geography through the medium of Urdu and Hindi. English is also taught as an optional subject for one hour daily.

319. Out of 14 candidates 1 passed the Entrance Examination of the Punjab University College, and 3 candidates for the Proficiency in Arts Examination failed.

320. During the year under notice 4 students passed the lowest Arabic Examination, and one of the teachers the highest examination. For the Sanskrit examination there were only 4 successful candidates, against 13 in the previous year. In Persian, however, 25 students have been successful,—17 in the lower, 4 in the middle, and 4 in the highest examination; whereas only 16 passed in the previous year.

321. *Government Colleges.*—The Lahore College contained 67 students on the rolls at the close of the year under report, being 18 more than at the close of the previous year. The average daily attendance was 41, against 30 in the previous year. At the Delhi College there were 46 students on the rolls at the close of the year, being 7 more than at the close of the previous year. The average daily attendance during the year has risen from 32 to 37.

322. The results of the Calcutta University examinations as regards the colleges have been already noticed. For the Proficiency in Arts examination of the Punjab University College there were 7 candidates from the Lahore College and 3 from the Delhi College. From the former 2 passed and from the latter 1 passed. For the High Proficiency in Arts examination the Lahore College sent up 4 candidates, of whom 2 passed, and the Delhi College sent up 8 candidates, of whom 2 passed.

323. Thirty-three students left the Lahore College, of whom 13 obtained employment on salaries varying from Rs. 20 to 125 per mensem; 1 is a pleader, 1 has joined the Roorkee Civil Engineering College, having gained the first Thomason scholarship of Rs. 50 per mensem, 1 is preparing for the same, 1 has joined the Engineering class, Amritsar, 1 is reading as a private student in the Roorkee College, 3 have joined the Medical School, Lahore, 1 has joined the Law Class, Lahore, 2 have died, and the rest are without employ.

324. Of the 13 students who left the Delhi College 5 have obtained employment on salaries varying from Rs. 35 to Rs. 90 per mensem; 1 is preparing for Law, 1 for the Roorkee Engineering College, and the rest are without employment.

325. *Government Schools of the Higher Class.*—There were 8 schools of the higher class at the close of the year,—6 Anglo-Vernacular and 2 Vernacular. The Anglo-Vernacular schools are located at Delhi, Hoshiárpur,

Amritsar, Lahore, Gujrat, and Dera Ghάzi Khan, and the Vernacular schools are situated at Ludhiána and Gurgaon. The number of boys in the Amritsar and Lahore schools has increased from 55 and 87 to 65 and 103, and that in the Delhi school has decreased from 106 to 95, in the Hoshiárpur school from 48 to 42, in the Gujrát school from 57 to 27, and in the Dera Gházi Khan school from 17 to 12. The number of boys in the Ludhiána High Vernacular School has increased from 53 to 64, whilst in the Gurgaon high vernacular school it has fallen from 9 to 8.

326. The Delhi school sent up 19 candidates for the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, of whom 12 passed; the Lahore school 13 candidates, of whom 4 passed; the Amritsar school 12 candidates, of whom 7 passed; the Hoshiárpur school 7 candidates, of whom 3 passed; and the Gujrát school 4 candidates, of whom 1 passed. In the Entrance Examination of the Punjab University College the Delhi school passed 11 out of 20, the Lahore school 8 out of 13, the Amritsar school 15 out of 16, the Hosháirpur school 6 out of 7, the Gujrát School 3 out of 5, and the Dera Gházi Khan School 1 out of 3. The Ludhiána high vernacular school sent up 12 candidates, of whom 8 were successful.

327. *Government Schools of the Middle Class.*—These are of two classes,—(1) district schools under the management of the Educational Department, and (2) Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools under Deputy Commissioners. The number of the former is 25, with an attendance of 3,511, against 3,007 during the previous year. The Anglo-Arabic school at Delhi, supported from the endowment of the late Nawáb Fazl Ali Khan, is also treated among schools of this class. The attendance at this institution has risen from 98 to 103, of whom 102 are Muhammadans.

From the district schools and Anglo-Arabic school there were 267 candidates for the middle school examination in Anglo-Vernacular, of whom 91 passed.

The number of Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools under Deputy Commissioners has risen from 103, containing 12,353 boys, to 117, with 14,518 boys. From the schools under Deputy Commissioners there were 369 candidates,—49 from Anglo-Vernacular schools, of whom 7 passed, and 320 from Vernacular schools, of whom 100 passed.

328. *The Lawrence Military Asylum at Sanawar.*—The Lawrence Military Asylum at Sanáwar near Kasauli may here be noticed. This institution contained 239 boys and 188 girls at the close of the year. During the year 9 boys and 11 girls obtained situations, 4 boys enlisted, 10 boys and 6 girls went to England, 8 boys and 10 girls were removed by friends, 2 girls married and 4 boys and 5 girls died.

329. *Government Schools of the Lower Class.*—These are all under the management of district officers, with the exception of the lower departments of the Gurdáspur and Abbott-abad district schools, of the Ludhiána Vernacular School, and of the Anglo-Arabic School at Delhi. The number of primary schools has considerably increased, *i. e.*, from 1,218 with an attendance of 59,984 pupils to 1,264 with an attendance of 61,131.

There were 4,729 successful candidates for the lower school examination against 4,417 in the previous year, and 1,540 successful candidates for the primary school examination against 1,278. In some cases boys belonging to middle class schools also went up for the examination, and the total number that passed was 1,773.

330. *Schools for children of European descent.*—There are 12 aided schools in the Punjab maintained specially for children of European descent. They contained at the close of the year 717 pupils, being an increase of 17 over the previous year. The Lawrence Asylum at Murree contains the children of soldiers only, and the majority of children in the Roman Catholic Orphanage at Simla are of the same class. Of the remaining institutions 3 are at Simla, 2 at Delhi, 4 at Lahore and 1 at Gujránwála. The European Training School at Delhi also has been brought on the list of aided institutions. This school will be noticed under the head of Normal Schools.

331. The Lawrence Memorial Asylum at Murree is a boarding school supported by the proceeds of endowments, subscriptions, and fees paid by sergeants and soldiers drawing Rs. 60 per mensem and upwards, supplemented by a Government grant. The school contained at the close of the year 140 children; of these 78 were boys and 62 girls.

332. The Roman Catholic Orphanage at Simla contained 152 girls, being 2 less than the previous year.

333. The Bishop Cotton School and Auckland House Girls' School (called formerly the Punjab Girls' School), both at Simla, provide education for the higher class of European children who attend schools in India. The former contained at the close of the year 130 boys, being an increase of 5 over the previous year. It sent up 6 boys for the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University College, of whom 5 passed. The Auckland House Girls' School is maintained from fees and a grant-in-aid. It contained at the close of the year 37 girls, or 3 more than the previous year. The school can accommodate 50 boarders.

334. The Mayo Industrial School also is at Simla. It contained at the close of the year 30 girls and 7 boys, or 37 pupils, being 7 less than the previous year. The industrial character of the institution is well maintained, servants being almost entirely dispensed with.

335. The European school at Delhi is under the superintendence of the Missionaries of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. The number of pupils has fallen from 33 to 30. The pupils are the children of very poor parents, and would receive no education but for this school, which is the only institution of the kind in Delhi.

336. The Gujránwála Girls' School contains 20 pupils, being 3 more than the previous year.

337. The 4 European schools at Lahore are—

(1.)—The High School, which contained at the close of the year 46 boys, or 9 more than the previous year.

(2.)—The Anarkali Girls' School, in which the number of girls has decreased from 43 to 37. The school is very well and economically conducted, and the pupils have made satisfactory progress.

(3).—The Naulakha and Donald Town Girls' School is intended chiefly for the children of railway employés. The number of pupils at the close of the year was 30, being an increase of 12 over the previous year. This school has much improved.

(4).—The St. James's School consists of two departments for boys and girls. The number of children has fallen from 65 to 55, being 30 boys and 25 girls. The school affords an elementary education, the standard being below the level of an inferior English national school. The parents of the children are of a very shifting class, very poor generally, and unthrifty; and out of 52 families of this class 32 fathers are either dead or out of employ.

All the schools at Lahore attended by Europeans or Eurasians have been placed under the management of a general committee with sub-committees for the several schools.

338. *Aided Schools for Natives of the Higher Class.*—There are 8 such schools maintained by different Missions, at, (1) Delhi (Society for the Propagation of the Gospel), (2) Ludhiána, (3) Jullundur, (4) Lahore, (5) Ráwalpindi (American Presbyterian Mission), (6) Amritsar, (7) Peshâwar (Church Mission), and (8) Siálkot (Scotch Mission). These schools contained 1,973 pupils, while the average daily attendance was 1,590. From these schools 33 candidates were sent up to the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, of whom 16 passed; 18 out of 30 candidates were successful at the Entrance Examination of the Punjab University College.

339. *Aided Schools of the Middle Class.*—There are 44 aided schools of the middle class,—35 are Anglo-Vernacular and 9 Vernacular. Of these 19 are Anglo-Vernacular Mission Schools, 1 is a mission adult school for teaching English, 1 an adult school for English under native management, 2 are branches of the Lahore and Amritsar district schools, 1 (the Anglo-Sanskrit school at Delhi) is a branch maintained by subscriptions and a grant-in-aid and is partly under native management, 6 are Anglo-Vernacular schools under district officers, 3 are under cantonment magistrates, and 2 are regimental schools. There were also at the close of the year 9 vernacular schools under district officers. These schools sent up 528 candidates for the Middle School Examination, of whom 128 passed.

340. *Aided Schools of the Lower Class.*—Schools of the lower class comprise the lower departments and branches of most district schools which are supported by means of a municipal contribution, fees and a grant-in-aid, branches of Mission Schools, the Baptist Mission Schools for low caste boys at Delhi, and a few others. The number of boys attending the lower departments of district schools (exclusive of the lower department of the Ferozepore district school, which has been shown in the year under report in the return of Government institutions) has increased during the year from 7,286 to 7,453. The total number from all these lower departments and branches that passed the lower school examination was 988, against 935 in the previous year. The branches of Mission Schools contain 4,198 boys, against 3,518 at the close of the previous year. From these schools 267 boys passed the lower school examination.

Among Lower Aided Schools, not branches of middle and upper schools, the Baptist Mission Schools at Delhi and the Kotgarh Schools are the most important.

341. *Female Schools.*—The number of Government female schools has increased from 128 to 130 during the year, and the number of girls in them has risen from 3,318 to 3,374. The number of aided female schools has fallen from 218 to 213, and the number of girls in them has risen from 6,262 to 6,644. The schools comprise 56 mission schools, 3 sets of zanána classes, and 154 schools which are more or less under local officers, and in some cases native committees.

342. *Normal Schools.*--There are 3 Government Normal Schools at Lahore, Delhi and Ráwalpindi. They contained at the close of the year 297 students. In this number are included 66 boys who belong to the Model School in connection with the Delhi Normal School, so that the number of men actually under training for appointments as teachers was 231. Forty-four students passed the Normal School Examination in the

year under report, whilst the number of successful candidates during the previous year was 30.

343. There are 7 Aided Normal Schools,—1 for males and 6 for females, including the European Training School at Delhi. The male school is that belonging to the Christian Vernacular Education Society at Amritsar. This institution suffered considerably from the absence in Europe during two years of Mr. Rodgers, the Principal, the gentleman who had been appointed to succeed him having been transferred elsewhere, so that the school was left without a head. Now that Mr. Rodgers has returned the institution will no doubt recover its former position. It contained at the close of the year 39 students, whilst the number of students at the close of the last year was 37.

344. Of the six female Normal Schools 2 are at Delhi and 4 are in the Lahore circle. They contained at the close of the year 213 students.

345. *The European Training School at Delhi.*—Its purpose is to provide European teachers for zanána work. It contained at the close of the year 3 students. The course of instruction extends over two years, and embraces all the ordinary subjects of a higher English education with Urdu and Hindi.

346. *Mayo School of Industrial Art, Lahore.*—This school was opened in the early part of the year under Mr. Kipling, who was nominated to the post of Principal. It contained at the close of the year 88 pupils, of whom 3 were Christians, 24 Hindus, 49 Muhammadans, and 12 Sikhs.

It is the object of the Principal to make the institution emphatically a school of Industrial Art, and to give the boys a training that they can turn to practical account in after life. The majority of the students have been learning the elements of drawing from demonstrations on the black board and flat examples, and a smaller number have been taught to draw from objects and exercised in making original designs, suitable for the particular crafts to which they belong. The highest class has made considerable progress, much more indeed than could be at all expected considering the short period the school has been in existence.

347. *The School of Carpentry, Lahore.*—The School of Carpentry, Lahore, was set on foot by means of a private subscription, and there was reason to hope that it would soon become self-supporting. This expectation has not been realized for want of adequate supervision, which could not be provided without a considerable monthly expenditure; and as the school, having no capital, was necessarily maintained on a small scale, it could not afford to pay much for superintendence. The future constitution of the school is still under consideration.

348. *Industrial School, Kasur.*—This school, as reported last year, was established by the Municipal Committee at Kasur, where the pupils are taught to make various kinds of country cloth, &c. It has made satisfactory progress during the year under report.

349. *Indigenous Schools.*—The statement of indigenous schools shows altogether 48,697 pupils. Of these, however, 26,400 are returned as studying Arabic. This is a purely religious exercise, and consists chiefly in learning portions of the Kurán by rote, 7,381 are learning Landí, Máhajani, &c., 7,983 boys learn Persian, and 2,411 are entered as learning Urdu.

350. *Lahore Medical School.*—The constitution of this school has been frequently described in previous reports; it will suffice to say that it consists of two departments, one in which the students are instructed, through the medium of the English language during a course of study extending over 5 years, up to a standard qualifying for a diploma as Licentiate in Medicine, and for employment under Government as Assistant Surgeon; the other in which students are taught in the Urdu language up to the standard of Native Doctor or Hospital Assistant, the course of study extending over 3 years. Students are admitted to both departments from the North-Western Provinces as well as from the Punjab.

351. In the *Upper Department* there were 47 students on the 1st of April 1876, of whom 7, who failed in the intermediate examination of that month, left the school, as also 1 on account of sickness. In July, 5 students passed their final examination and received their diplomas, and were admitted into the Government service as Assistant Surgeons; another student, who had completed his course of study, died without being examined; one of the newly admitted Assistant Surgeons also died shortly after appointment; the remainder found employment in the Punjab. In October the annual Entrance Examination took place, when 15 new students were admitted, of whom, however, 3 shortly afterwards left the school; so that at the close of the year there were 45 students in this department, of whom 8 were students from the North-Western Provinces. Of these 45, scholarships were held by 39 students, *viz.*, 36 paid by Government, 1 by the Punjab University College, and 2 by District Committees. Five of these scholarships were held by students from the North-Western Provinces. The remaining 6 students are prosecuting their studies at their own expense. The total number of students from this school who have attained the grade of Assistant Surgeon, since its establishment in October 1870, is now 57.

352. The *Lower Department* consists of three classes, *viz.* (1) *The Medical Pupils'*, who are being educated for the service of Government, to become Hospital Assistants; (2) *The Local Fund Students'*, who are supported by

the Local Funds of their respective districts, and who would become Native Doctors at the Civil Dispensaries; and (3) *The Hakíms' Class*, consisting of the relatives of *Baids* and *Hakíms* (medical practitioners after the native system), who are supported by Government or the Local Funds of their districts, but who are educated, not with a view of entering the Government service, but of practising on their own account, with some knowledge of the true principles of medicine. The year opened with 67 pupils of this department, to which 53 others were admitted during the year, and 21 were dismissed for incompetency or other causes; 15 passed their final examination, *viz.*, 7 medical pupils, 6 local fund students and 2 hakíms; so that at the close of the year there remained 84 students, of whom 63 were medical pupils, 11 local fund students, and 10 were in the hakím class. The total number of students in this department admitted into the public service as Hospital Assistants or Native Doctors, since the establishment of the school, is 228, besides 2 hakíms who have received certificates of proficiency.

353. The total cost of the Medical School during 1875-76 was Rs. 61,999, of which the State contributed Rs. 57,166, the remainder being made up from local sources.

354. LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.—During the year there were published in the Province 4 English and 25 Vernacular newspapers. Of the former the *Mofussilite*, published at Umballa, was issued twice a week, and *Indian Public Opinion*, published at Lahore, three times a week. The *Civil and Military Gazette*, published at Simla, and the *Punjab Intelligencer*, at Lahore, were both weeklies.

Newspaper	Place
Ashraf-ul-Akhbár	Delhi.
Mayo Memorial Gazette	Delhi.
Akmul-ul-Akhbár	Delhi.
Urdu Akhbár	Delhi.
Khairkhwá-i-Hind	Delhi.
Khair Khwai Alam and Mayo Gazette.	Delhi.
Sayad-ul-Akhbár	Delhi.
Nasir-ul-Akhbár	Delhi.
Mehar-i-Darakshan	Delhi.
Iftekhar-ul-Akhbár	Delhi.
Akhbár	Gurgaon.
Nur Afshán	Ludhiána.
Aria Parkash	Amritsar.
Vakil-i-Hindustán	Amritsar.
Rafa-i-Am	
Aftáb-i-Punjab	Siálkot.
Anjumán-i-Panjab	Lahore.
Koh-i-Nur	Lahore.
Rahber-i-Hind	Lahore.
Panjabi Akhbár	Lahore.
Nafa-ul-Azim	Lahore.
Albert Gazette	Lahore.
Akhbár-i-Am	Lahore.
Star of India	Lahore.
	Gujránwála.

The 25 Vernacular newspapers are detailed in the margin. Of these 19 were published once a week, and 5 three times a month; 11 were published at Delhi, 1 at Gurgaon, 1 at Ludhiána, 1 at Siálkot, 2 at Amritsar, 8 at Lahore, and 1 at Gujránwála.

The following newspapers were also published in foreign territory.

Tohfa-e-Kashmir, Srinagar—weekly.
Patiála Akhbár, Patiála— do.
Sadik-ul-Akhbar, Baháwalpur.
Shams-ul-Akhbar, Kabul.

355. Of periodical publications other than newspapers there were 2 English and 11 Vernacular. These were the *Punjab Record*, a monthly publication containing law reports of the Chief Court, orders and rulings of the Supreme and Local Governments, and of Heads of Departments; Acts relating to the Punjab; and other papers of an official character of general interest or use to Civil Officers in the Province.

Telegraph Journal, a bi-monthly Magazine of Electrical Science.

Ganj-i-Shaigán, Anwár-ul-Shams and Kanún-i-Hind, fortnightly and monthly vernacular law journals, of a character somewhat similar to the *Punjab Record*.

Resála-i-Anjuman-i-Punjab, a monthly selection of essays and papers read before the Anjuman-i-Punjab, or Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.

Sinat-ul-nissa, a monthly publication in Arabic containing essays on morality.

Shafa-ul-suddin, a fortnightly publication in Arabic, published at Lahore on different subjects.

Resála Dharm Sabha, a monthly publication in vernacular on religious matters.

Bahr-i-Hikmat, or Urdu Medical Gazette, a monthly publication in Vernacular, published at Lahore.

Resála-i-Anjuman-i-Kasur, a monthly journal of the Kasur Anjuman or Literary Society.

Resála-i-Nit Prakash Sabha, a religious journal inculcating vedantic doctrines, published weekly at Ludhiána.

Mirat-ul-Tabábat, a Medical Journal in Vernacular published at Amritsar on the 1st of every month.

356. The number of books registered during the year under the provisions of Act XXV. of 1867 was 911, or 298 more than in the previous year. They consisted principally of translations of various merits, reprints, religious tracts, and elementary school books. Of the total number registered—

17	were	English.	14	were	Pushtu.
319	,,	Urdu.	9	,,	Gurmukhi.
77	,,	Persian.	174	,,	Hindi and Punjabi.
82	,,	Arabic.	198	,,	Polyglot.
21	,,	Sanskrit.			

The most noteworthy of the above are Captain Plowden's translation of the "Kalid-i-Afghani," the Pushtu text-book; "Selected Moral Anecdotes," edited by Babu Gopal Chunder Chatterji.

"Budr-ul-asár," a translation by Khwája Budr-ud-dín, a native of Delhi, of Volumes VII. and VIII. of a voluminous Persian novel entitled the "Bostán-i-Khyál."

"Tarikh-i-Hind," Part I., by Maulvi Zaka Ulla.

"Kisa-i-Hind," Part II., Stories from the History of India, English period, published by the Educational Department.

"Insha-i-Hadi-un-nissa," a guide to letter-writing for Mussalman women by Syad Ahmed of Delhi.

"Charu Path," a Hindi text-book for the Entrance Examination of the Punjab University College, by Pandit Bhandat.

"Aksir-i-Azam," (the great elixir) by Karim Bakhsh, of Dera Bába Nának.

357. ARTS AND SCIENCES.—*Lahore Central Museum.*—Of the additions made to the collection during the year, the most important was a quantity of Buddhist sculptures received from Pesháwar. The whole of these have now been arranged in a separate gallery with descriptive notes by General Cunningham affixed. Progress has also been made in labelling both in English and in the vernacular the specimens in the arts and manufactures division. The number of visitors in 1875-76 greatly exceeded that of previous years, being 90,006 against 51,316 in 1874-75, and 62,654 in 1873-74, though this increase is no doubt to a considerable extent due to the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Lahore in January 1876. The total cost of the institution during 1875-76 was Rs. 2,052.

358. *Government Book Depôt.*—At the beginning of the year 1875-76 the assets of the Book Depôt amounted to Rs. 1,23,552-9-4. This sum represents the cash in hand, the amount due to the Depôt, and the value of the stock of books, tools, plants, &c. The liabilities amounted to Rs. 56,565-13-1; and in this are included sums due by the Depôt and the amount by which the receipts from Government in past years exceed the money paid into the treasury on account of the sales that have been effected.

During 1875-76, Rs. 56,919-10-8 were received from Government; printing paper of the value of Rs. 2,565-10 was received from the Superintendent of Stationery, Calcutta; lithographic stones and other materials of the estimated value of Rs. 1,000 were received from England; and books

and printing materials of the value of Rs. 587-8-0 were purchased on credit, so that the liabilities incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 61,072-12-8.

Rupees 67,345-0-5 were paid into the treasury, Rs. 104 have been advanced for books, and Rs. 761-13-0 were applied to the payment of a debt, making a total of Rs. 68,210-13-5. Hence the payments made by the Depôt exceed the liabilities incurred during the year by Rs. 7,138-0-9 (Rs. 68,210-13-5—Rs. 61,072-12-8), and the liabilities at the close of the year amount to Rs. 49,427-12-4, and are less by Rs. 7,438-0-9 than at the commencement.

The assets at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 1,20,194-14-0. Hence the assets at the close of the year were less by Rs. 3,357-11-4 than at the beginning, whilst liabilities had been reduced by Rs. 7,138-0-9, and there has been therefore a profit of Rs. 3,780-5-5 during the year.

During the year English books of the value of Rs. 24,242-2-9, and vernacular books of the value of Rs. 54,945-11-9, were brought on stock,—total Rs. 79,187-14-6. The sale of the former class of books amounted to Rs. 22,313-12-7, and of the latter to Rs. 52,448-1-8,—total Rs. 74,761-14-3.

Books of the value of Rs. 6,495-10-8 were received for sale in the Book Depôt from the Secretariat of the Punjab Government, and from the stock of the Secretariat, books of the value of Rs 891-2-4 were sold; official books of the value of Rs. 4 were sold.

359. The following work was performed by the Vernacular Educational Press which is attached to the Book Depôt :—

	Rs.
Educational books supplied to the Book Depôt	29,608-6-9
Job work for public offices ...	6,000-3-8

360. The translation department has translated 1,445 pages of original matter, of which a small part only consists of educational books; and corrected 1,818 pages of the *Urdu Gazette*, compiled a vocabulary of technical terms used in Urdu books, Roman and English; revised their own translations of—

(*a*).—Lethbridge's History of India, before delivering it for publication, about 500 pages.

(*b*).—Police Catechism, before its transmission to the Police Department, about 150 pages: translated about 250 pages of Police Catechism and vocabulary of technical terms into Roman character, and reported on several books.

361. The following books are under preparation or in the Press:—

1.—Translation of Professor Balfour Stewart's Primer on Physics (is being printed at the Ludhiána Mission Press in the Roman Character).

2.—Translation of Lethbridge's History of India (is out).

3.—Translation of Primer on Physical Geography (is being revised by the translators).

4.—Vocabulary of technical terms for the use of Educational Officers.

5.—Selections from Urdu Poetry for the use of Educational Officers (in Press).

6.—Translation of Elementary History of the World (will be put in press when the author's permission to print it has been obtained).

7.—Consolidated Civil Codes (will be put in press when the next English edition is out).

8.—Police Catechism (forwarded to Inspector-General of Police).

9.—How to Speak and Write English, Part II. (in Press).

SUPPLEMENT.

SUPPLEMENT.

PUNJAB TABLES OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS COMPILED FOR THE INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL CONGRESS.

No. 265, dated 15th March 1876.

From—G. W. RIVAZ, Esquire, Officiating Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,
To—The Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab.

WITH reference to your No. 192, dated 8th February 1875, and subsequent reminders, calling for certain returns to be compiled upon the basis of forms forwarded with the letter from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Department, No. 5, dated 25th January 1875, I am now desired to submit the accompanying sets of returns, which have been compiled in this office in accordance with the instructions of the Government of India, so far as has been practicable.

2. The statistics of area have been given in terms of acres; those of weight in terms of the local maund, ser, or chitak, of which the equivalents in English weights are as follows:—

(1).—Maund = 82 $\frac{2}{7}$ lbs. avoir.

(2).—Ser = $\frac{1}{40}$ maund = 2 $\frac{2}{35}$ lbs. avoir.

(3).—Chitak = $\frac{1}{16}$ ser = $\frac{9}{70}$ lbs. avoir.

3. The information regarding estimates for 1873 gives the figures for the official year 1873-74, *i. e.*, from 1st April 1873 to 31st March 1874.

4. The columns showing average areas, which in accordance with the instructions should embrace the returns for five years, from 1869 to 1873, only give the averages for four years, beginning with the

official year 1870-71 and ending with the official year 1873-74. They could not be furnished for 5 years, as statistics in such detail were not forthcoming for the years previous to 1870-71.

5. The averages of seed sown and of outturn have been obtained from a vast number of experiments reported to the Financial Commissioner in consequence of the enquiries instituted by him in 1871, regarding which instructions were given in this office Book Circular XX. of 1871. No annual returns of this nature have been prepared; but as the experiments, the results of which have now been embodied, extend over a considerable period and number several thousands, the results may be considered to be as general in their nature as if this had been the case. With regard to their accuracy, it is necessary to remark that the facilities for supervision of such returns are limited, and that only of late have attempts been made to procure such statistics upon an extensive scale, and the subject is one which requires considerable experience on the part of those who make the observations, and a careful exclusion of all unreliable data, to an extent which the returns now furnished can hardly claim.

6. The statements constituting the series of the questionnaire have been filled up so far as has been practicable, and these statements comprize the first nine of the series now submitted.

7. The remaining statements, 30 in number, are supplementary to the above, and give the actual area of land under cultivation of each of the principal crops grown in the Punjab, for the 4 years from 1870-71 to 1873-74. with abstracts. The returns of area given in the 10 statements forming the questionnaire series have been extracted from the figures given in these supplementary statements.

8. The Financial Commissioner proposes to utilize such portion of the information contained in these statements as refers to the productive capability of the soil in different parts of the Province for furnishing the local officers with information on this subject, and he has it in contemplation to print some of the returns with this object. He trusts that the accompanying statements, which have involved an amount of labor in calculation which is not adequately represented by the returns themselves, will be found to answer the purpose for which they were prescribed.

FIRST PART.

AREAS.

Extent of land under each description of cultivation.

	According to Surveys.	Estimate for 1873.
	Acres.	Acres.
Cereals and other food crops	These details cannot be given.	17,555,950
Market garden cultivation		196,153
Cultivation of crops, useful for industrial purposes		1,972,437
Artificial pastures		......
Natural grass lands		4,961,352
Arboriculture		58,378
Vineyards		*a Nil.*
Total cultivated area ...	*b* 29,602,246	*c* 24,744,270
Fallow land	These details cannot be given.	*d* ......
Woods and forests		*e* 7,073,012
Uncultivated lands		*f* 28,341,596
Total uncultivated area ...	*g* 35,414,608	35,414,608
TOTAL OF CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED AREA ...	*h* 63,016,854	60,158,878

Remarks.—As the second column shows the area under cultivation for both crops, as well as natural grass lands, which are not included in the cultivated areas of the Province as ascertained from surveys, the juxtaposition of the two totals for cultivated area is somewhat misleading. There are two kinds of fallow land in the Punjab,—1, land which is allowed to lie fallow for a single crop, in consequence of short rainfall, or from other causes; 2, land which has been abandoned for some time, or which is only cultivated in very exceptional years. Column I., the cultivated area, according to surveys, contains both kinds, but none of the natural grass lands. Column II. contains natural grass land, but no fallow. The extent of fallow of the second kind, above described, is very large, and there is no reason to conclude from a comparison of column 2 with column 1 that cultivation has in reality decreased.

The natural grass lands entered in column 2 are for the most part extensive, unenclosed wastes, which afford grazing to cattle. These are, for the most part, the property of Government; but portions are also demarcated in village boundaries, and form the common land of the villages.

LAHORE: W. M. YOUNG,

The 15*th March* 1876. *Sett. Secy. to Finl. Commr., Punjab.*

a Vineyards. There are none distinguished as such in the Punjab.

b Includes fallow.

c For both crops—spring and autumn.

d Cannot be given separately.

e This area is probably much below the mark, but is the nearest which can be given.

f This is the uncultivated area of the Province after deducting "woods and forests" and "grazing" lands.

g Excluding fallow.

h This does not include the Himalayan and Trans-Himalayan provinces of Kulu, Lahoul, and Spiti, of which the areas are not accurately known, but which are roughly estimated at 4,168,960 acres in the aggregate.

SECOND PART.

PRODUCE OF CROPS.

1st.—*Cereals and other food crops.*

	No. of cultivated Acres.	Seed sown per Acre. Amount in M. S. C.		Average gross produce per Acre.	
		1873.	Average year.	1873.	Average year.
		M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
Cereals.					
Wheat (Triticum vulgare)	5,820,861	......	1 1 11	......	10 30 1
Barley (Hordeum hexastichon et cælesti)	1,784,920	......	0 35 10	......	12 28 9
Maize (Indian corn) (Zea Mays) ...	986,043	......	0 13 9	......	7 10 8
Jawar (Great millet) (Holcus sorghum) ...	2,022,252	......	0 9 3	......	7 16 11
Bajra (Spiked millet) (Penicillaria spicata)	2,490,078	......	0 3 7	......	5 32 8
Kangni (Italian millet) (Pennisetum Italicum)	99,004	......	0 9 11	......	5 17 7
China (Panicum miliaceum)	101,250	......	0 9 12	......	5 22 9
	13,304,408				
Farinaceous.					
Rice (Oryza Sativa)	734,957	......	0 32 5	......	10 14 11
Pulses and other food crops.					
Gram (Cicer arietinum)	1,306,061	......	0 20 4	......	3 2 13
Moth (Phaseolus aconitifolius) ...	1,171,478	......	0 4 0	......	4 31 6
Mash (Phaseolus radiatus)	269,722	......	0 7 2	......	5 3 1
Mung (Phaseolus mungo)	284,061	......	0 4 7	......	5 0 6
Masur (Ervum lens)	167,134	......	0 12 5	......	2 29 0
Arhar (Cajanus flavus)	* 8,417				
Mattar (Peas) (Pisum sativum) ...	111,824	......	0 39 15	......	5 39 12
Turmeric (Curcuma longa)	* 3,805		*		*
Coriander seed (Coriandrum sativum) ...	* 5,988		*		*
Ginger (Zinziber officinale)	* 982		*		*
Chillies (Capsicum frutescens) ...	* 36,626		*		*
Other kinds	* 150,487		*		*
Total ...	3,516,585				

* No experiment returns for these crops.

LAHORE:
The 15*th March* 1876.

W. M. YOUNG,
Sett. Secy. to Finl. Commr., Punjab.

2nd.—*Market garden cultivation.*

	No. of Acres under cultivation.	Value of the harvest per Acre in Rs. A. P.	
		1873-74.	Average year.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Fresh vegetables of all kinds (beans, lentils, green peas, cabbages, carrots, turnips, radishes, pumpkins, melons, salads, gourds, cucumbers, baigans, "solanum melongena," &c.)	196,153	21 14 5	21 4 10

The annual value of market garden cultivation has been calculated at twice the rental of tobacco land per acre.

LAHORE:
The 15*th March* 1876.

W. M. YOUNG,
Sett. Secy. to Finl. Commr., Punjab.

Produce of Crops—*Continued.*

3rd.—Principal crops useful for industrial purposes.

	No. of Acres under cultivation.	Seeds sown per Acre in M. S. C.		Gross average produce of seed per Acre.	
		1873.	Average year.	1873.	Average year.
		M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
Oil-giving plants.					
* Rape seed (Sarson) (Sinapis juncea) ...	361,178	......	0 4 6	......	5 22 11
† Linseed	19,936	......	0 6 9	......	4 20 12
Til (Sesamum orientale) ...	188,547	......	0 3 14	......	3 13 8
Tara Míra (Sinapis campestris or *eruca*)	152,987	......	0 6 10	......	3 32 8
Total ...	722,648				

* Commonly called "mustard."

† The fibre of the plant is also used for industrial purposes.

	No. of Acres under cultivation.	Average produce per Acre in M. S. C.	
		1873.	Average year.
		M. S. C.	M. S. C.
Textile plants.			
Hemp (Crotalaria juncea)	41,268	......	2 26 12
Cotton	624,459	......	4 16 9
Total ...	665,727		

	No. of Acres under cultivation.	Seed sown per Acres in	Average produce per Acre in M. S. C.	
			1873.	Average year.
		M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
Other principal crops useful for industrial purposes.				
Tea	9,805	......	......	‖
Sugarcane "gur" (raw sugar)	374,125	*	......	27 4 14
Tobacco	74,429	†	......	13 8 0
Safflower	23,246	‡	......	......
Indigo	89,959	0 10 5	......	0 19 14
Poppy seed	12,498	§	§	§
Total ...	584,062			

* Is not produced from seed, but the cane itself is cut in lengths of from 9 to 15 inches and planted out about half a yard apart.

† Tobacco is not sown broadcast, but seedlings are transplanted out when 9 inches or a foot high.

‡ No crop experiment return submitted for this crop.

§ The information in regard to this crop is not reliable; hence not entered.

‖ The outturn cannot be given.

Lahore:
The 15*th March* 1876.

W. M. YOUNG,
Sett. Secy. to Finl. Commr., Punjab.

PRODUCE OF CROPS—*Continued.*

4th.—Pasture lands.

	Extent in Acres.	Total annual produce of fodder in M. S. C.	
		1873.	Average year.
		M. S. C.	M. S. C.
Artificial pastures	......	......	......
Fodder produced annually (herb and vegetable) ...	......	......	......
Natural grass lands	4,961,352	......	......
Orchard meadows	......	......	......
Pasture grounds	......	......	......

The total annual produce cannot be stated.

The following are also used as fodder :—

"Charri" (jowár)—cultivated very extensively and exclusively for fodder.

"Singi"—a species of trefoil or lucerne (medicago) grown for cattle and horse's food.

"Sarson" (rape seed)—separately and intermixed with wheat, barley or gram.

"Moth"—wheat, barley and gram; in the green state Indian corn. The stalks after the coles have been taken off.

"Sugarcane"—chiefly for elephants.

"Bhusa"—the chaff from wheat, barley, gram, moth, &c., &c.

"Pala" in certain districts—the dried leaves of the jhar-beri (Zizyphus nummularia), extensively used in the Hissar and neighboring districts.

LAHORE :
The 15*th March* 1876.

W. M. YOUNG,
Sett. Secy. to Finl. Commr., Punjab.

5th.—Arboriculture.

	Extent in Acres.	Value of the annual harvest in Rs. A. P.	
		1873-74.	Average season.
	A. R. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Drupe bearing trees ... ... Berry bearing trees ... ... Shrubs	58,377 3 38	4,06,461 9 9	3,83,216 9 0

The different classes of trees cannot be given separately.

The following is a detail of those grown in the Punjab :—

English or Vernacular Name.	Botanical Name.	English or Vernacular Name.	Botanical Name.
Mangoe ...	Mangifera indica.	Plantain ...	Musa paradiciaca.
Pomegranate ...	Punica granata.	Apricot ...	Armeniaca vulgaris.
Guava (red and white) ...	Psidium pyriferum.	Jaman ...	Sizygium jambolanum.
Peach ...	Amygdalus persica.	Kamrak ...	Averrhœa carambola.
Fig ...	Ficus caricoides.	Loquat ...	Mespilus Japonica.
Bullan plum ...	Prunus domestica.	Khirni ...	Mimusops kanki.
Bokhara plum ...	Prunus Bokhariensis.	Gondni ...	Cordia Augustifolia.
Tamarind ...	Tamarindus indica.	Falsa ...	Grewia Asiatica.
Shaddock, pomello ...	Citrus decumana.	Corunda ...	Carissa corundars.
Orange ...	Citrus aurantium.	Date ...	Phœnix silvestris.
Citron (sweet and sour) ...	Citrus medica.	Auwnla ... Emblic ... Myrobalan ...	Phyllanthus emblica.
Lemon ...	Citrus limonium.		
Lime ...	Citrus bergamotica.		
Thin-skinned lemon ...	Citrus acida.	Custard apple ...	Anona squamosa.
Galgal ...	Citrus galgala.	Jack fruit ...	Artocarpus integrifolia.
Apple ...	Pyrus malus.	Grapes ...	Uvæ.
Pear ...	Pyrus communis.	Rose ...	Rosa centifolia.
Quince ...	Cydonia vulgaris.	Bedmushk ...	Salix Caprea, Ægyptiaca.
Mulberry ...	Morus indica et nigra.		
Jujube ...	Zizyphus jujuba.		

LAHORE :
The 15*th March* 1876.

W. M. YOUNG,
Sett. Secy. to Finl. Commr., Punjab.

THIRD PART.

FARM CATTLE.

1st.—Cattle living up to 31st December 1873. Number of head.

	Colts and fillies under 3 years.	Horses. Stallions for breeding purposes.	Horses. Stallions.	Horses. Geldings.	Mares.	Total.	Ponies.	Asses and she asses.	Mules and she mules.
Horses, Ponies, Asses, and Mules ...	...	...	...	...	...	84,639*	51,395	288,118	†

* No separate detail available. † No information in office.

	Calves from 0 to 3 months.	Yearling Bulls.	Heifers.	Bulls.	Bullocks.	Milch Cows.	Other Cows.	Total.
Horned cattle ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65,70,212*

* No separate details available.

		Lambs.	Rams.	Wethers.	Ewes.	Total.
Sheep	Country	...	459,774 (Rams and Wethers)		1,781,243	2,241,017
	Improved races and mixed breeds ...	Male 524, Female 322	107	...	597	1,550

	Sucking Pigs.	Boars.	Pigs.	Sows.	Total.
Pigs	...	...	...	...	48,977*

* No details forthcoming.

	Kids.	He goats.	She goats.	Total.
Goats	...	...	...	1,608,825*

* No details forthcoming.

LAHORE:
The 15th March 1876.

W. M. YOUNG,
Sett. Secy. to Finl. Commr., Punjab.

2nd.—Average supply of meat from slaughtered Cattle.

	Bullocks.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Pigs.	Goats.	Kids.
Number of animals slaughtered annually	6,469*	42,311	4,338	155,998†	4,625	249	150,624‡	13,707
	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
Weight of living animal in M.S.C. (gross weight) ...	4 20 4	3 1 1	1 16 12	0 27 2	0 12 5	1 8 14	0 26 10	0 13 0
Weight of the slaughtered animal (net weight)... ...	2 5 8	1 26 4	0 30 0	0 13 7	0 6 5	0 34 6	0 15 5	0 7 4

* Includes buffaloes slaughtered in Jullundur.
† Includes lambs slaughtered in Amritsar.
‡ Includes kids slaughtered in Amritsar.

Note.—This statement has been prepared from returns supplied by the principal districts in the Punjab of animals slaughtered at the head-quarters of the districts, and by the Deputy Commissary-General of meat supplied to European troops. No information can be obtained of the number of animals slaughtered for use by the rural population.

3rd.—Other produce from animals.

Suet and tallow ...	No statistics available.
Wax ...	No statistics available.
Honey... ...	No statistics available.
Wool (Sheep) ...	No statistics available.
Milk	No statistics available.
Eggs	No statistics available.

LAHORE:

The 15*th March* 1876.

W. M. YOUNG,

Sett. Secy. to Finl. Commr., Punjab.

FOURTH PART.

RURAL ECONOMY.

1st.—Different systems of exploitation of the soil.

		Number of Exploitation	Extent in Acres.
EXPLOITATION ...	By the proprietor cultivating himself ...	Cannot be given.	Cannot be given.
	" tenants with rights of occupancy ...	476,225	
	" " holding on leases, or for life, or subject to village service ...	21,176	
	" tenants at will ...	863,407	

2nd.—Extent of rural exploitation.

	Number.
No. and size of properties cannot be given	......

3rd.—Agricultural implements.

	Number.
Ploughs (country)	1,746,687

Ploughing is generally carried on with bullocks. In the Sirsa and Hissar districts, camels and donkeys are sometimes used; horses never; buffaloes occasionally in most districts.

4th.—Manures and soil-improvers.

No fuller information on this and the following subject can be obtained from the office than that contained in the subjoined extracts from Powell's "Punjab Products," and from "Select Papers of the Agri-Horticultural Society of the Punjab," edition 1868.

Pages 204 and 205, Powell's "Punjab Products," and page 65, "Select Papers of Agri-Horticultural Society."

Extract from Powell's "Punjab Products."

"Manuring is much practised in the vicinity of villages, but beyond them only for the best crops, such as sugarcane, cotton and rice, where grown near wells. Some kinds of crops, as poppy, sugarcane, maize, &c., require, or greatly benefit by, manure. Every village has a place where manure, consisting of ordure and ashes, and every kind of refuse, is heaped. Sometimes the owners possess separate heaps. The right to a share of the manure is not unfrequently a cause of dispute.

The manure is seldom or never used fresh; it is allowed to accumulate from six months to two years, after which period it is not kept, as it loses its fertilizing property.

Sometimes the manure is put on the land before ploughing and gets mixed in, sometimes it is added after, and sometimes also it is applied by hand labor after the crops have sprouted, two or three times over, especially where the soil is poor. For the crops of the spring harvest manure is laid down in October; for those of autumn in May.

Besides this kind of manure, decayed leaves are esteemed, and worm-eaten wheat is thought excellent. In indigo-making districts, the indigo plants, after steeping, are used as a valuable manure. In the Kángra Valley, in the low-watered tracts at the foot of the lowest ranges, and in Siálkot and Gujránwála, along the banks of the Deg, where much rice is grown, chopped straw and offal are largely used as manure.

In the Gujránwála district a habit prevails of laying down ashes from brick kilns on the floors of cattle sheds. The ashes protect the cattle from the cold ground during the night, and next morning, being carried out with the litter, become exceedingly fertilizing as manure.

Very often the stubble of sugarcane and rice are set fire to, the charred remains being considered very fertilizing.

The sweepings of old brick walls are also spread over the fields. In some places the earth that was crumbled from old mud walls is thought a good manure.

It would appear that in some parts of the Umballa division a practice exists of occasionally growing a coarse kind of millet, sawák (*Panicum frumentaceum*), which is ploughed into the soil green as a manure.

In some districts of the Deraját the urine of camels is valued as manure.

In the hill districts manure is of the greatest importance, and land is almost always manured before sowing."

Of Kángra, Mr. E. C. Bayley writes :—

"In Kangra the droppings of the flocks of the hill shepherds, who bring both sheep and goats to feed in the low lands during the winter, are much sought after. I remember a case in which a civil action was brought against a gaddi (sheep farmer) by the owner of a certain field in which the gaddi had been in the habit of folding his sheep for many years, in order to compel him to continue doing so."

The following extract relating to Kanáwar is equally applicable to all the hill districts of similar situation :—

"Every cultivator heaps up before his door, or under his house, the dung of all the sheep and cattle, and mixes these with the dry grass and leaves used for littering the animals. Oak, pine, and rhododendron leaves are most used. To this are added the dried capsules of poppies and the shells of walnuts, with refuse chaff (bhusa) when not required as a fodder. Indeed, this branch of rural economy is well attended to, and these substances having lain during the winter months are found to be well mixed and rotted in spring, when they are applied to the soil, both at the time of sowing and after the plants appear above the ground."

Extract from "Select Papers of the Agri-Horticultural Society of the Punjab."

"The cultivation near villages and wells consists of sugarcane, maize, jowár, cotton and tobacco—valuable products, which cannot be brought to any pefection without manure. It is not available in sufficient quantities to fertilize the general face of the country, so that for wheat and barley it is very sparingly used, and generally not at all for these and other crops over any considerable extent of land. The substances collected are cow-dung and other animal excrement, litter, vegetable refuse, ashes, rubbish, sweepings of houses and of yards.

These are kept in heaps outside the villages, and exposed to the weather for a considerable time before being applied as manure to the land: after one or two years, but without any definite rule, it is spread on the field at

the time of ploughing. It is not thought fit for use till it has been allowed to ferment a year; but, on the other hand, it is often carried out before the straw and other substances have had time to decay. In either case it is unfit for the land, and an examination of some has shown that not more than 40 per cent. of its bulk is calculated to afford any nourishment to the growing crop. After a twelvemonth's exposure to a tropical sun and rains, little of its fertilizing properties remain; the nitrogen and ammonia from animal substances, most essential to vegetation, must have been long before expelled.

To sugarcane, maize and jowár, a top dressing is given when the plants are young, which is advantageous, but the principle of saving or economizing manure, and applying it in the best state, is most imperfectly appreciated, if at all. Many substances, as bone-dust, lime and others, might be pointed out as available, and within the native cultivator's means and reach to add to the exuberance of his crops; but this belongs more to a system of high farming than to a general review of the state of agriculture of this country as it now exists."

5*th*.—*Rotation of crops.*

Extract, pages 203 and 204, Powell's "Punjab Products," and pages 64-65, "Select Papers of the Agri-Horticultural Society."

Extract from Powell's "Punjab Products."

"Rotation of crops.—It is perhaps not too much to say that rotation is not practised; if we explain the term rotation to mean the principles on which, having ascertained the requirements in soil constituents of the various kinds of crops, the farmer plants them in such order of succession that when one crop has exhausted the land of one of its elements, another should be planted in its place next year, which does not require that particular nutriment to ensure its growth, and which, moreover, by its own exuviæ tends to restore to the soil the particular constituent of which it was deprived by the former crop.

Such a principle is almost unknown; and although there is a succession of crops practised, it is chiefly observed in lands that have been manured where, in order to make the most of the fertilization effected, the next sowing consists of crops which require rich soil, and the next of those requiring less richness, and so on. For instance, in the Cis-Sutlej States, wheat follows sugarcane; and cotton, wheat: thus the manuring once laid down for sugarcane lasts for three years' crops. Otherwise in the Cis-Sutlej States, barley and gram (*Ciser arietinum*) follow rice; tobacco follows cotton; sugarcane sometimes is grown after maize. This rotation is followed also in other districts.

In Mooltan, turnips and múli are grown after jowár (*Holcus Sorghum*) and wheat.

In Hazára, barley for the spring harvest is followed by maize for the autumn; moth (*Phaseolus aconitifolius*) for the autumn by wheat in the

spring; cotton in autumn by maize in spring; channa (gram) by wheat.

In Gujrat and other districts, wheat, maize, barley, and jowár follow in succession. As these are all cereal grains, they cannot relieve the soil much.

But in many districts it constantly happens that year after year the same crop is sown, fallow being the only rest the land gets.

In Kángra district, where rice is the important product, a system of rotation, which appears almost fanciful, is carefully observed in growing the different kinds of rice.

Basmati rice is invariably sown in the finest kinds of soil, after linseed and wheat, and the same variety of rice is never sown two harvests running on the same soil; and Mr. Bayley remarks that, as the varieties of rice are almost innumerable, there is ample room for succession.

On reviewing these practices of rotation, there appear, no doubt, some among them that may be beneficial. They are followed because, having been once or twice found to answer, they have passed into a custom; but the farmers have no knowledge of the reason of rotations, or how to improve on the system they follow.

Land is often allowed to lie fallow wherever the owner can afford it; sometimes for the whole year; sometimes for one harvest only.

In Siálkot, ordinary fallow land is called 'bohan' when it has lain fallow for more than a year; after an exhausting crop like sugarcane it is described as 'barhyal'; not unfrequently the farmer divides the area of his land in half, and for one year cultivates one-half for the spring harvest and the other half for the autumn harvest. Next year, after this, the half that was used for the spring is not again cultivated till the autumn of the following year (lying over two harvests), and the half that was used for the autumn lies over the next spring and autumn, and is cultivated again for the spring following: thus each half lies over two harvests before re-cultivation."

Extract from "Select Papers of the Agri-Horticultural Society of the Punjab."

"The point of first importance relates to the succession of crops, and it has been clearly elicited that no regular rotation, nor any system whatever of changes for the relief or improvement of the soil, exists. The same crops succeed each other year after year on the same ground, and generally both of grain within twelve months. The rabbi is no sooner removed than the kharif is sown, one or the other is occasionally omitted, and the ground left fallow for half, sometimes for all, the year; but if no manure has been used, the same crops are annually grown—wheat and millet, wheat or barley and moth, alternately, within the same twelve months, and this invariably where the land is not artificially irrigated.

Near wells a certain system of changes is followed; but this is owing principally to the use of manure, which is almost exclusively confined to

irrigated lands, and it is more to give the following crop some advantage from the dressing which has been applied to the preceding one, than from any acknowledged principle of varying the products taken from the land.

Thus maize, the larger kind of millet, and sugarcane, are both irrigated and manured, and it is customary to take a crop of wheat or barley in succession to those which always proves a good one. On irrigated lands, which comprise probably not more than one-fifth of the area of the country, a crop of Indian corn is taken when first brought under cultivation, after which the ground is prepared for sugarcane, frequently ploughed, and well manured. The cuttings are generally planted in March, and the crop is not cleared till February. Indian corn again succeeds at the next kharif, after which wheat, or, if desired, a second crop of sugarcane, can be again laid down. This, however, does not succeed wheat, but is always after maize. Again, cotton is sown in April and cleared in December, when it is succeeded by 'maithi' for fodder; then maize at the succeeding kharif, after which the ground will be fit for sugarcane, and lastly wheat. The last three are manured, but cotton not so. But the absence of any definite rotation on true principles is fully established."

W. M. YOUNG,

Sett. Secy. to Finl. Commr., Punjab.

LAHORE:

The 15*th March* 1876.

ABSTRACT No. 1.

Statement showing the area of land under cultivation for "Cereals" and other food crops, for the Year 1870-71, in "Acres" and "Hectares."

SPRING.

Punjab Divisions.	Wheat.	Jowar (Great millet).	Kangni (Italian millet).	Jau (Barley).	China (Panicum miliaceum).	Masur (Ervum lens).	Arhar (Canjanus flavus).	Total.	
								Acres.	Hectares.
Delhi	308,195	...	...	289,701	617	1,995	...	600,508	
Hissar	156,730	...	...	174,427	10	612	...	331,779	
Umballa	427,798	200	...	88,278	105	12,359	...	528,740	
Jullundur	622,948	...	...	117,297	...	33,505	30	773,780	
Amritsar	792,100	...	...	202,079	...	37,889	...	1,032,068	
Lahore	605,495	...	...	185,107	1,369	11,455	...	803,426	
Rawalpindi	983,861	...	...	182,403	...	8,873	...	1,175,137	
Mooltan	585,395	...	...	88,019	1,480	36,648	...	711,542	
Derajat	394,186	...	...	57,991	20	9,559	...	461,756	
Peshawar	425,765	...	18	300,392	207	2,892	67	729,341	
Total ...	5,302,473	200	18	1,685,694	3,808	155,787	97	7,148,077	

AUTUMN.

Punjab Divisions.	Rice.	Jowar (Great millet).	Bajra (Spiked millet).	Kangni (Italian millet).	Makai (Indian corn).	China (Panicum miliaceum).	Mash (Phaseolus radiatus).	Mung (Phaseolus mungo).	Masur (Ervum lens).	Arhar (Canjanus flavus).	Total.		Grand Total of both Harvests.	
											Acres.	Hectares.	Acres.	Hectares.
Delhi	50,897	350,630	344,826	9,680	25,077	870	44,805	50,432	50	1,811	879,078	......	1,479,586	
Hissar	21,410	605,484	1,122,922	25	3,037	...	32,016	72,668	...	...	1,857,562	......	2,189,341	
Umballa	122,967	267,519	36,094	1,473	190,471	19,974	34,267	16,760	...	...	689,525	......	1,218,265	
Jullundur	210,144	118,625	5,457	13,036	205,176	26,979	76,205	24,254	...	...	679,876	......	1,453,656	
Amritsar	176,200	127,531	15,411	17,960	121,957	2,325	65,452	15,081	...	502	542,419	......	1,574,487	
Lahore	39,927	198,278	156,696	7,200	80,771	9,012	31,077	18,444	...	...	541,405	......	1,344,831	
Rawalpindi	11,535	220,021	477,174	2,476	87,239	8,482	21,956	54,745	1,612	...	885,240	......	2,060,377	
Mooltan	39,815	96,514	39,204	13,166	2,484	26,325	17,585	6,465	100	55	241,713	......	953,255	
Derajat	12,398	84,528	130,531	30	16,543	160	7,776	3,745	...	...	255,711	......	717,467	
Peshawar	25,449	32,160	23,995	45,650	207,694	...	4,070	6,491	...	167	345,676	......	1,075,017	
Total ...	710,742	2,101,290	2,352,310	110,696	940,449	94,127	335,209	269,085	1,762	2,535	6,918,205	......	14,066,282	

Lahore:

The 15th March 1876.

W. M. YOUNG,

Sett. Secy. to Finl. Commr., Punjab.

ABSTRACT No. 2.

Statement showing the area of land under cultivation for "Cereals" and other food crops, for the Year 1871-72 in "Acres" and "Hectares."

SPRING.

Punjab Divisions.	Wheat.	Jowar (Great millet).	Kangni (Italian millet).	Jau (Barley).	China (Panicum miliaceum).	Masur (Ervum lens).	Arhar (Canjanus flavus).	Total.	
								Acres.	Hectares.
Delhi	294,521	......	......	270,392	515	1,602	2,315	569,345	
Hissar	158,554	......	......	213,161	......	1,370	......	373,085	
Umballa	450,319	......	......	83,232	......	9,519	......	543,070	
Jullundur	718,477	......	......	129,649	......	35,455	......	883,581	
Amritsar	780,688	......	......	226,798	......	35,854	......	1,043,340	
Lahore	481,800	......	......	134,945	105	9,771	......	626,621	
Rawalpindi	1,039,405	......	......	146,170	......	6,388	......	1,191,963	
Mooltan	619,437	......	......	91,231	7,265	25,857	495	744,285	
Derajat	395,102	......	......	61,435	......	15,471	......	472,008	
Peshawar	428,674	......	33	300,989	207	2,555	......	732,458	
Total ...	5,366,977	......	33	1,658,002	8,092	143,842	2,810	7,179,756	

AUTUMN.

Punjab Divisions.	Rice.	Jowar (Great millet).	Bajra (Spiked millet).	Kangni (Italian millet).	Makai (Indian corn).	China (Panicum miliaceum).	Mash (Phaseolus radiatus).	Mung (Phaseolus mungo).	Masur (Ervum lens).	Arhar (Canjanus flavus).	Total.		Grand Total of both Harvests.	
											Acres.	Hectares.	Acres.	Hectares.
Delhi	49,395	314,200	333,844	602	21,350	20	42,645	48,255	50	......	810,361	......	1,379,706	
Hissar	19,321	577,009	1,263,865	12	357	......	25,870	71,410	......	......	1,957,844	......	2,330,929	
Umballa	125,983	235,997	32,486	1,615	174,415	15,278	24,425	6,141	......	......	616,340	......	1,159,410	
Jullundur	185,910	142,177	11,313	15,372	207,954	27,749	61,562	24,775	......	1,587	678,399	......	1,561,980	
Amritsar	171,345	89,385	14,331	16,794	131,896	2,244	53,761	4,715	......	320	484,791	......	1,528,131	
Lahore	24,871	165,681	121,487	3,429	63,731	5,534	44,833	18,695	......	......	448,261	......	1,074,882	
Rawalpindi	13,323	188,500	528,782	2,514	65,658	4,872	10,835	34,536	1,021	......	850,041	......	2,042,004	
Mooltan	34,093	108,334	33,920	12,526	2,399	14,098	10,081	3,250	......	......	218,701	......	962,986	
Derajat	6,718	56,796	111,821	30	13,461	189	7,750	8,727	......	10	205,502	......	677,510	
Peshawar	29,858	47,142	28,207	46,011	200,949	......	5,461	5,075	......	333	363,036	......	1,095,494	
Total ...	660,817	1,925,221	2,480,056	98,905	882,170	69,984	287,223	225,579	1,071	2,250	6,633,276	......	13,813,032	

Lahore:

The 15th March 1876.

W. M. YOUNG,

Sett. Secy. to Finl. Commr., Punjab.

ABSTRACT NO. 3.

Statement showing the area of land under cultivation for "Cereals" and other food crops, for the Year 1872-73, in "Acres" and "Hectares."

SPRING.

Punjab Divisions.	Wheat.		Kangni (Italian millet).	Jau (Barley).	China (Panicum miliaceum).	Masur (Ervum lens).	Arhar (Canjanus flavus).	Total. Acres.	Total. Hectares.
Delhi	305,773	......	......	306,503	613	1,615	2,069	616,573	
Hissar	198,773	......	......	220,020	......	396	......	419,189	
Umballa	546,770	......	......	85,246	......	15,274	......	647,290	
Jullundur	769,791	......	......	92,594	......	39,009	......	901,394	
Amritsar	816,586	......	......	246,278	......	28,115	......	1,090,979	
Lahore	541,924	......	......	207,022	......	21,535	......	770,481	
Rawalpindi	1,028,053	......	......	179,481	165	15,873	......	1,223,572	
Mooltan	669,941	......	......	90,140	1,036	26,259	506	787,882	
Derajat	396,499	......	......	57,406	......	17,198	......	471,103	
Peshawar	442,757	......	38	311,153	......	2,452	232	756,632	
Total ...	5,716,867	......	38	1,795,843	1,814	167,726	2,807	7,685,095	

AUTUMN.

Punjab Divisions.	Rice.	Jowar (Gret millet).	Bajra (Spiked millet).	Kangni (Italian millet).	Makai (Indian corn.)	China (Panicum miliaceum).	Mash (Phaseolus radiatus).	Mung (Phaseolus mungo).	Masur. (Ervum lens).	Arhar (Canjanus flavus.)	Total. Acres.	Total. Hectares.	Grand Total of both Harvests. Acres.	Grand Total of both Harvests. Hectares.
Delhi	65,223	299,922	321,673	575	24,787	20	55,843	64,365	20	1,452	833,880	......	1,450,453	
Hissar	20,475	590,386	1,353,833	621	4,225	......	34,179	101,164	......	......	2,104,883	......	2,524,072	
Umballa	124,022	257,212	31,520	1,544	190,428	23,281	30,720	11,912	......	......	670,639	......	1,317,929	
Jullundur	194,900	133,652	6,044	20,251	231,885	24,616	62,060	14,769	......	544	688,721	......	1,590,115	
Amritsar	197,271	144,212	14,693	18,221	106,151	5,100	41,964	4,556	......	......	532,168	......	1,623,147	
Lahore	43,650	322,969	121,069	8,963	67,009	10,185	38,667	52,596	......	......	665,108	......	1,435,589	
Rawalpindi	13,468	160,479	600,522	3,416	52,070	6,531	11,705	35,701	......	......	883,892	......	2,107,464	
Mooltan	33,301	117,820	25,653	10,970	3,000	12,486	13,158	4,347	......	1,313	222,045	......	1,009,927	
Derajat	7,255	78,205	142,146	30	15,456	148	9,100	7,159	......	10	259,509	......	730,612	
Peshawar	29,408	44,172	31,791	46,026	212,192	......	4,379	5,836	......	340	374,144	......	1,130,776	
Total ...	728,973	2,149,029	2,648,944	110,617	907,203	82,367	301,775	302,405	20	3,656	7,234,989	......	14,920,084	

Lahore:
The 15th March 1876.

W. M. YOUNG,
Sett. Secy. to Finl. Commr., Punjab.

ABSTRACT No. 4.

Statement showing the area of land under cultivation for "Cereals" and other Food Crops, for the Year 1873-74, in "Acres" and "Hectares."

SPRING.

Punjab Divisions.	Wheat.	China (Panicum miliaceum).	Jau (Barley).	Mash (Phaseolus radiatus).	Mung (Phaseolus mungo).	Masur (Ervum lens).	Arhar (Canjanus flavus).	Total. Acres.	Total. Hectares.
Delhi	331,675	249	314,389	......	......	2,457	621	649,391	
Hissar	205,232	259	191,677	......	......	1,387	......	398,555	
Umballa	424,358	......	95,501	......	......	10,645	......	530,504	
Jullundur	746,084	......	105,698	......	......	46,540	......	899,042	
Amritsar	837,807	......	235,342	......	......	26,644	......	1,099,793	
Lahore	603,319	......	209,801	......	......	21,645	......	834,765	
Rawalpindi	1,083,500	3,154	183,462	......	......	9,983	......	1,280,099	
Mooltan	704,075	1,085	95,929	......	500	28,367	3,467	833,423	
Derajat	435,646	30	58,006	127	......	16,272	......	510,081	
Peshawar	448,445	......	295,115	......	......	2,477	210	746,247	
Total ...	5,820,861	4,777	1,784,920	127	500	166,417	4,298	7,781,900	

AUTUMN.

Punjab Divisions.	Rice.	Jowar (Great millet).	Bajra (Spiked millet).	Kangni (Italian millet).	Makai (Indian corn).	China (Panicum miliaceum).	Mash (Phaseolus radiatus).	Mung (Phaseolus mungo).	Masur (Ervum lens).	Arhar (Canjanus flavus).	Total. Acres.	Total. Hectares.	Grand Total of both Harvests. Acres.	Grand Total of both Harvests. Hectares.
Delhi	81,029	244,001	284,612	988	28,538	10	30,146	36,101	717	2,100	708,242	......	1,357,633	
Hissar	18,912	449,007	1,238,418	39	3,071	......	35,161	113,720	......	......	1,858,328	......	2,256,883	
Umballa	129,748	214,416	29,126	1,312	160,205	13,077	29,303	11,888	......	......	589,075	......	1,119,579	
Jullundur	200,782	148,750	16,629	6,886	318,980	11,172	60,023	5,579	......	1,366	770,167	......	1,669,209	
Amritsar	183,573	206,256	13,625	22,980	128,752	25,279	52,985	2,479	......	48	635,977	......	1,735,770	
Lahore	45,648	302,108	88,038	7,535	76,619	19,716	30,103	55,746	......	25	625,538	......	1,460,303	
Rawalpindi	13,449	169,361	645,340	2,099	70,163	15,223	11,273	36,475	......	......	963,383	......	2,243,482	
Mooltan	24,484	142,331	31,079	11,042	4,697	11,863	9,955	6,047	......	55	241,553	......	1,074,976	
Derajat	8,671	101,589	107,131	149	15,302	125	7,102	7,856	......	10	247,935	......	758,016	
Peshawar	28,661	44,433	36,080	45,974	179,716	8	3,544	7,670	......	515	346,601	......	1,092,848	
Total ...	734,957	2,022,252	2,490,078	99,004	986,043	96,473	269,595	283,561	717	4,119	6,986,799	......	14,768,699	

Lahore:

The 15th March 1876.

W. M. YOUNG,

Sett. Secy. to Finl. Commr., Punjab.

SUMMARY No. 5.

Summary of the Statements Nos. 1 *to* 4, *showing the total area of land under cultivation for "Cereals" and other Food Crops,* 1870-71 *to* 1873-74, *in "Acres" and "Hectares."*

	Spring Crops.	Year 1870-71.	Year 1871-72.	Year 1872-73.	Year 1873-74.	Total.	
						Acres.	Hectares.
1	Wheat	5,302,473	5,366,977	5,716,867	5,820,861	22,207,178	
2	Jowár (Great millet)	200	......	......	......	200	
3	Kangni (Italian millet)	18	33	38	......	89	
4	Barley	1,685,694	1,658,002	1,795,843	1,784,920	6,924,459	
5	China (Panicum miliaceum)	3,808	8,092	1,814	4,777	18,491	
6	Mash (Phaseolus radiatus)	......	......	......	127	127	
7	Múng (Phaseolus mungo)	......	......	......	500	500	
8	Masúr (Ervum lens)	155,787	143,842	167,726	166,417	633,772	
9	Arhar (Canjanus flavus)	97	2,810	2,807	4,298	10,012	
	Total ...	7,148,077	7,179,756	7,685,095	7,781,900	29,794,828	

	Autumn Crops.	Year 1870-71.	Year 1871-72.	Year 1872-73.	Year 1873-74.	Total.		Grand Total, 1870-71 to 1873-74.	
						Acres.	Hectares.	Acres.	Hectares.
1	Rice	710,742	660,817	728,973	734,957	2,835,489	......	2,835,489	
2	Wheat	......	......	......	......	......	......	22,207,178	
3	Jowár (Great millet)	2,101,290	1,925,221	2,149,029	2,022,252	8,197,792	......	8,197,992	
4	Bajra (Spiked millet)	2,352,310	2,480,056	2,648,944	2,490,078	9,971,388	......	9,971,388	
5	Kangni (Italian millet)	110,696	98,905	110,617	99,004	419,222	......	419,311	
6	Makai (Indian corn)	940,449	882,170	907,203	986,043	3,715,865	......	3,715,865	
7	Barley	......	......	......	......	......	......	6,924,459	
8	China (Panicum miliaceum)	94,127	69,984	82,367	96,473	342,951	......	361,442	
9	Mash (Phaseolous radiatus)	335,209	287,223	301,775	269,595	1,193,802	......	1,193,929	
10	Múng (Phaseolus mungo)	269,085	225,579	302,405	283,561	1,080,630	......	1,081,130	
11	Masúr (Ervum lens)	1,762	1,071	20	717	3,570	......	637,342	
12	Arhar (Canjanus flavus)	2,535	2,250	3,656	4,119	12,560	......	22,572	
	Total ...	6,918,205	6,633,276	7,234,989	6,986,799	27,773,269	......	57,568,097	

Lahore:

The 15th March 1876.

W. M. YOUNG,

Sett. Secy. to Finl. Commr., Punjab.

SUMMARY No. 5A.

Statement showing the total area of land under cultivation for "Cereals" and other Food Crops, from 1870-71 to 1873-74, with average year in "Acres" and "Hectares."

No.	Food staple.	Year.	Area cultivated.	Grand Total.	Average year.	Hectares.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
1	Rice	1870-71 ...	710,742			
		1871-72 ...	660,817			
		1872-73 ...	728,973			
		1873-74 ...	734,957	2,835,489	708,872	
2	Wheat	1870-71 ...	5,302,473			
		1871-72 ...	5,366,977			
		1872-73 ...	5,716,867			
		1873-74 ...	5,820,861	22,207,178	5,551,794	
3	Jowár (Great millet)	1870-71 ...	2,101,490			
		1871-72 ...	1,925,221			
		1872-73 ...	2,149,029			
		1873-74 ...	2,022,252	8,197,992	2,049,498	
4	Bajra (Spiked millet)	1870-71 ...	2,352,310			
		1871-72 ...	2,480,056			
		1872-73 ...	2,648,944			
		1873-74 ...	2,490,078	9,971,388	2,492,847	
5	Kangni (Italian millet) ...	1870-71 ...	101,714			
		1871-72 ...	98,938			
		1872-73 ...	110,655			
		1873-74 ...	99,004	419,311	104,827	
6	Indian corn	1870-71 ...	940,449			
		1871-72 ...	882,170			
		1872-73 ...	907,203			
		1873-74 ...	986,043	3,715,865	928,966	
7	Barley	1870-71 ...	1,685,694			
		1871-72 ...	1,658,002			
		1872-73 ...	1,795,843			
		1873-74 ...	1,784,920	6,924,459	1,731,114	
8	China (Panicum miliaceum) ...	1870-71 ...	97,935			
		1871-72 ...	78,076			
		1872-73 ...	84,181			
		1873-74 ...	101,250	361,442	90,360	
9	Mash (Phaseolus radiatus) ...	1870-71 ...	335,209			
		1871-72 ...	287,223			
		1872-73 ...	301,775			
		1873-74 ...	269,722	1,193,929	298,482	
10	Múng (Phaseolus mungo) ...	1870-71 ...	269,085			
		1871-72 ...	225,579			
		1872-73 ...	302,405			
		1873-74 ...	284,061	1,081,130	270,282	
11	Masúr (Ervum lens)	1870-71 ...	157,549			
		1871-72 ...	144,913			
		1872-73 ...	167,746			
		1873-74 ...	167,134	637,342	159,335	
12	Arhar (Canjanus flavus) ...	1870-71 ...	2,632			
		1871-72 ...	5,060			
		1872-73 ...	6,463			
		1873-74 ...	8,417	22,572	5,643	
	Grand Total ...	......	......	57,568,097	14,392,024	

W. M. YOUNG,

Sett. Secy. to Finl. Commr., Punjab.

Lahore:

The 15th March 1876.

SUMMARY No. 6.

MARKET GARDEN CULTIVATION.

Statement showing the area of land under cultivation for "Vegetables" for the year 1870-71 to 1873-74, in "Acres" and "Hectares."

SPRING.

Punjab Divisions.	Year 1870-71.	Year 1871-72.	Year 1872-73.	Year 1873-74.	Total.		Remarks.
					Acres.	Hectares.	
Delhi	12,863	13,755	14,005	14,644	55,267		
Hissar	2,397	4,794	4,173	2,913	14,277		
Umballa	8,969	13,944	5,875	12,984	41,772		
Jullundur	9,560	9,625	4,656	5,083	28,924		
Amritsar	24,519	19,193	26,094	15,426	85,232		
Lahore	12,499	17,686	20,373	17,095	67,653		
Ráwalpindi	27,984	27,619	29,391	14,790	99,784		
Mooltan	40,100	26.431	28,224	14,603	109,358		
Deraját	4,295	5,661	4,654	3,570	18,180		
Peshâwar	2,721	3,445	2,677	2,173	11,016		
Total ...	145,907	142,153	140,122	103,281	531,463		

AUTUMN.

Punjab Divisions.	Year 1870-71.	Year 1871-72.	Year 1872-73.	Year 1873-74.	Total.		Grand Total of both Harvests.	
					Acres.	Hectares.	Acres.	Hectares.
Delhi	10,556	10,044	10,126	9.911	40,637	......	95,904	
Hissar	3,037	2,539	4,531	4,133	14,240	......	28,517	
Umballa	2,159	3,552	6,695	11,366	23,772	......	65,544	
Jullundur	9,443	2,986	6,933	7,727	27,089	......	56,013	
Amritsar	16,806	14,891	21,345	12,377	65,419	......	150,651	
Lahore	9,782	19,560	20,826	13,170	63,338	......	130,991	
Ráwalpindi	5,629	13,447	13,907	13,808	46,791	......	146,575	
Mooltan	4,255	3,570	17,115	16,238	41,178	......	150,536	
Deraját	2,952	3,097	3,678	2,865	12,592	......	30,772	
Peshâwar	2,563	3,368	3,333	1,277	10,541	......	21,557	
Grand Total ...	67,182	77,054	108,489	92,872	345,597	......	877,060	

Lahore:
The 15th March 1876.

W. M. YOUNG,
Sett. Secy. to Finl. Commr., Punjab.

ABSTRACT No. 7.

Statement showing the area of land under cultivation for Crops useful for industrial purposes, viz., *"Oil-seeds," comprising linseed, mustard, til, and tara mira, for the years* 1870-71 *and* 1871-72, *in "Acres" and "Hectares."*

Punjab Divisions.	Spring, 1870-71.				Total.	
	Linseed.	Mustard.	Til (Sesamum).	Tara Mira (Sinapis eruca).	Acres.	Hectares.
Delhi...	508	20,319	......	3.611	24,438	
Hissar	...	39,555	......	...	39,555	
Umballa	1,819	17.548	......	2,104	21,471	
Jullundur	2,916	20,384	......	5,705	29,005	
Amritsar	7 ,002	24,112	......	4,828	35,942	
Lahore	357	26,949	......	5,368	32,674	
Rawalpindi... ...	4,345	54,577	......	94,110	153,032	
Mooltan	...	25,156	......	3,232	28,388	
Derajat	76	18,577	......	9,315	27,968	
Peshawar	40	33,863	......	2,115	36,018	
Total ...	17,063	281,040	......	130,388	428,491	

Punjab Divisions.	Spring, 1871-72.				Total.	
	Linseed.	Mustard.	Til (Sesamum).	Tara Mira (Sinapis eruca).	Acres.	Hectares.
Delhi	412	16,645	......	2,740	19,797	
Hissar	......	29,166	......	......	29,166	
Umballa	1,686	20,808	314	1,804	24,612	
Jullundur	4,827	12,572	......	4,227	21,626	
Amritsar	7,074	27,485	......	5,367	39,926	
Lahore	330	29,915	......	4,636	34,881	
Rawalpindi ...	2,482	54,825	......	85,129	142,436	
Mooltan	...	19,147	......	6,641	25,788	
Derajat	49	16,829	......	8,071	24,949	
Peshawar	...	30,456	......	971	31,427	
Total ...	16,860	25,848	314	119,586	394,608	

Punjab Divisions.	Autumn, 1870-71.					Grand Total of both Harvests.	
	Mustard.	Til (Sesamum).	Tara Mira (Sinapis eruca).	Total. Acres.	Total. Hectares.	Acres.	Hectares.
Delhi ...	...	7,116	1,157	8,273	...	32,711	
Hissar ...	...	72,819	...	72,819	...	112,374	
Umballa ...	...	4,183	...	4,183	...	25,654	
Jullundur	...	14,033	...	14,033	...	43,038	
Amritsar ...	2,981	22,218	...	25,199	...	61,141	
Lahore ...	5,715	11,618	...	17,333	...	50,007	
Rawalpindi	4,031	12,203	...	16,234	...	169,266	
Mooltan ...	...	14,768	5	14,773	...	43,161	
Derajat ...	...	5,539	...	5,539	...	33,507	
Peshawar...	...	3,539	...	3,539	...	39,557	
Total ...	12,727	168,036	1,162	181,925	...	610,416	

Punjab Divisions.	Autumn, 1871-72.					Grand Total of both Harvests.	
	Mustard.	Til (Sesamum).	Tara Mira (Sinapis eruca).	Total. Acres.	Total. Hectares.	Acres.	Hectares.
Delhi ...	...	5,777	1,089	6,866	...	26,663	
Hissar ...	...	53,112	...	53,112	...	82,278	
Umballa ...	...	3,086	32	3,118	...	27,730	
Jullundur ...	...	15,819	...	15,819	...	37,445	
Amritsar ...	2,036	12,098	...	14,134	...	54,060	
Lahore ...	4,022	8,906	112	13,040	...	47,921	
Rawalpindi	4,938	12,781	...	17,719	...	160,155	
Mooltan ...	...	12,953	...	12,953	...	38,741	
Derajat ...	...	5,451	...	5,451	...	30,400	
Peshawar ...	...	3,320	...	3,320	...	34,747	
Total ...	10,996	133,303	1,233	145,532		540,140	

Lahore:
The 15*th March* 1876.

W. M. YOUNG,
Sett. Secy. to Finl. Commr., Punjab.

ABSTRACT No. 8.

Statement showing the area of land under cultivation for crops useful for industrial purposes, viz., Oil-seeds, comprising linseed, mustard, tíl and tara mira for the years 1872-73 and 1873-74, in "Acres" and "Hectares."

Punjab Division.	Spring, 1872-73. Linseed.	Mustard.	Til (Sesamum).	Tara mira (Snapis eruca).	Total. Acres.	Hectares.
Delhi	425	17,271	......	647	18,343	
Hissar	...	25,995	......	415	26,410	
Umballa	2,935	43,238	......	4,628	50,801	
Jullundur	6,939	14,013	9,000	3,815	33,767	
Amritsar	8,292	30,706	......	3,120	42,118	
Lahore	244	37,798	......	4,530	42,572	
Rawalpindi	2,117	56,216	......	94,389	152,722	
Mooltan	...	9,447	......	6,448	15,895	
Deraját	52	9,829	......	11,009	20,890	
Peshawar	...	43,646	......	582	44,228	
Total. ...	21,004	288,159	9,000	129,583	447,746	

Punjab Division.	Spring, 1873-74. Linseed.	Mustard.	Til (Sesamum).	Tara mira (Sinapis eruca).	Total. Acres.	Hectares.
Delhi ...	...	28,790	......	1,529	30,319	
Hissar ...	...	41,174	......	1,600	42,774	
Umballa ...	1,923	32,851	......	2,648	37,422	
Jullundur ...	6,498	26,680	......	6,244	39,422	
Amritsar ...	8,669	22,162	......	3,398	34,229	
Lahore ...	230	56,784	......	7,369	64,383	
Rawalpindi ...	2,569	57,996	......	102,306	162,871	
Mooltan ...	...	13,455	......	7,158	20,613	
Deraját ...	47	22,626	......	15,044	37,717	
Peshávar ...	...	34,488	......	870	35,358	
Total ...	19,936	337,006	......	148,166	505,108	

Punjab Division.	Autumn, 1872-73. Mustard.	Til (Sesamum).	Tara mira (Sinapis eruca).	Total. Acres.	Total. Hectares.	Grand Total of both Harvests. Acres.	Hectares.
Delhi ...	...	4,156	2,641	6,797		25,140	
Hissar ...	...	68,729	...	68,729		95,139	
Umballa ...	...	3,658	...	3,658		54,459	
Jullundur ...	...	6,595	6,206	12,801		46,568	
Amritsar ...	...	16,144	110	16,254		58,372	
Lahore ...	6,605	2,4554	...	31,159		73,731	
Rawalpindi ...	6,838	14,786	...	21,624		174,346	
Mooltan ...	...	24,025	35	24,060		39,955	
Deraját ...	...	2,939	...	2,939		23,829	
Pesháwar ...	...	3,138	...	3,138		47,366	
Total ...	13,443	168,724	8,992	191,159		638,905	

Punjab Division.	Autumn, 1873-74. Mustard.	Til (Sesamum).	Tara mira (Sinapis eruca).	Total. Acres.	Total. Hectares.	Grand total of both Harvests. Acres.	Hectares.
Delhi ...	...	3,509	...	5,509		33,828	
Hissar ...	...	90,861	...	90,861		133,635	
Umballa ...	...	3,584	...	3,584		41,106	
Jullundur ...	...	7,515	...	7,515		46,937	
Amritsar ...	2,803	20,179	...	22,982		57,211	
Lahore ...	13,250	13,737	201	27,188		91,571	
Rawalpindi	8,119	13,480	...	21,599		184,470	
Mooltan ...	...	30,049	450	30,499		51,112	
Deraját ...	...	2,337	...	2,337		40,054	
Pesháwar ...	...	3,296	4,170	7,466		42,824	
Total —	24,172	188,547	4,821	217,540		722,648	

Lahore:
The 15th March 1876.

W. M. Young,
Sett. Secy. to Finl. Commr., Punjab.

SUMMARY NO. 9.

Summary of the Statements Nos. 7 *&* 8, *shewing the area of land under cultivation for crops useful for industrial purposes,* viz., *"Oil-seeds," comprising linseed, mustard, til, and tara mira for the years* 1870-71 *to* 1873-74, *in "Acres" and "Hectares."*

Spring.	Year 1870-71.	Year 1871-72.	Year 1872-73.	Year 1873-74.	Total.		Grand total of both harvests.	
					Acres.	Hectares.	Acres.	Hectares.
Linseed ...	17,063	16,860	21,004	19,936	74,863			
Mustard ...	281,040	257,848	288,159	337,006	1,164,053			
Til (Sesamum) ...	...	314	9,000	...	9,314			
Tara Mira (Sinapis eruca) ...	130,388	119,586	129,583	148,166	527,723			
Total ...	428,491	394,608	447,746	505,108	1,775,953			
Autumn.								
Linseed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74,863
Mustard ...	12,727	10,996	13,443	24,172	61,338	...	...	1,225,391
Til (Sesamum) ...	168,036	133,303	168,724	188,547	658,610	...	...	667,924
Tara Mira (Sinapis eruca) ...	1,162	1,233	8,992	4,821	16,208	...	...	543,931
Total ...	181,925	145,532	191,159	217,540	736,156	...	...	2,512,109

SUMMARY No. 9A.

Statement shewing the total area of land under cultivation for "Oil-seeds," viz., *linseed, mustard, til and tara mira from* 1870-71 *to* 1873-74, *with average year.*

No.	Oil-seeds.	Year.	Area cultivated.	Total.	Average year.	Hectares.
			Acres.	Acres.		
1	Linseed ...	1870-71 ...	17,063			
		1871-72 ...	16,860			
		1872-73 ...	21,004			
		1873-74 ...	19,936			
		Total ...	...	74,863		
2	Mustard ...	1870-71 ...	293,767			
		1871-72 ...	268,844			
		1872-73 ...	301,602			
		1873-74 ...	361,178			
		Total ...	...	1,225,391		
3	Til (Sesamum) ...	1870-71 ...	168,036			
		1871-72 ...	133,617			
		1872-73 ...	177,724			
		1873-74 ...	188,547			
		Total ...	...	667,924		
4	Tara Mira (Sinapis eruca)	1870-71 ...	131,550			
		1871-72 ...	120,819			
		1872-73 ...	138,575			
		1873-74 ...	152,987			
		Total ...	...	543,931		
		Grand Total ...	...	2,512,109		

Lahore:
The 15th March 1876.

W. M. YOUNG,
Sett. Secy. to Finl. Commr., Punjab.

ABSTRACT No. 10.

Statement showing the area of land under cultivation for crops useful for industrial purposes, viz., *cotton, hemp, tea, sugar-cane and tobacco, in "Acres" and "Hectares."*

SPRING, 1870-71.

Punjab Divisions.	Cotton.	Hemp.	Tea.	Sugar-cane.	Tobacco.	Total.	
						Acres.	Hectares.
Delhi ...	...	...	...	...	13,404	13,404	
Hissar ...	...	...	...	...	7,290	7,290	
Umballa ...	...	...	...	...	4,352	4,352	
Jullundur ...	...	...	5,527	...	9,293	14,820	
Amritsar ...	...	...	...	...	16,385	16,385	
Lahore ...	...	...	...	...	14,745	14,745	
Rawalpindi ...	...	...	...	...	8,690	8,690	
Mooltan ...	...	25	...	...	8,351	8,376	
Derajat ...	...	...	...	...	5,273	5,273	
Peshawar ...	...	...	...	...	1,454	1,454	
Total ...	...	25	5,527	...	89,237	94,789	

AUTUMN, 1870-71.

Punjab Divisions.	Cotton.	Hemp.	Tea.	Sugar-cane.	Tobacco.	Total.		Grand total of both harvests.	
						Acres.	Hectares.	Acres.	Hectares.
Delhi ...	108,838	6,530	...	49,067	1,187	165,622	...	179,026	
Hissar ...	131,399	2,537	...	55,581	...	189,517	...	196,807	
Umballa ...	53,382	5,728	...	33,477	...	92,587	...	96,939	
Jullundur ...	65,592	11,749	...	76,200	...	153,541	...	168,361	
Amritsar ...	78,465	14,310	...	101,119	705	194,599	...	210,984	
Lahore ...	77,680	3,780	...	26,617	...	108,077	...	122,822	
Rawalpindi ...	115,793	5,691	...	10,310	...	131,794	...	140,484	
Mooltan ...	101,578	433	...	8,775	...	110,786	...	119,162	
Derajat ...	35,711	40	...	3,058	...	38,809	...	44,082	
Peshawar ...	33,097	607	...	5,991	193	39,888	...	41,342	
Total ...	801,535	51,405	...	370,195	2,085	1,225,220	...	1,320,009	

Lahore:
The 15th March 1876.

W. M. YOUNG,
Sett. Secy. to Finl. Commr., Punjab.

ABSTRACT No. 11.

Statement showing the area of land under cultivation for crops useful for industrial purposes, viz., *cotton, hemp, tea, sugar-cane and tobacco, in "Acres" and "Hectares."*

SPRING, 1871-72.

Punjab Divisions.	Cotton.	Hemp.	Tea.	Sugar-cane.	Tobacco.	Total. Acres.	Total. Hectares.
Delhi	...	...	...	12	13,224	13,236	
Hissar	...	...	...	...	6,005	6,005	
Umballa	...	...	...	...	6,000	6,000	
Jullundur	...	...	5,732	...	8,229	13,961	
Amritsar	...	...	...	...	17,809	17,809	
Lahore	...	...	...	...	15,805	15,805	
Rawalpindi	...	...	...	...	7,794	7,794	
Mooltan	...	...	...	...	9,169	9,169	
Derajat	...	...	...	...	4,819	4,819	
Peshawar	...	...	...	...	2,334	2,334	
Total ...	...	...	5,732	12	91,188	96,932	

AUTUMN, 1871-72.

Punjab Divisions.	Cotton.	Hemp.	Tea.	Sugar-cane.	Tobacco.	Total. Acres.	Total. Hectares.	Grand total of both harvests. Acres.	Grand total of both harvests. Hectares.
Delhi ...	123,724	5,847	...	52,730	628	182,929	...	196,165	
Hissar ...	89,280	4,089	...	8,533	...	101,902	...	107,907	
Umballa ...	55,717	9,328	...	29,983	...	95,028	...	101,028	
Jullundur ...	56,595	9,487	...	75,006	...	141,088	...	155,049	
Amritsar ...	69,525	8,227	...	106,734	708	185,194	...	203,003	
Lahore ...	72,517	6,223	...	29,801	...	108,541	...	124,346	
Rawalpindi ...	80,040	4,240	...	11,106	...	95,386	...	103,180	
Mooltan ...	77,795	98	...	8,633	...	86,526	...	95,695	
Derajat ...	30,283	70	...	2,485	...	32,838	...	37,657	
Peshawar ...	39,632	89	...	8,634	8	48,363	...	50,697	
Total ...	695,108	47,698	...	333,645	1,344	1,077,795	...	1,174,727	

Lahore:

The 15*th March* 1876.

W. M. YOUNG,

Sett. Secy. to Finl. Commr., Punjab.

ABSTRACT No. 12.

Statement showing the area of land under cultivation for crops useful for industrial purposes, viz., *cotton, hemp, tea, sugar-cane and tobacco, in "Acres" and "Hectares."*

SPRING, 1872-73.

Punjab Divisions.	Cotton.	Hemp.	Tea.	Sugar-cane.	Tobacco.	Total. Acres.	Total. Hectares.
Delhi	...	...	...	...	13,308	13,308	
Hissar	...	...	...	8	10,137	10,145	
Umballa	...	...	...	...	5,722	5,722	
Jullundur	...	1,703	7,983	...	10,082	19,768	
Amritsar	...	...	...	...	15,903	15,903	
Lahore	...	...	...	...	9,633	9,633	
Rawalpindi	...	...	...	...	7,103	7,103	
Mooltan	...	...	...	...	7,391	7,391	
Derajat	...	...	...	...	6,046	6,046	
Peshawar	...	...	...	...	1,802	1,802	
Total ...	...	1,703	7,983	8	87,127	96,821	

AUTUMN, 1872-73.

Punjab Divisions.	Cotton.	Hemp.	Tea.	Sugar-cane.	Tobacco.	Total. Acres.	Total. Hectares.	Grand total of both harvests. Acres.	Grand total of both harvests. Hectares.
Delhi	140,331	7,641	...	107,568	170	255,710	...	296,018	
Hissar	84,043	7,316	...	10,992	...	102,351	...	112,496	
Umballa	56,284	4,837	...	36,331	...	97,452	...	103,174	
Jullundur ...	57,297	9,548	...	70,666	...	137,511	...	157,279	
Amritsar	94,935	9,247	...	84,375	710	189,267	...	205,170	
Lahore	87,390	4,135	...	35,630	...	127,155	...	136,788	
Rawalpindi ...	104,935	3,222	...	8,366	...	116,523	...	123,626	
Mooltan	80,725	75	...	8,692	...	89,492	...	96,883	
Derajat	35,826	40	...	2,384	...	38,250	...	44,296	
Peshawar... ...	47,996	17	...	7,812	5	55,830	...	57,632	
Total ...	789,762	46,078	...	372,816	885	1,209,541	...	1,306,362	

Lahore:
The 15th March 1876.

W. M. YOUNG,
Sett. Secy. to Finl. Commr., Punjab.

ABSTRACT No. 13.

Statement showing the area of land under cultivation for crops useful for industrial purposes, viz., *cotton, hemp, tea, sugar-cane and tobacco, in "Acres" and "Hectares."*

SPRING, 1873-74.

Punjab Divisions.	Cotton.	Hemp.	Tea.	Sugar-cane.	Tobacco.	Total. Acres.	Total. Hectares.
Delhi	...	...	...	150	9,754	9,904	
Hissar	...	...	...	10	5,080	5,090	
Umballa	...	...	...	...	4,686	4,686	
Jullundur	...	...	8,005	...	10,118	18,123	
Amritsar	...	...	...	...	10,871	10,871	
Lahore	...	...	...	...	11,058	11,058	
Rawalpindi	...	...	...	...	6,835	6,835	
Mooltan	...	...	...	...	7,738	7,738	
Derajat	...	...	...	...	4,799	4,799	
Peshawar	...	...	...	13	1,815	1,828	
Total ...	...	...	8,005	173	72,754	80,932	

AUTUMN, 1873-74.

Punjab Divisions.	Cotton.	Hemp.	Tea.	Sugar-cane	Tobacco.	Total. Acres.	Total. Hectares.	Grand total of both harvests. Acres.	Grand total of both harvests. Hectares.
Delhi ...	52,904	5,566	...	72,458	...	130,928	...	140,832	
Hissar ...	58,086	6,111	...	27,863	...	92,060	...	97,150	
Umballa ...	51,899	4,306	...	33,529	...	89,734	...	94,420	
Jullundur ...	57,318	13,463	...	77,525	...	148,306	...	166,429	
Amritsar ...	86,096	5,933	...	106,325	725	199,079	...	209,950	
Lahore ...	74,209	2,667	...	26,226	...	103,102	...	114,160	
Rawalpindi ...	100,248	2,852	...	7,998	...	111,098	...	117,933	
Mooltan ...	75,298	301	...	9,743	...	85,342	...	93,080	
Derajat ...	37,579	40	...	2,569	...	40,188	...	44,987	
Peshawar ...	30,822	29	1,800	9,716	950	43,317	...	45,145	
Total ...	624,459	41,268	1,800	373,952	1,675	1,043,154	...	1,124,086	

W. M. YOUNG,

Sett. Secy. to Finl. Commr., Punjab.

Lahore:

The 15th March 1876.

SUMMARY No. 14.

Summary of the Statements Nos. 10 *to* 13 *showing the area of land under cultivation for crops useful for industrial purposes, comprising cotton, hemp, tea, sugar-cane and tobacco, for the Years* 1870-71 *to* 1873-74, *in "Acres" and "Hectares."*

SPRING.	Year 1870-71.	Year 1871-72.	Year 1872-73.	Year 1873-74.	Total. Acres.	Total. Hectares.	Remarks.	
Hemp ...	25	...	1,703	...	1,728			
Tea ...	5,527	5,732	7,983	8,005	27,247			
Sugar-cane ...	...	12	8	173	193			
Tobacco ...	89,237	91,188	87,127	72,754	340,306			
Total ...	94,789	96,932	96,821	80,932	369,474			
AUTUMN.	**Year 1870-71.**	**Year 1871-72.**	**Year 1872-73.**	**Year 1873-74.**	**Total. Acres.**	**Total. Hectares.**	**Grand total of both harvests. Acres.**	**Grand total of both harvests. Hectares.**
Cotton	801,535	695,108	789,762	624,459	2,910,864		2,910,864	
Hemp	51,405	47,698	46,078	41,268	186,449		188,177	
Tea	......	......	......	1,800	1,800		29,047	
Sugar-cane ...	370,195	333,645	372,816	373,952	1,450,608		1,450,801	
Tobacco ...	2,085	1,344	885	1,675	5,989		346,295	
Total ...	1,225,220	1.077,795	1,209,541	1,043,154	4,555,710		4,925,184	

SUMMARY No. 14A.

Statement showing the total area of land under cultivation for crops useful for industrial purposes, comprising cotton, hemp, tea, sugar-cane and tobacco, for the Years 1870-71 *to* 1873-74 *inclusive (with average year), in "Acres" and "Hectares."*

No.	Crops.	Years.	Area Cultivated.	Total.	Average, yearly.	Hectares.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
1	Cotton	1870-71	801,535			
		1871-72	695,108			
		1872-73	789,762			
		1873-74	624,459	2,910,864	729,716	
2	Hemp	1870-71	51,430			
		1871-72	47,698			
		1872-73	47,781			
		1873-74	41,268	188,177	47,044	
3	Tea	1870-71	5,527			
		1871-72	5,732			
		1872-73	7,983			
		1873-74	9,805	29,047	7,261	
4	Sugar-cane	1870-71	370,195			
		1871-72	333,657			
		1872-73	372,824			
		1873-74	374,125	1,450,801	362,700	
5	Tobacco	1870-71	91,322			
		1871-72	92,532			
		1872-73	88,012			
		1873-74	74,429	346,295	86,573	
	Grand Total ...	...	...	4,925,184		

Lahore:

The 15th March 1876.

W. M. YOUNG,

Sett. Secy. to Finl. Commr., Punjab.

ABSTRACT No. 15.

Statement showing the area of land under cultivation for crops useful for industrial purposes, viz., dyes, comprising safflower and indigo, for the Year 1870-71, in "Acres" and "Hectares."

Punjab Divisions.	Spring, 1870-71.				Punjab Divisions.	Autumn, 1870-71.				Grand total of both harvests.	
	Safflower.	Indigo.	Total.			Safflower.	Indigo.	Total.			
			Acres.	Hectares.				Acres.	Hectares.	Acres.	Hectares.
Delhi ...	1,715	30	1,745	...	Delhi ...	...	630	630	...	2,375	...
Hissar ...	6,056	...	6,056	...	Hissar ...	...	565	565	...	6,621	...
Umballa ...	4,134	53	4,187	...	Umballa ...	...	3,119	3,119	...	7,306	...
Jullundur ...	1,971	34	2,005	...	Jullundur ...	...	1,176	1,176	...	3,181	...
Amritsar ...	2,374	...	2,374	...	Amritsar ...	...	...	...	...	2,374	...
Lahore ...	30	...	30	...	Lahore ...	...	175	175	...	205	...
Rawalpindi ...	3,393	80	3,473	...	Rawalpindi ...	...	...	...	...	3,473	...
Mooltan ...	21	...	21	...	Mooltan ...	37	49,075	49,112	...	49,133	...
Derajat ...	...	...	...	...	Derajat ...	...	6,490	6,490	...	6,490	...
Peshawar ...	...	...	...	...	Peshawar ...	12	12	24	...	24	...
Total ...	19,694	197	19,891	...	Total ...	49	61,242	61,291	...	81,182	...

Lahore:
The 15th March 1876.

W. M. Young,
Sett. Secy. to Finl. Commr., Punjab.

ABSTRACT No. 16.

Statement showing the area of land under cultivation for crops useful for industrial purposes, viz., *dyes, comprising safflower and indigo, for the Year* 1871-72, *in "Acres" and "Hectares."*

Punjab Divisions.	Spring, 1871-72.				Punjab Divisions.	Autumn, 1871-72.				Grand total of both harvests.	
	Safflower.	Indigo.	Total.			Safflower.	Indigo.	Total.			
			Acres.	Hectares.				Acres.	Hectares.	Acres.	Hectares.
Delhi	1,490	50	1,540	...	Delhi	...	250	250	...	1,790	
Hissar	2,369	...	2,369	...	Hissar	...	...	...	...	2,369	
Umballa	3,696	7	3,703	...	Umballa	...	2,893	2,893	...	6,596	
Jullundur	2,243	...	2,243	...	Jullundur	...	1,203	1,203	...	3,446	
Amritsar	985	...	985	...	Amritsar	...	...	...	...	985	
Lahore	45	...	45	...	Lahore	...	...	...	...	45	
Rawalpindi	3,063	31	3,094	...	Rawalpindi	...	...	...	...	3,094	
Mooltan	26	...	26	...	Mooltan	...	54,533	54,533	...	54.559	
Derajat	...	...	...	...	Derajat	...	8,769	8,769	...	8,769	
Peshawar	...	...	...	...	Peshawar	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	13,917	88	14,005	...	Total ...	...	67,648	67,648		81,653	

Lahore:
The 15th March 1876.

W. M. YOUNG,
Sett. Secy. to Finl. Commr., Punjab.

ABSTRACT No. 17.

Statement showing the area of land under cultivation for crops useful for industrial purposes, viz., *dyes, comprising safflower and indigo, for the Year* 1872-73, *in "Acres" and "Hectares."*

Punjab Divisions.	Spring, 1871-72.				Punjab Divisions.	Autumn, 1872-73.				Grand total of both harvests.	
	Safflower.	Indigo.	Total.			Safflower.	Indigo.	Total.			
			Acres.	Hectares.				Acres.	Hectares.	Acres.	Hectares.
Delhi	1,784	30	1,814	...	Delhi	...	280	280	...	2,094	
Hissar	2,019	...	2,019	...	Hissar	...	...	...	...	2,019	
Umballa	9,058	297	9,355	...	Umballa	...	2,694	2,694	...	12,049	
Jullundur	16,803	634	17,437	...	Jullundur	...	3,863	3,863	...	21,300	
Amritsar	2,443	...	2,443	...	Amritsar	...	...	...	...	2,443	
Lahore	55	...	55	...	Lahore	...	...	...	...	55	
Rawalpindi	3,286	...	3,286	...	Rawalpindi	...	360	360	...	3,646	
Mooltan	108	...	108	...	Mooltan	10	56,367	56,377	...	56,485	
Derajat	...	...	...	...	Derajat	...	8,100	8,100	...	8,100	
Peshawar	...	...	...	...	Peshawar	...	49	49	...	49	
Total ...	35,556	961	36,517	...	Total ...	10	71,713	71,723	...	108,240	

Lahore:

The 15*th March* 1876.

W. M. YOUNG,

Sett. Secy. to Finl. Commr., Punjab.

ABSTRACT NO. 18.

Statement showing the area of land under cultivation for crops useful for industrial purposes, viz., dyes, comprising safflower and indigo, for the Year 1873-74, in "Acres" and "Hectares."

Punjab Divisions.	Spring, 1873-74.				Punjab Divisions.	Autumn, 1873-74.				Grant total of both harvests.	
	Safflower.	Indigo.	Total.			Safflower.	Indigo.	Total.		Acres.	Hectares.
			Acres.	Hectares.				Acres.	Hectares.		
Delhi ...	1,271	...	1,271	...	Delhi ...	...	814	814	...	2,085	
Hissar ...	1,649	...	1,649	...	Hissar ...	...	5,270	5,270	...	6,919	
Umballa ...	6,370	...	6,370	...	Umballa ...	...	4,235	4,235	...	10,605	
Jullundur ...	10,641	...	10,641	...	Jullundur ...	...	3,620	3,620	...	14,261	
Amritsar ...	625	...	625	...	Amritsar ...	...	...	...	...	625	
Lahore ...	4	...	4	...	Lahore ...	...	...	...	...	4	
Rawalpindi ...	2,510	...	2,510	...	Rawalpindi ...	...	46	46	...	2,556	
Mooltan ...	103	...	103	...	Mooltan ...	37	63,573	63,610	...	63,713	
Derajat ...	36	...	36	...	Derajat ...	...	12,371	12,371	...	12,407	
Peshawar ...	...	...	...	...	Peshawar ...	...	30	30	...	30	
Total ...	23,209	...	23,209	...	Total ...	37	89,959	89,996	...	113,205	

Lahore :
The 15th March 1876.

W. M. YOUNG,
Sett. Secy. to Finl. Commr., Punjab.

SUMMARY No. 19.

Summary of the Statements Nos. 15 to 18 showing the area of land under cultivation for crops useful for industrial purposes, viz., dyes, comprising safflower and indigo, for the Years 1870-71 to 1873-74, in "Acres" and "Hectares."

SPRING.	Year 1870-71.	Year 1871-72.	Year 1872-73.	Year 1873-74.	TOTAL.	
					Acres.	Hectares.
Safflower	19,694	13,917	35,556	23,209	92,376	
Indigo	197	88	961	...	1,246	
TOTAL ...	19,891	14,005	36,517	23,209	93,622	

AUTUMN.	Year 1870-71.	Year 1871-72.	Year 1872-73.	Year 1873-74.	TOTAL.		GRAND TOTAL OF BOTH HARVESTS.	
					Acres.	Hectares.	Acres.	Hectares.
Safflower ...	49	...	10	37	96	...	92,472	
Indigo ...	61,242	67,648	71,713	89,959	290,562	...	291,808	
TOTAL ...	61,291	67,648	71,723	89,996	290,658	...	384,280	

Statement shewing the total area of land under cultivation for dyes, viz., safflower and indigo, for the Years 1870-71 to 1873-74, with average year.

No.	DYES.	Year.	Area Cultivated.	Total.	Average year.	Hectares.
1	Safflower	1870-71	19,743			
		1871-72	13,917			
		1872-73	35,566			
		1873-74	23,246			
				92,472	23,118	
	Indigo	1870-71	61,439			
		1871-72	67,736			
		1872-73	72,674			
		1873-74	89,959			
				2,91,808	72,952	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	384,280		

LAHORE:
The 15th March 1876.

W. M. YOUNG,
Sett. Secy. to Finl. Commr., Punjab.

ABSTRACT No. 20.

Statement shewing the area of land under cultivation for crops useful for industrial purposes, viz., *drugs and spices, comprising poppy, turmeric, coriander, ginger, chillies and other kinds, for the Year* 1870-71, *in "Acres" and "Hectares."*

SPRING, 1870-71.

Punjab Divisions.	Poppy.	Turmeric.	Coriander seed.	Ginger.	Chillies.	Other kinds.	Total.	
							Acres.	Hectares.
Delhi	332	...	562	...	615	9,693	11,202	
Hissar	5	...	3,926	...	1,050	6,726	11,707	
Umballa	4,979	...	699	45	...	5,192	10,915	
Jullundur	2,596	32	615	30	...	1,153	4,426	
Amritsar	2,732	...	1,992	...	500	4,396	9,620	
Lahore	1,965	...	2,398	...	...	111,469	115,832	
Rawalpindi...	2,546	...	282	...	...	5,765	8,593	
Mooltan	809	...	768	...	25	1,432	3,034	
Derajat	1,005	193	151	...	...	1,219	2,568	
Peshawar	310	...	1	...	...	19	330	
Total ...	17,279	225	11,394	75	2,190	147,064	178,227	

AUTUMN, 1870-71.

Punjab Divisions.	Poppy.	Turmeric.	Coriander seed.	Ginger.	Chillies.	Other kinds.	Total.		Grand Total of both Harvests.	
							Acres.	Hectares.	Acres.	Hectares.
Delhi ...	...	...	50	...	4,780	13,621	18,451	...	29,653	
Hissar ...	...	...	...	...	1,815	41,768	43,583	...	55,290	
Umballa ...	...	200	10	1,054	427	881	2,572	...	13,487	
Jullundur ...	...	819	...	78	1,521	1,474	3,892	...	8,318	
Amritsar ...	...	5,332	...	...	2,594	...	7,926	...	17,546	
Lahore ...	...	...	...	...	3,994	47,728	51,722	...	167,554	
Rawalpindi ...	...	1	...	...	356	6,135	6,492	...	15,085	
Mooltan ...	...	...	...	...	706	785	1,491	...	4,525	
Derajat ...	...	...	...	...	481	332	813	...	3,381	
Peshawar ...	...	1,226	...	...	10	2,280	3,516	...	3,846	
Total ...	...	7,578	60	1,132	16,684	115,004	140,458	...	318,685	

Lahore:
The 15*th March* 1876.

W. M. Young,
Sett. Secy. to Finl. Commr., Punjab.

ABSTRACT No. 21.

Statement showing the area of land under cultivation for crops useful for industrial purposes, viz., *drugs and spices, comprising poppy, turmeric, coriander, ginger, chillies and other kinds, for the Year* 1871-72, *in "Acres" and "Hectares."*

SPRING, 1871-72.

Punjab Divisions.	Poppy.	Turmeric.	Coriander seed.	Ginger.	Chillies.	Other kinds.	Total.	
							Acres.	Hectares.
Delhi	307	...	286	...	825	32,860	34,278	
Hissar	4	...	4,569	...	837	5,039	10,449	
Umballa	3,251	...	42	75	...	1,351	4,719	
Jullundur	1,873	52	412	40	...	438	2,815	
Amritsar	1,414	...	1,520	...	...	18,380	21,314	
Lahore	1,867	...	2,159	...	135	68,786	72,947	
Rawalpindi	2,014	...	436	...	...	1,932	4,382	
Mooltan	743	...	504	...	...	6,464	7,711	
Derajat	734	78	37	...	...	754	1,603	
Peshawar	46	...	17	...	...	3,722	3,785	
Total ...	12,253	130	9,982	115	1,797	139,726	164,003	

AUTUMN, 1871-72.

Punjab Divisions.	Poppy.	Turmeric.	Coriander seed.	Ginger.	Chillies.	Other kinds.	Total.		Grand Total of both Harvests.	
							Acres.	Hectares.	Acres.	Hectares.
Delhi	...	...	...	...	1,150	51,214	52,364	...	86,642	
Hissar	...	...	...	...	1,483	...	1,483	...	11,932	
Umballa	...	100	10	983	625	1,105	2,823	...	7,542	
Jullundur ...	...	905	...	60	1,138	6,234	8,337	...	11,152	
Amritsar	...	3,330	...	...	3,110	4,900	11,340	...	32,654	
Lahore	...	...	...	...	3,969	83,651	87,620	...	160,567	
Rawalpindi ...	...	4	...	...	652	4,142	4,798	...	9,180	
Mooltan	...	...	...	...	473	1,679	2,152	...	9,863	
Derajat	...	...	...	...	333	456	789	...	2,392	
Peshawar... ...	...	1,226	...	...	13	60	1,299	...	5,084	
Total ...	...	5,565	10	1,043	12,946	153,441	173,005	...	337,008	

Lahore:
The 15th March 1876.

W. M. YOUNG,
Sett. Secy. to Finl. Commr., Panjab.

ABSTRACT NO. 22.

Statement showing the area of land under cultivation for crops useful for industrial purposes, viz., *drugs and spices, comprising poppy, turmeric, coriander, ginger, chillies and other kinds, for the Year* 1872-73, *in "Acres" and "Hectares."*

SPRING, 1872-73.

Punjab Divisions.	Poppy.	Turmeric.	Coriander seed.	Ginger.	Chillies.	Other kinds.	Total.	
							Acres.	Hectares.
Delhi	315	...	259	...	4,567	12,582	17,723	
Hissar	7	...	4,968	...	142	3,317	8,434	
Umballa	2,544	...	105	...	84	335	3,068	
Jullundur	2,231	...	420	85	...	720	3,456	
Amritsar	1,643	...	1,313	...	...	24,282	27,238	
Lahore	1,355	...	542	...	55	52,617	54,569	
Ráwalpindi	1,786	...	851	...	...	8,082	10,719	
Mooltan	289	...	560	...	13	7,891	8,753	
Deraját	904	76	49	...	...	1,047	2,076	
Peshāwar	114	...	19	...	93	...	226	
Total ...	11,188	76	9,086	85	4,954	110,873	136,262	

AUTUMN, 1872-73.

Punjab Divisions.	Poppy.	Turmeric.	Coriander seed.	Ginger.	Chillies.	Other kinds.	Total.		Grand Total of both Harvests.	
							Acres.	Hectares.	Acres.	Hectares.
Delhi ...	...	...	...	...	102	15,345	15,447	...	33,170	
Hissar ...	...	...	...	...	2,132	3,725	5,857	...	14,291	
Umballa ...	...	100	10	963	601	1,414	3,088	...	6,156	
Jullundur ...	...	988	...	108	1,129	22,746	24,971	...	28,427	
Amritsar ...	...	1,022	...	11	4,607	4,500	10,140	...	37,378	
Lahore ...	...	...	...	...	1,665	17,733	19,398	...	73,967	
Ráwalpindi ...	...	1	...	...	617	8,696	9,314	...	20,033	
Mooltan ...	...	...	...	...	654	2,692	3,346	...	12,099	
Deraját ...	...	...	...	...	694	1,744	2,438	...	4,514	
Peshāwar ...	...	1,487	...	...	4	2,413	3,904	...	4,130	
Total ...	...	3,598	10	1,082	12,205	81,008	97,903	...	234,165	

Lahore:
The 15*th March* 1876.

W. M. YOUNG,
Sett. Secy. to Finl. Commr., Punjab.

ABSTRACT NO. 23.

Statement showing the area of land under cultivation for crops useful for industrial purposes, viz., *drugs and spices, comprising poppy, turmeric, coriander, ginger, chillies and other kinds, for the Year* 1873-74, *in "Acres" and "Hectares."*

SPRING, 1873-74.

Punjab Divisions.	Poppy.	Turmeric.	Coriander seed.	Ginger.	Chillies.	Other kinds.	Total.	
							Acres.	Hectares.
Delhi	1	...	290	...	22,510	5,555	28,356	
Hissar	26	...	2,890	...	112	6,396	9,424	
Umballa	2,560	...	83	...	...	4,022	6,665	
Jullundur	2,212	...	267	...	318	334	3,131	
Amritsar	2,384	...	751	...	...	13,489	16,624	
Lahore	1,951	...	596	...	50	19,429	22,026	
Rawalpindi	2,086	...	308	...	...	20,222	22,616	
Mooltan	291	...	683	...	...	8,682	9,656	
Derajat	510	70	63	...	...	1,063	1,706	
Peshawar	132	...	30	...	7	1,173	1,342	
Total ...	12,153	70	5,961	...	22,997	80,365	121,546	

AUTUMN, 1873-74.

Punjab Divisions.	Poppy.	Turmeric.	Coriander seed.	Ginger.	Chillies.	Other kinds.	Total.		Grand Total of both Harvests.	
							Acres.	Hectares.	Acres.	Hectares.
Dehli ...	345	...	...	...	560	3,084	3,989	...	32,345	
Hissar ...	...	...	...	...	3,706	9,510	13,216	...	22,640	
Umballa ...	...	100	10	900	618	3,780	5,408	...	12,073	
Jullundur ...	...	1,171	...	82	711	19,255	21,219	...	24,350	
Amritsar ...	...	975	17	...	4,123	6,407	11,522	...	28,146	
Lahore ...	...	...	...	...	2,452	14,955	17,407	...	39,433	
Rawalpindi ...	...	2	...	...	729	5,549	6,280	...	28,896	
Mooltan ...	...	...	...	...	543	6,947	7,490	...	17,146	
Derajat ...	...	...	...	...	172	450	622	...	2,328	
Peshawar ...	...	1,487	...	...	15	185	1,687	...	3,029	
Total ...	345	3,735	27	982	13,629	70,122	88,840	...	210,386	

W. M. YOUNG,

Sett. Secy. to Finl. Commr., Punjab.

Lahore:

The 15th March 1876.

SUMMARY No. 24.

Summary of the Statements Nos. 20 *to* 23, *showing the area of land under cultivation for crops used for industrial purposes,* viz., *drugs and spices, comprising poppy, turmeric, coriander seed, ginger, chillies and other kinds, for the Years* 1870-71 *to* 1873-74, *in "Acres" and "Hectares."*

SPRING.	Year 1870-71. Acres.	Year 1871-72. Acres.	Year 1872-73. Acres.	Year 1873-74. Acres.	TOTAL. Acres.	TOTAL. Hectares.
Poppy	17,279	12,253	11,188	12,153	52,873	
Turmeric	225	130	76	70	501	
Coriander seed	11,394	9,982	9,086	5,961	36,423	
Ginger	75	115	85	......	275	
Chillies	2,190	1,797	4,954	22,997	31,938	
Other kinds	147,064	139,726	110,873	80,365	478,028	
TOTAL	178,227	164,003	136,262	121,546	600,038	

AUTUMN.	Year 1870-71. Acres.	Year 1871-72. Acres.	Year 1872-73. Acres.	Year 1873-74. Acres.	TOTAL. Acres.	TOTAL. Hectares.	GRAND TOTAL OF BOTH HARVESTS. Acres.	GRAND TOTAL OF BOTH HARVESTS. Hectares.
Poppy	......	......	......	345	345	......	53,218	
Turmeric	7,578	5,565	3,598	3,735	20,476	......	20,977	
Coriander seed	60	10	10	27	107	......	36,530	
Ginger	1,132	1,043	1,082	982	4,239	......	4,514	
Chillies	16,684	12,946	12,205	13,629	55,464	......	87,402	
Other kinds	115,004	153,441	81,008	70,122	419,575	......	897,603	
TOTAL ...	140,458	173,005	97,903	88,840	500,206	......	1,100,244	

LAHORE:
The 15th March 1876.

W. M. YOUNG,
Sett. Secy. to Finl. Commr., Punjab.

ABSTRACT No. 24A.

Statement showing the total area of land under cultivation for drugs and spices, comprising poppy, turmeric, coriander seed, ginger, chillies and other kinds from 1870-71 to 1873-74, with average year, in "Acres" and "Hectares."

No.	Drugs and Spices.	Year.	Area cultivated.	Total.	Average year.	Hectares.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
1	Poppy ...	1870-71 ...	17,279			
		1871-72 ...	12,253			
		1872-73 ...	11,188			
		1873-74 ...	12,498			
				53,218	13,304	
2	Turmeric ...	1870-71 ...	7,803			
		1871-72 ...	5,695			
		1872-73 ...	3,674			
		1873-74 ...	3,805			
				20,977	5,244	
3	Coriander seed ...	1870-71 ...	11,454			
		1871-72 ...	9,992			
		1872-73 ...	9,096			
		1873-74 ...	5,988			
				36,530	9,132	
4	Ginger ...	1870-71 ...	1,207			
		1871-72 ...	1,158			
		1872-73 ...	1,167			
		1873-74 ...	982			
				4,514	1,128	
5	Chillies ...	1870-71 ...	18,874			
		1871-72 ...	14,743			
		1872-73 ...	17,159			
		1873-74 ...	36,626			
				87,402	21,850	
6	Other kinds ...	1870-71 ...	262,068			
		1871-72 ...	293,167			
		1872-73 ...	191,881			
		1873-74 ...	150,487			
				897,603	224,400	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	......	......	1,100,244	...	

LAHORE:
The 15th March 1876.

W. M. YOUNG,
Sett. Secy. to Finl. Commr., Punjab.

GENERAL SUMMARY No. 25.

Of the principal crops used for industrial purposes, comprising oil-giving plants, textile plants, tea, sugar-cane, tobacco, dyes, drugs and spices, for the Years 1870-71 *to* 1873-74.

Class.		Area in Acres.	Grand Total.	Hectares.
Oil-giving Plants.				
ABSTRACTS Nos. 7 & 8 ...	Linseed ...	74,863		
	Mustard ...	1,225,391	SUMMARY No. 9.	
	Til ...	667,924		
	Tara Mira ...	543,931	2,512,109	
Textile Plants.				
ABSTRACTS Nos. 10 to 13 ...	Cotton ...	2,910,864	SUMMARY No. 14.	
	Hemp ...	188,177	3,09,9041	
Other Crops.				
ABSTRACTS Nos. 10 to 13 ...	Tea ...	29,047		
	Sugar-cane ...	1,450,801	SUMMARY No. 24.	
	Tobacco ...	346,295	1,826,143	
Dyes.				
ABSTRACTS Nos. 15 to 18 ...	Safflower ...	92,472	SUMMARY No. 19.	
	Indigo ...	291,608	384,280	
Drugs and Spices.				
ABSTRACTS Nos. 20 to 23 ...	Poppy ...	53,218		
	Turmeric ...	20,977		
	Coriander ...	36,530	SUMMARY No. 24.	
	Ginger ...	4,514		
	Chillies ...	87,402		
	Other kinds ...	897,603	1,100,244	
GRAND TOTAL	...	......	8,921,817	

LAHORE:
The 15*th March* 1876.

W. M. YOUNG,
Sett. Secy. to Finl. Commr., Punjab.

NOTE.—The total here shown is the "actual extent" of land under cultivation for the crops named in the margin. *Vide* Statements—J. B.

ABSTRACT No. 26.

Statement showing the area of land under cultivation for Artificial Pastures (including herbaceous, leguminous and root fodders) for the Years 1870-71 and 1871-72, in "Acres" and "Hectares."

Punjab Divisions.	Spring, 1870-71.			Total.		Spring, 1871-72.			Total.	
	Gram (Cicer arietinum).	Peas.	Moth (Phaseolus aconitifolius).	Acres.	Hectares.	Gram (Cicer arietinum).	Peas.	Moth (Phaseolus aconitifolius).	Acres.	Hectares.
Delhi	126,681	2,902	......	129,583	......	101,565	6,203	......	107,768	
Hissar	272,468	......	......	272,468	......	188,899	612	......	189,511	
Umballa	164,526	4,263	......	168,789	......	255,559	2,889	......	258,448	
Jullundur	81,302	10,815	......	92,117	......	93,158	16,450	......	109,608	
Amritsar	136,656	3,909	......	140,565	......	100,185	......	......	100,185	
Lahore	117,046	5,592	......	122,638	......	51,458	815	......	52,273	
Rawalpindi	48,780	2,330	......	51,110	......	34,689	1,738	......	36,427	
Mooltan	43,755	58,514	......	102,269	......	35,401	52,774	......	88,175	
Derajat	22,617	18,080	......	40,697	......	42,106	24,252	......	66,358	
Peshawar	267	1,142	......	1,409	......	138	1,142	......	1,280	
Total ...	1,014,098	107,547	......	1,121,645	......	903,158	106,875	......	1,010,033	

Punjab Divisions.	Autumn, 1870-71.		Total.		Grand Total of both Harvests.		Autumn, 1871-72.		Total.		Grand Total of both Harvests.	
	Peas.	Moth (Phaseolus. aconitifolius).	Acres.	Hectares.	Acres.	Hectares.	Peas.	Moth (Phaseolus aconitifolius).	Acres.	Hectares.	Acres.	Hectares.
Delhi ...	100	81,685	81,785	...	211,368	...	...	85,625	85,625	...	193,393	
Hissar ...	...	221,350	221,350	...	493,818	...	...	255,999	255,999	...	445,510	
Umballa ...	10	55,732	55,742	...	224,531	...	15	70,557	70,572	...	329,020	
Jullundur ...	...	42,809	42,809	...	134,926	...	...	60,571	60,571	...	170,179	
Amritsar ...	7	66,704	66,711	...	207,276	...	...	60,217	60,217	...	160,402	
Lahore ...	...	42,755	42,755	...	165,393	...	...	78,442	78,442	...	130,715	
Rawalpindi ...	72	99,242	99,314	...	150,424	...	...	100,766	100,766	...	137,193	
Mooltan ...	...	12,195	12,195	...	114,464	...	...	2,912	2,912	...	91,087	
Derajat ...	...	6,175	6,175	...	46,872	...	...	7,153	7,153	...	73,511	
Peshawar ...	...	16,392	16,392	...	17,801	...	...	30,081	30,081	...	31,361	
Total ...	189	645,039	645,228	...	1,766,873	...	15	752,323	752,338	...	1,762,371	

W. M. YOUNG,

Sett. Secy. to Finl. Commr., Punjab.

Lahore:

The 15*th March* 1876.

ABSTRACT No. 27.

Statement showing the area of land under cultivation for Artificial Pastures (including herbaceous, leguminous and root fodders) for the Years 1872-73 and 1873-74, in "Acres" and "Hectares."

Punjab Divisions.	Spring, 1872-73.			Total.	
	Gram (Cicer arietinum.)	Peas.	Moth (Phaseolus aconitifolius).	Acres.	Hectares.
Delhi	110,165	4,345	......	114,510	......
Hissar	202,694	1,111	......	203,805	......
Umballa	322,276	1,608	......	323,884	......
Jullundur	128,474	9,529	......	138,003	......
Amritsar	111,616	3,417	......	115,033	......
Lahore	205,924	......	......	205,924	......
Rawalpindi	74,629	1,610	......	76,239	......
Mooltan	38,058	64,039	345	102,442	......
Derajat	54,025	25,068	......	79,093	......
Peshawar	75	1,173	......	1,248	......
Total ...	1,247,936	111,900	345	1,360,181	......

Punjab Divisions.	Spring, 1873-74.			Total.	
	Gram (Cicer arietinum).	Peas.	Moth (Phaseolus aconitifolius).	Acres.	Hectares.
Delhi ...	208,164	6,323	......	214,487	
Hissar ...	223,788	212	......	224,000	
Umballa ...	260,707	1,395	......	262,102	
Jullundur ...	133,309	3,844	......	137,153	
Amritsar ...	92,937	4,925	......	97,862	
Lahore ...	215,904	1,034	......	216,938	
Rawalpindi ...	75,673	868	......	76,541	
Mooltan ...	35,350	63,702	358	99,410	
Deraját ...	58,729	29,504	......	88,233	
Pesháwar ...	1,500	......	......	1,500	
Total ...	1,306,061	111,807	358	1,418,226	

Punjab Divisions.	Autumn, 1872-73.				Grand total of both harvests.	
	Peas.	Moth (Phaseolus aconitifolius).	Total. Acres.	Total. Hectares.	Acres.	Hectares.
Delhi ...	...	110,667	110,667	...	225,177	...
Hissar ...	...	360,252	360,252	...	564,057	...
Umballa ...	15	75,215	75,230	...	399,114	...
Jullundur ...	...	53,229	53,229	...	191,232	...
Amritsar ...	...	55,511	55,511	...	170,544	...
Lahore ...	236	155,615	155,851	...	361,775	...
Rawalpindi ...	...	107,433	107,433	...	183.672	...
Mooltan ...	...	3,278	3,278	...	105,720	...
Deraját ...	...	7,404	7,404	...	86,497	...
Pesháwar ...	...	26,583	26,583	...	27,831	...
Total ...	251	955,187	955,438	...	2,315,619	...

Punjab Divisions.	Autumn, 1873-74.				Grand total of both harvests.	
	Peas.	Moth (Phaseolus aconitifolius).	Total. Acres.	Total. Hectares.	Acres.	Hectares.
Delhi ...	...	90,865	90,865	...	305,352	
Hissar ...	...	489,393	489,393	...	713,393	
Umballa ...	15	74,810	74,825	...	336,927	
Jullundur ...	...	74,798	74,798	...	211,951	
Amritsar ...	2	69,809	69,811	...	167,673	
Lahore ...	...	210,389	210,389	...	427,327	
Rawalpindi ...	...	124,305	124,305	...	200,846	
Mooltan ...	...	4,725	4,725	...	104,135	
Deraját ...	...	6,300	6,300	...	94,533	
Pesháwar ...	...	25,726	25,726	...	27,226	
Total ...	17	1,171,120	1,171,137	...	2,589,363	

Lahore:

The 15th March 1876.

W. M. YOUNG,

Sett. Secy. to Finl. Commr., Punjab.

SUMMARY No. 28.

Statement showing the total area of land under cultivation for Artificial Pastures (including herbaceous, leguminous and root fodders) from 1870-71 to 1873-74, in "Acres" and "Hectares."

SPRING.	Year 1870-71.	Year 1871-72.	Year 1872-73.	Year 1873-74.	TOTAL.		REMARKS.
					Acres.	Hectares.	
Gram (Cicer arietinum)	1,014,098	903,158	1,247,936	1,306,061	4,471,253	......	
Peas	107,547	106,875	111,900	111,807	438,129	......	
Moth (Phaseolus aconitifolius)	......	2	345	358	705	......	
TOTAL ...	1,121,645	1,010,035	1,360,181	1,418,226	4,910,087	......	

AUTUMN.	Year 1870-71.	Year 1871-72.	Year 1872-73.	Year 1873-74.	TOTAL.		GRAND TOTAL OF BOTH HARVESTS.		REMARKS.
					Acres.	Hectares.	Acres.	Hectares.	
Gram (Cicer arietinum)	......	......	......	......	......	......	4,471,253	......	
Peas	189	15	251	17	472	......	438,601	......	
Moth (Phaseolus aconitifolius) ...	645,039	752,323	955,187	1,171,120	3,523,669	......	3,524,374	......	
TOTAL ...	645,228	752,338	955,438	1,171,137	3,524,141	......	8,434,228	......	

W. M. YOUNG,

Sett. Secy. to Finl. Commr., Punjab.

LAHORE:

The 15th March 1876.

SUMMARY No. 28A.

Statement showing the total area of land under cultivation for Artificial Pastures (including herbaceous, leguminous, and root fodders) from 1870-71 *to* 1873-74, *with average year, in " Acres " and " Hectares."*

No.	Fodders.	Year.	Area cultivated.	TOTAL.	Average Year.	Hectares.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
1	Gram (Cicer arietinum) ...	1870-71 1871-72 1872-73 1873-74	1,014,098 903,158 1,247,936 1,306,061	4,471,253	1,117,813	
2	Peas	1870-71 1871-72 1872-73 1873-74	107,736 106,890 112,151 111,824	438,601	109,560	
3	Moth (Phaseolus aconitifolius) ...	1870-71 1871-72 1872-73 1873-74	645,039 752,325 955,532 1,171,478	3,524,374	881,093	
	GRAND TOTAL ...			8,434,228		

SUMMARY No. 29.

Statement showing the area of orchards and fruit tree gardens in the value of annual out-turn for the Years 1870-71 *to* 1873-74.

DISTRICT.	Area of Plantations.			Out-turn. 1870-71.			1871-72.			1872-73.			1873-74.			Total.		
	A.	R.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Delhi	5,775	2	36	52,578	4	0	55,472	8	0	57,937	12	0	56,285	8	0	2,22,274	0	0
Gurgaon	1,510	3	37	7,126	7	6	7,114	3	0	6,800	5	0	7,261	0	0	28,301	15	6
Karnal	2,645	0	0	12,296	0	0	13,923	8	0	15,462	8	0	17,068	8	0	58,750	8	0
Hissar	203	0	20	3,544	0	0	3,405	0	0	3,431	0	0	3,753	0	0	14,133	0	0
Rohtak	935	3	27	5,045	0	0	5,017	6	0	5,440	11	0	5,399	8	0	20,902	9	0
Sirsa	107	0	0	499	0	0	600	0	0	704	0	0	783	0	0	2,586	0	0
Umballa	94	2	13	455	1	3	426	7	9	500	7	9	495	2	6	1,877	3	3
Ludhiana	63	1	15	726	0	0	690	0	0	650	0	0	647	0	0	2,713	0	0
Simla	11	0	0	1,192	7	6	1,479	8	3	194	0	0	1,252	7	0	4,118	6	9
Jullundur	1,006	1	18	13,669	12	0	13,756	12	0	13,636	0	0	14,560	9	0	55,623	1	0
Hoshiarpur ...	6,835	2	3	49,474	0	0	48,080	0	0	45,766	0	0	61,188	0	0	2,04,508	0	0
Kangra	1,863	3	25	5,752	4	0	5,275	2	0	5,080	15	0	5,052	1	0	21,160	6	0
Amritsar	724	0	18	16,702	0	0	14,775	0	0	15,832	0	0	16,038	0	0	63,347	0	0
Gurdaspur ...	1,142	3	0	13,273	0	0	14,575	0	0	15,456	0	0	15,383	0	0	58,687	0	0
Sialkot	497	1	9	11,052	0	0	11,307	0	0	11,991	0	0	10,005	0	0	44,355	0	0
Lahore	1,302	1	15	31,849	0	0	33,768	0	0	36,926	0	0	39,389	0	0	1,41,932	0	0
Gujranwala ...	445	1	29	6,083	7	0	6,375	14	0	6,337	12	4	6,485	14	0	25,282	15	4
Ferozepore ...	74	1	17	807	0	0	791	4	0	843	10	6	691	1	6	3,133	0	0
Rawalpindi ...	171	0	18	1,541	0	0	2,214	0	0	2,366	12	0	1,852	4	0	7,974	0	0
Jhelum	53	3	34	393	4	11	103	5	2	282	15	11	295	13	6	1,075	7	6
Gujrat	90	0	0	881	0	0	907	0	0	901	0	0	891	0	0	3,580	0	0
Shahpur	52	0	0	221	0	0	446	0	0	335	0	0	429	0	0	1,431	0	0
Mooltan	907	0	0	23,230	0	0	23,122	0	0	26,101	0	0	26,939	0	0	99,392	0	0
Jhang	347	0	0	8,139	0	0	7,888	0	0	7,892	0	0	6,985	0	0	30,904	0	0
Montgomery ...	118	2	0	1,563	12	0	1,494	0	0	2,008	4	0	2,097	12	0	7,163	12	0
Muzaffargarh ...	639	1	18	15,977	1	0	16,355	6	0	17,605	4	0	17,517	2	0	67,454	13	0
Dera Ismail Khan,	334	1	6	7,845	15	0	8,120	7	0	8,393	2	0	7,151	6	0	31,510	14	0
Dera Ghazi Khan...	28,887	0	0	36,437	0	0	35,879	0	0	40,939	0	0	36,992	0	0	1,50,247	0	0
Bannu	109	1	36	2,507	2	0	2,601	10	0	2,723	7	5	2,467	9	3	10,299	12	8
Peshawar	1,129	3	6	30,168	8	0	31,904	0	0	34,062	0	0	37,470	0	0	1,33,604	8	0
Hazara	299	2	38	3,636	0	0	3,636	0	0	3,636	0	0	3,636	0	0	14,554	0	0
Kohat																		
TOTAL ...	58,377	3	38	3,64,665	6	2	371,503	5	2	3,90,235	14	11	4,06,461	9	9	15,32,866	4	0

LAHORE :

The 15*th March* 1876.

W. M. YOUNG,

Sett. Secy. to Finl. Commr., Punjab.

ABSTRACT No. 30.

Woods and Forests.

Districts.	1870-71. Acres.	1871-72. Acres.	1872-73. Acres.	1873-74. Acres.	Remarks.
Government Forests.					
Delhi	5,177	5,177	5,177	5,177	
Gurgaon	...	...	...	...	
Karnal	4,638	4,638	4,638	4,638	
Hissar	...	...	...	...	The area of private and village forests is not given in this statement.
Rohtak	11,422	11,422	11,422	11,422	
Sirsa	...	...	...	...	
Umballa	9,223	9,223	9,223	9,223	
Ludhiana	190	190	190	190	There are some unreserved forests in the Hoshiarpur District under the district authorities; these areas are not included.
Simla	...	...	...	...	
Jullundur	1,721	1,721	1,721	1,721	
Hoshiarpur	49,823	49,823	49,823	49,823	
Kangra	156,854	156,854	156,854	156,854	
Amritsar	3,512	3,512	3,512	3,512	
Gurdaspur	...	...	...	...	
Sialkot	...	...	...	...	The areas of tracts left with villages are also not included.
Lahore	291,780	291,780	291,780	291,780	
Gujranwala	153,060	153,060	153,060	153,060	
Ferozepore	20,375	20,375	20,375	20,375	
Rawalpindi	521,452	521,452	521,452	521,452	
Jhelum	328,718	328,718	328,718	328,718	
Gujrat	66,264	66,264	66,264	66,264	
Shahpur	282,101	282,101	282,101	282,101	
Mooltan	77,873	77,873	77,873	77,873	
Jhang	72,589	72,589	72,589	72,589	
Montgomery	2,414,961	2,414,961	2,414,961	2,414,961	
Muzaffargarh	991,731	991,731	991,731	991,731	
Dera Ismail Khan ...	411,714	411,714	411,714	411,714	
Dera Ghazi Khan ...	220,311	220,311	220,311	220,311	
Bannu	...	...	...	...	
Peshawar	...	...	...	...	
Hazara	876,250	876,250	876,250	876,250	
Kohat	...	...	...	...	
Leased Forests	101,273	101,273	101,273	101,273	
Total ...	7,073,012	7,073,012	7,073,012	7,073,012	

Lahore:
The 15th March 1876.

W. M. YOUNG,
Sett. Secy. to Finl. Commr., Punjab.

APPENDICES.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

No. 1.—Area Cultivated and Uncultivated

District.	Total Area in Square Miles.			
	Cultivated.	Culturable.	Unculturable.	Total.
Delhi ...	832	201	244	1,277
Gurgaon ...	1,512	181	287	1,980
Karnál ...	1,050	872	430	2,352
Hissar ...	2,200	1,141	199	3,540
Rohtak ...	1,415	256	140	1,811
Sirsa ...	1,487	1,319	315	3,121
Umballa ...	1,500	418	703	2,621
Ludhiána ...	1,118	147	103	1,368
Simla ...	15	3	...	18
Jullundur ...	1,042	140	144	1,326
Hoshiárpur ...	1,200	132	754	2,086
Kángra ...	942	153	7,893	8,988
Amritsar ...	1,198	173	191	1,562
Gurdáspur ...	1,337	139	342	1,818
Sialkot ...	1,334	321	300	1,955
Lahore ...	1,688	1,352	619	3,659
Gujránwála ...	865	1,235	463	2,563
Ferozepore ...	1,943	590	206	2,739
Ráwalpindi ...	1,515	311	4,392	6,218
Jhelum ...	1,255	955	1,700	3,910
Gujrát ...	1,167	517	345	2,029
Shahpur ...	657	3,266	777	4,700
Mooltan ...	976	1,370	3,581	5,927
Jhang ...	413	3,855	1,434	5,702
Montgomery ...	658	4,720	195	5,573
Muzaffargarh ...	627	848	1,479	2,954
Dera Ismail Khan ...	809	2,685	3,602	7,096
Dera Ghâzi Khan ...	1,605	2,066	1,069	4,740
Bannu ...	725	739	1,707	3,171
Peshawar ...	1,441	417	639	2,497
Hazâra ...	596	290	1,949	2,835
Kohát ...	255	169	2,415	2,839
Total ...	35,377	30,981	38,617	104,975

AND COMMUNICATIONS—1875-76.

Unappropriated Culturable Waste in Acres, the property of Government.	Communications. Mileage of—			
	Water (Navigable Rivers).	Metalled Roads.	Unmetalled Roads.	Railways.
1,359	72	116	293	12
...	15	45	741	48
527	73	59	453	...
...	...	30	545	...
...	...	60	565	...
...	20	6	445	...
2,124	41	150	454	42
...	...	104	160	31
1,715	...	...	262	...
1,142	84	88	218	49
...	60	14	684	...
6,278	74	...	1,482	...
3,587	41	76	359	61
...	38	54	507	45
3,540	30	9	1,178	...
205,002	104	97	566	79
152,682	...	58	1,119	...
...	128	80	475	...
520,380	92	133	1,209	...
561	127	65	975	...
...	72	55	650	...
801,687	112	...	877	...
1,879,906	150	69	1,444	81
2,308,480	180	...	954	...
2,292,737	205	...	1,007	82
379,669	162	6	555	...
376,811	120	...	1,538	...
219,828	235	...	1,565	...
22,940	168	...	797	...
...	67	49	735	...
...	...	...	676	...
1,358	...	...	242	...
9,182,313	2,470	1,323	23,730	530

No. 2.—Climate of the

Places at which Observations taken.	Rain-Fall in Inches.				Temperature in		
					May.		
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.
Delhi ...	1·8	36·3	0·1	38·2	115·9	67·3	90·96
Gurgaon ...	3·0	42·1	0·4	45·5			
Karnál ...	7·4	31·0	...	38·4			
Hissar ...	2·5	22·6	0·1	25·2			
Rohtak ...	1·8	28·3	...	30·1			
Sirsa ...	0·9	17·7	0·7	19·3			
Umballa ...	3·2	30·3	0·3	33·8			
Ludhiána ...	3·3	31·3	1·5	36·1	119·0	64·5	91·29
Simla ...	10·6	66·6	1·9	79·1	85·0	51·5	66·30
Jullundur ...	4·8	49·8	1·1	55·7			
Hoshiárpur ...	3·5	39·5	1·6	44·6			
Dharmsála ...	14·1	138·7	4·0	156·8	94·0	66·0	80·60
Amritsar ...	3·2	38·0	1·8	43·0	114·0	61·2	89·16
Siálkot ...	2·6	44·6	1·5	48·7	118·0	64·0	91·41
Gurdáspur ...	2·2	49·9	1·0	53·1			
Lahore ...	3·10	28·3	1·8	33·2	116·0	62·5	91·65
Ferozepore ...	0·9	28·1	...	29·0			
Gujránwála ...	3·2	40·5	2·5	46·2			
Ráwalpindi ...	5·6	36·6	6·6	48·8	113·0	62·0	89·05
Jhelum ...	2·6	23·8	1·9	28·3			
Gujrát ...	2·7	26·3	2·3	31·3			
Shahpur ...	2·4	7·1	1·5	11·0			
Mooltan ...	0·6	2·7	0·4	3·7	119·0	67·0	94·03
Jhang ...	0·2	8·0	0·1	8·3			
Montgomery ...	0·8	0·9	0·2	1·9			
Muzaffargarh ...	...	4·9	0·4	5·3			
Dera Ismail Khan ...	3·8	5·8	0·6	10·2	119·0	61·0	89·56
Dera Gházi Khan ...	1·9	5·4	0·6	7·9			
Edwardes-abad ...	4·4	10·0	1·8	16·2			
Pesháwar ...	5·5	9·9	3·2	18·6			
Kohát ...	7·8	17·9	2·9	28·6			
Abbott-abad ...	14·8	29·3	11·8	55·9			
Murree ...	10·6	29·0	6·3	45·9	94·0	32·0	63·17
Bahàwalpur ...	0·3	6·3	0·2	6·8	115·0	62·4	90·54
Leh (Ladakh) ...	...	...	...	...	71·8	26·5	47·81

PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1875.

THE SHADE (IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT.)						PREVAILING WINDS.		
July.			*December.*					
Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.
113·5	75·0	91·07	84·2	40·0	61·38	W.	S. E.	W.
114·9	76·0	91·82	80·0	40·0	59·39	N. W.	S. E.	N. W.
78·0	59·0	66·20	63·0	30·0	48·40			
89·0	58·0	75·20	...	...	...	W.	W.	
114·0	75·0	91·66	...	...	...	N. W.	N. E.	
115·0	67·0	90·00	79·0	39·0	58·92	W.	E.	N.
115·8	76·0	93·87	77·8	38·0	58·60	N. W.	S. E.	N. W.
115·1	70·8	90·01	67·3	34·0	52·16	N. W.	E.	W.
115·0	73·0	95·47	77·0	37·0	59·18	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.
121·0	68·0	95·03	77·0	31·0	54·50	N. W.	S. E.	N. E.
94·0	53·0	70·92	67·0	30·0	48·87	E.	E.	E.
		Ins	trument	broken.		S. W.	S.	8.
84·8	45·2	64·51	53·0	6·5	27·48	S.	S.	S.

No. 3.—Civil Divisions of British

Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab and its

Names of Commissionerships.	Names of Executive Districts.	No. of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions.	Area in Square Miles.	Population according to Census of 1868.	Towns containing 10,000 Inhabitants or more.
Delhi ...	Delhi ...	3	1,277	608,850	Delhi, 160,553; Sonepat, 13,637.
	Gurgaon ...	5	1,980	689,653	Rewári, 25,190; Palwal, 13,553; Farukhnagar, 10,594; Firozpur, 10,530.
	Karnal ...	3	2,352	610,927	Panipat, 24,500; Karnál, 24,015; Kaithal, 15,799.
Hissar ...	Hissar ...	5	3,540	484,681	Bhiwàni, 33,220; Hissar, 14,162; Hánsi, 12,210.
	Rohtak ...	4	1,811	536,959	Rohtak, 14,994; Jhajjar, 12,456.
	Sirsa ...	3	3,121	210,795	Sirsa, 12,807.
Umballa ...	Umballa ...	6	2,621	1,035,488	Umballa, 26,258; Jagadhri, 12,522; Shahabad, 11,660; Sádhaura, 11,167; Rupar, 10,261.
	Ludhiána ...	3	1,368	583,245	Ludhiána, 36,955.
	Simla ...	2	18	33,995	Nil.
Jullundur	Jullundur ...	4	1,326	794,764	Jullundur, 50,924; Rahon, 12,914; Kartárpur, 11,053.
	Hoshiárpur	4	2,086	938,890	Hoshiárpur, 21,316; Urmar-Tanda, 13,971.
	Kángra ...	5	8,988	743,832	Nil.
Amritsar ...	Amritsar ...	3	1,562	832,750	Amritsar, 136,166.
	Gurdàspur,	4	1,818	906,126	Batála, 26,929.
	Siálkot ...	4	1,955	1,005,004	Siálkot, 32,989.
Lahore ...	Lahore ...	4	3,659	789,666	Lahore, 128,441; Kasúr, 16,793; Meean Meer, 13,757.
	Gujránwála	3	2,563	550,576	Gujránwála, 20,362; Wazirabad, 15,346.
	Ferozepore	4	2,739	549,253	Ferozepore, 15,186.

TERRITORY (PUNJAB), 1875-76.

Dependencies, constituted 1*st January* 1859.

Number of Villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distances in Miles of Villages from nearest Court.	Average of Ditto.	Number of Police.	Revenue. Land.	Revenue. Gross.	Remarks.
794	17	15	24	12	1,181	8,56,455	46,74,472	
1,264	13	11	52	8	605	10,70,082	11,18,856	
913	13	12	70	15	540	6,69,012	7,26,629	
658	11	11	36	26	573	4,27,039	17,70,570	
436	16	12	18	6	503	8,88,301	9,35,573	
654	7	8	40	20	391	1,76,370	2,01,445	
2,324	15	17	28	10	1,195	7,86,353	9,82,853	
880	10	10	54	13	553	7,89,307	9,14,937	
270	6	3	12	2	185	13,765	2,26,325	
1,257	14	14	20	5	566	12,06,222	15,44,502	
2,182	14	16	48	12	509	12,91,111	14,74,716	
731	13	9	34	10	430	6,22,469	7,19,413	
1,574	13	14	27	12	928	8,39,211	10,71,964	
1,880	12	14	21	8	596	10,86,410	12,36,081	
2,314	14	15	25	13	553	10,97,691	12,64,936	
1,455	17	20	30	10	1,374	6,29,943	9,48,264	
1,202	10	12	32	12	512	4,53,570	5,45,796	
312	12	13	44	16	564	5,09,531	6,23,869	

No. 3.—Civil Divisions of British

Names of Commissionerships.	Names of Executive Districts.	No. of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions.	Area in Square Miles.	Population according to Census of 1868.	Towns containing 10,000 Inhabitants or more.
Ráwalpindi	Ráwalpindi	7	6,218	711,256	Ráwalpindi, 20,802; Murree, 10,605.
	Jhelum ...	4	3,910	500,988	Pind Dádan Khan, 15,397.
	Gujrát ...	3	2,029	616,347	Gujrát, 17,401; Jalálpur 14,014.
	Shahpur ...	3	4,700	368,796	Bhera, 14,710.
Mooltan ...	Mooltan ...	5	5,927	471,563	Mooltan, 50,878.
	Jhang ...	3	5,702	384,027	Maghiána, 13,618; Chiniot, 11,999.
	Montgomery	4	5,573	359,437	Nil.
	Muzaffargarh	3	2,954	295,547	Nil.
Deraját ...	D. I. Khan	4	7,096	394,864	Dera Ismail Khan, 19,954.
	D. G. Khan	4	4,740	308,840	Dera Ghàzi Khan, 19,133.
	Bannu ...	4	3,171	287,547	Nil.
Pesháwar	Pesháwar ...	6	2,497	523,152	Pesháwar, 58,430.
	Hazára ...	3	2,835	367,218	Nil.
	Kohát ...	2	2,839	145,419	Kohát, 11,043.
		124	104,975	17,604,505	Total ...

TERRITORY (PUNJAB), 1875-76.—*(Concluded.)*

Number of Villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distances in Miles of Villages from nearest Court.	Average of Ditto.	Number of Police.	Revenue.		Remarks.
						Land.	Gross.	
1,658	18	20	36	8	1,014	6,96,641	8,54,096	The column of Gross Revenue is exclusive of Canal Collections by the Irrigation Department, which amounted during 1875-76 to Rs. 19,46,835.
966	12	13	35	16	522	5,95,615	6,66,570	
1,428	9	9	28	5	514	5,71,258	6,44,256	
667	10	11	54	19	468	4,19,240	41,82,190	
1,211	19	13	50	16	833	6,38,668	9,64,521	
786	7	7	46	39	504	3,93,061	4,43,672	
2,155	11	11	40	15	509	4,73,999	5,21,811	
552	12	11	45	19	362	5,70,721	6,28,002	
716	17	13	50	15	603	3,85,806	4,72,992	
354	16	10	30	8	508	3,88,007	4,66,816	
625	18	12	32	29	448	4,23,858	4,70,076	
654	24	16	38	9	1,099	6,51,537	7,75,213	
343	5	5	65	16	510	2,21,366	2,52,922	
1,251	9	5	87	20	469	94,213	1,98,167	
34,462	414	382	87	14	20,234	1,99,36,832	3,25,22,505	

No. 4.—Statement of Population of the Punjab

District.		Inhabited Houses.			Popu	
		No. of Masonry Dwellings.	No. of all other kinds.	Total.	Adult Males.	Adult Females.
Delhi	...	59,514	108,876	168,390	189,571	172,324
Gurgaon	...	23,171	134,356	157,527	205,196	195,020
Karnál	...	39,701	93,897	133,598	188,257	166,988
Hissar	...	17,577	91,543	109,120	153,787	125,529
Rohtak	...	25,913	111,635	137,548	164,594	140,913
Sirsa	...	1,362	41,769	43,131	67,525	52,504
Umballa	...	29,830	213,472	243,302	331,046	281,163
Ludhiána	...	13,744	138,190	151,934	183,698	154,756
Simla	...	7,830	50	7,880	16,025	7,773
Jullundur	...	25,883	216,694	242,577	252,082	213,071
Hoshiárpur	...	17,030	192,139	209,169	284,567	253,406
Kángra	...	442	146,992	147,434	225,067	214,651
Amritsar	...	58,534	152,766	211,300	272,889	220,650
Gurdáspur	...	15,604	192,652	208,256	290,741	238,074
Siálkot	...	11,240	186,245	197,485	311,637	267,142
Lahore	...	51,326	135,515	186,841	260,892	206,405
Gujránwála	...	26,624	131,646	158,270	181,572	144,629
Ferozepore	...	8,526	113,303	121,829	170,785	136,432
Ráwalpindi	...	4,253	169,755	174,008	212,002	184,801
Jhelum	...	2,647	110,363	113,010	141,811	135,246
Gujrát	...	14,588	141,607	156,195	187,184	163,149
Shahpur	...	13,579	73,802	87,381	111,329	100,347
Mooltan	...	18,255	93,539	111,794	157,275	129,875
Jhang	...	2,828	72,158	74,986	110,046	90,211
Montgomery	...	7,255	65,021	72,276	116,666	91,306
Muzaffargarh	...	5,578	59,557	65,135	93,459	81,568
Dera Ismail Khan	...	2,282	83,842	86,124	124,782	112,272
Dera Ghází Khan	...	2,746	59,690	62,436	99,554	85,554
Bannu	...	10	60,627	60,637	85,834	77,739
Pesháwar	...	2,453	96,519	98,972	166,090	143,779
Hazára	...	300	75,000	75,300	96,162	92,567
Kohát	...	...	28,639	28,639	45,299	39,012
Total	...	510,625	3,591,859	4,102,484	5,497,424	47,18,856

BASED ON THE CENSUS OF JANUARY 1868.

LATION.						Classification of Population.		
		Children under 12 Years.				Christians.		
Youths.	Young Women.	Males.	Females.	Total.	No. per Square Mile.	Euro-peans.	East Indian and other mixed Class-es.	Na-tives.
27,001	17,322	109,734	92,898	608,850	496	648	120	1,475
28,706	17,052	132,636	111,043	689,653	348	18	...	1
29,294	18,961	113,212	94,215	610,927	264	223	6	26
20,007	13,531	93,053	78,774	484,681	137	51	62	9
28,355	20,924	99,440	82,733	536,959	295	29	9	10
8,398	5,417	41,129	35,822	210,795	68	12	33	...
45,245	26,080	191,639	160,315	1,035,488	394	1,195	111	80
26,935	17,820	108,709	91,327	583,245	429	81	34	127
1,447	936	4,147	3,667	33,995	1,888	2,312	283	87
35,998	21,274	148,609	123,730	794,764	596	631	14	101
38,759	24,213	181,067	156,878	938,890	450	40	18	4
37,940	21,236	130,564	114,424	743,882	87	248	3	26
31,028	15,418	161,157	131,608	832,750	535	358	37	129
31,218	16,112	179,288	150,693	906,126	496	109	...	10
33,508	18,784	201,014	172,919	1,005,004	510	1,535	62	214
28,012	16,519	149,431	128,407	789,666	218	2,292	598	98
24,982	15,465	99,742	84,186	550,576	207	19	25	57
23,756	15,255	108,948	94,077	549,253	204	900	10	24
27,938	17,994	144,346	124,175	711,256	114	2,072	64	61
19,591	12,477	103,288	88,575	500,988	128	42	16	3
20,367	14,823	124,368	106,456	616,347	324	25	21	3
13,028	9,423	71,466	63,203	368,796	78	14	1	1
14,519	7,705	89,609	72,580	471,563	80	910	252	72
12,598	6,532	70,980	57,660	348,027	61	13	5	...
11,319	6,770	72,031	61,345	359,437	64	48	4	3
10,370	5,139	58,293	46,718	295,547	98	24	6	...
12,822	7,855	75,130	62,003	394,864	56	169	31	33
9,612	5,050	61,086	47,984	308,840	118	54	10	2
9,625	6,209	58,602	49,538	287,547	91	27	11	4
18,962	10,527	100,954	82,840	523,152	271	3,366	20	26
17,955	20,498	77,306	62,730	367,218	122	49	5	...
5,844	3,141	28,180	23,943	145,419	52	53	7	...
705,139	436,462	3,389,158	2,857,466	17,604,505	173	17,567	1,878	2,686

No. 4.—Statement of Population of the Punjab

District.	Classification of Population—(*Concluded.*)				
	Sikhs.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Total.
Delhi ...	580	438,886	130,645	36,496	608,850
Gurgaon ...	128	476,552	212,934	20	689,653
Karnál ...	9,295	356,305	151,723	93,349	610,927
Hissar ...	1,812	376,833	102,928	2,986	484,681
Rohtak ...	257	456,229	71,118	9,307	536,959
Sirsa ...	21,525	77,980	82,120	29,125	210,795
Umballa ...	56,440	689,333	286,874	1,455	1,035,488
Ludhiána ...	95,413	219,371	206,603	61,616	583,245
Simla ...	410	24,444	5,525	934	33,995
Jullundur ...	117,167	318,401	358,427	23	794,764
Hoshiárpur ...	79,413	415,471	317,967	125,977	938,890
Kángra ...	1,314	693,643	48,613	35	743,882
Amritsar ...	223,219	138,027	377,135	93,845	832,750
Gurdáspur ...	79,387	303,107	422,196	101,317	906,126
Siálkot ...	50,279	218,771	601,959	132,184	1,005,004
Lahore ...	119,268	116,287	470,216	80,907	789,666
Gujránwála ...	38,911	104,156	357,550	49,858	550,576
Ferozepore ...	160,487	68,406	245,659	73,767	549,253
Ráwalpindi ...	24,355	60,720	621,169	2,815	711,256
Jhelum ...	13,865	49,111	434,157	3,794	500,988
Gujrát ...	20,653	53,174	537,696	4,775	616,347
Shahpur ...	3,122	53,590	305,507	6,561	368,796
Mooltan ...	909	87,009	360,188	22,223	471,563
Jhang ...	2,994	57,297	270,819	16,899	348,027
Montgomery ...	12,286	698,05	277,291	...	359,437
Muzaffargarh ...	2,571	36,748	249,865	6,333	295,547
Dera Ismail Khan...	1,587	48,756	338,387	5,901	394,864
Dera Gházi Khan...	1,124	38,467	264,527	4,656	308,840
Bannu ...	493	26,222	260,550	240	287,547
Pesháwar ...	2,014	27,408	481,447	8,871	523,152
Hazára ...	973	18,563	346,112	1,516	367,218
Kohát ...	1,837	6,544	136,565	413	145,419
Total ...	1,144,088	6,125,616	9,334,472	978,198	17,604,505

BASED ON THE CENSUS OF JANUARY 1868.—*(Concluded.)*

Occupation.		Prevailing Languages.
Agriculturists.	Non-Agriculturists.	
270,285	338,565	Urdu and Hindi.
406,596	283,057	Ditto.
305,974	304,953	Ditto.
351,395	133,286	Urdu, Punjabi, Jatu and Bagri.
312,424	224,535	Urdu and Hindi.
149,469	61,326	Urdu, Punjabi, Bagri and Bhatti.
501,056	534,432	Urdu, Hindi and Punjabi.
320,633	262,612	Urdu and Punjabi.
13,466	20,529	Urdu and Pahari.
407,970	386,794	Punjabi and Urdu.
565,983	372,907	Ditto.
530,732	213,150	Pahari, Urdu and Lahuli.
327,664	505,086	Punjabi and Urdu.
486,280	419,846	Ditto.
423,312	581,692	Ditto.
354,012	435,654	Ditto.
294,140	256,436	Ditto.
378,534	170,719	Ditto.
475,976	235,280	Ditto.
302,874	198,114	Ditto.
359,394	256,953	Ditto.
179,396	189,400	Ditto.
196,389	275,174	Urdu, Mooltani and Punjabi.
164,649	183,378	Punjabi and Urdu.
172,514	186,923	Urdu and Punjabi.
206,499	89,048	Mooltani, Urdu and Punjabi.
215,933	178,931	Punjabi, Pushtu and Urdu.
173,318	135,522	Punjabi, Bilochi and Urdu.
204,411	83,136	Punjabi, Pushtu and Urdu.
270,681	252,471	Urdu and Pushtu.
267,434	99,784	Pushtu, Punjabi and Urdu.
100,257	45,162	Pushtu, Urdu and Punjabi.
9,689,650	7,914,855	

No. 5.—Statement of Native States in Feudal

Name of State.		Tribute in Men or Money.		Estimated Population.	Supposed Gross Revenue.
					Rs.
1.—Jummoo and Kashmir	...	1 horse, 12 shawl goats, and 3 pairs of shawls.		1,534,972	78,77,341
2.—Patiála	...	100 horsemen.		1,586,000	45,72,398
3.—Baháwalpur	...	...		500,000	20,00,000
4.—Jínd	...	25 horsemen.		190,475	4,04,280
5.—Nábha	...	...		226,155	6,50,000
6.—Kapurthala	...	Rs.	1,31,000	250,000	16,00,000
7.—Mandi	...	"	1,00,000	134,500	3,65,000
8.—Sirmur (Náhan)	...	...		90,000	2,10,000
9.—Kahlur (Bilaspur)	...	Rs.	8,000	60,000	1,00,000
10.—Bashahr	...	"	3,945	90,000	50,000
11.—Hindur (Nalargarh)	...	"	5,000	70,000	90,000
12.—Keonthal	...	...		50,000	60,000
13.—Máler Kotla	...	25 horsemen.		46,200	2,58,933
14.—Farídkot	...	...		68,000	3,00,000
15.—Chamba	...	Rs.	5,000	130,000	2,04,000
16.—Suket	...	"	11,000	44,180	73,800
17.—Kalsia	...	...		62,000	1,31,500
18.—Pataudi	...	...		20,990	80,000
19.—Loháru	...	...		24,000	66,000
20.—Dujána	...	...		27,000	90,000
21.—Baghal	...	Rs.	2,000	22,000	60,000
22.—Baghat	...	"	3,600	10,000	8,000
23.—Jubbal	...	"	2,520	40,000	30,000
24.—Kumharsain	...	"	2,000	10,000	10,000
25.—Bhajji	...	"	1,440	19,000	23,000
26.—Mailog	...	"	1,450	9,000	10,000
27.—Balsan	...	"	1,080	6,000	7,000
28.—Dhami	...	"	360	5,500	8,000
29.—Kuthar	...	"	1,080	4,000	5,000
30.—Kunhiár	...	"	180	2,500	4,000
31.—Mangal	...	"	72	800	700
32.—Bija	...	"	180	800	1,000
33.—Darkuti	...	...		700	600
34.—Taroch	...	Rs.	280	10,000	6,000
35.—Sangri	...	...		700	1,000

SUBORDINATION TO THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT, 1875-76.

Estimated Military Force, including Police.	Transit Duties or not.	Principal Articles of Production, including Manufactures and Mines.
26,275	None.	Timber, shawls, *papier-maché* work, saffron, borax, iron, cereals.
8,775	"	Slate quarry near Simla, lead mine near Subáthu, marble stone and copper mines in Nárnaul, cereals.
2,269	"	Lungís, sufi, silk goods, indigo, cotton and cereals.
2,018	"	Sugar, indigo, and cereals.
1,892	"	Sugar, cotton and cereals.
1,415	"	Sugar, cereals, cotton, tobacco.
1,727	"	Iron and salt mines, timber and grains.
633	"	Opium and grains.
860	"	Ditto.
100	"	Opium, grains and woollen manufactures.
500	"	Opium and grains.
108	"	Ditto.
640	"	Cotton, sugar, opium, aniseed, tobacco, garlic and grains.
400	"	Grains.
197	"	Indian-corn, rice, wool, goats and sheep, timber and ghi.
525	"	Cereals.
234	"	Wheat, cotton, Indian-corn, sugar and saffron.
119	"	Grains, cotton, sugar and spices.
235	"	Grains.
130	"	Ditto.
200	"	Opium and grains.
37	"	Ditto.
80	"	Ditto.
65	"	Ditto.
100	"	Ditto.
45	"	Ditto.
50	"	Ditto.
100	"	Ditto.
50	"	Ditto.
20	"	Ditto.
25	"	Ditto.
20	"	Opium, grains and ginger.
15	"	Opium and grains.
80	"	Ditto.
10	"	Ditto.

No. 6.—Native Chiefs and Principal Male Members of their Families at the close of 1875-76.

Name of Individual, and State and Family to which he belongs.	Present Position.	Caste or Race and Religion.	Age.	How Educated.	How Employed.	Has Sanad authorizing Adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has Male Heirs or not.	Remarks.
1.—Ranbir Singh, G.C.S.I., of Jummoo and Kashmir.	Mahárája.	Rájput.	45	Can read and write Sanskrit, Persian, and Dogra.	Administers his State.	Has.	Primogeniture.	Has.	The eldest son, Mián Partáb Singh, is the heir-apparent; Moti Singh, first cousin of the Mahárája.
2.—Muhindar Singh, G.C.S.I., of Patiála.	Do.	Siddhu Jat, *alias* Phulkián.	23	Can read and write English, Persian, and Gurmukhi.	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	...	Died shortly after close of year; succeeded by his infant son.
3.—Sadik Muhammad Khan, of Baháwalpur.	Nawáb.	Daudputra.	14	Can read and write English and Persian.	Under instruction by an English tutor.	No.	No.	None.	
4.—Raghbír Singh, G.C.S.I., of Jínd.	Rájá.	Siddhu Jat, *alias* Phulkián.	42	The Rája reads Gurmukhi, and is a well-informed and able Ruler.	Administers his State.	Has.	Primogeniture.	Has.	
5.—Hira Singh, of Nábha ...	Do.	Do.	33	...	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	None.	

6.—Kharak Singh, of Kapurthala.	Do.	Ahluwália.	27	Reads and writes English fluently.	...	Do.	Do.	Has.	Owing to temporary derangement of the Rája's intellect, the management of the estate has been vested in a European Superintendent.
7.—Bije Sain, of Mandi ...	Do.	Rájput.	29	Educated in Sanskrit and English.	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	No.	Has illegitimate brothers.
8.—Shamsher Prakash, K.C.S.I., of Sirmúr (Náhan).	Do.	Do.	33	Knows Sanskrit and a little English and Persian, and is well informed.	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Has.	
9.—Hira Chand, of Kahlúr (Bíláspur).	Do.	Chandeli Rájput.	41	Knows Sanskrit, and is well informed.	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Hari Chand, heir-apparent. This Chief's sister is married to the Mahárája of Jummoo and Kashmir.
10.—Shamsher Singh, of Bashahr	Do.	Rájput.	38	...	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
11.—Agar Singh, of Hindur (Nálargarh).	Do.	Do.	70	Knows Sanskrit, and is well informed.	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
12.—Muhindar Sain, of Keonthal.	Do.	Do.	50	...	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
13.—Muhammad Ibráhim Ali Khan, of Máler Kotla.	Nawáb.	Pathán.	19	Knows English and Persian.	...	Do.	Do.	No.	

No. 6.—NATIVE CHIEFS AND PRINCIPAL MALE MEMBERS OF THEIR FAMILIES AT THE CLOSE OF 1875-76.—(*Concluded.*)

NAME OF INDIVIDUAL, AND STATE AND FAMILY TO WHICH HE BELONGS.	Present Position.	Caste or Race, and Religion.	Age.	How Educated.	How Employed.	Has Sanad authorizing Adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has Male Heirs or not.	REMARKS.
14.—Bikrám Singh, of Farídkot.	Rája.	Sidhu Jat, *alias* Barar Bans.	34	Knows English and Gurmukhi.	Administers his State.	Has.	Primogeniture.	Has.	
15.—Sham Singh, of Chamba ...	Do.	Rájput.	9	...	...	Do.	Do.	None.	State administered by a European Superintendent.
16.—Rudar Sain, of Suket.	Do.	Do.	50	...	Administers his State.	Do.	Do.	...	
17.—Bishn Singh, of Kalsia ...	Sardár.	Ját.	23	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	None.	
18.—Muhammad Mukhtar Hussain Ali Khan, of Pataudi.	Nawáb.	Afghán.	20	Knows Persian.	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	
19.—Allah-ud-dín Ahmad Khan, of Loháru.	Do.	Do.	43	An accomplished Persian scholar.	Administers his State.	Do.	Do.	Has.	
20.—Muhammad Sadat Ali Khan, of Dujána.	Do.	Do.	36	Knows Persian.	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
21.—Kishan Singh, of Baghal...	Rája.	Rajput.	55	...	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	None.	
22.—Dalíp Singh, of Baghat ...	Rána.	Do.	17	...	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Do.	

									Years.
23.—Karm Chand, of Jubbal ...	Do.	Do.	41	...	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Has.	Padam Chand, heir-apparent, aged ... 14
24.—Hira Singh, of Kumharsain.	Do.	Do.	26	...	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	...	
25.—Durga Singh, of Bhajji ...	Do.	Do.	34	...	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	...	
26.—Dalíp Chand, of Mailog ...	Thákur.	Do.	46	...	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Has.	
27.—Bhup Singh, of Balsan ...	Rána.	Do.	55	...	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
28.—Fateh Singh, of Dhami ...	Do.	Do.	23	...	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	No.	
29.—Jai Chand, of Kuthar ...	Do.	Do.	30	...	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Has.	
30.—Tegh Singh, of Kunhiár ...	Thákur.	Do.	41	...	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
31.—Jit Singh, of Mangal ...	Rána.	Do.	45	...	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
32.—Ude Chand, of Bíja ...	Thákur.	Do.	49	...	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
33.—Ram Singh, of Darkuti ...	Rána.	Do.	59	...	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Ram Karn Singh, heir-apparent, aged ... 33
34.—Kidar Singh, of Taroch ...	Thákur.	Do.	10	...	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	...	
35.—Jagr Singh, of Sangri ...	Mián.	Do.	75	...	Ditto.	Do.	Do.	...	Died since the close of the year.

No. 7.—The Survey and

SURVEY.

Nature of Survey.	*Area previously surveyed in Square Miles.*		*Cost per Square Mile.*		*Surveyed during the Year, with cost per Square Mile.*
	Topographically.	Revenue by Villages.	Topographical.	Revenue.	Revenue (approximate).
			R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
Jhelum and Ráwalpindi Topographical Survey, 1851—59 ...	10,555	...	20 5 1	...	...
Military Reconnoissance of Hazára, 1847—49 ...	7,500	...	2 7 0	...	...
Revenue and Cantonment Surveys ...	23,602	110,005	12 4 4	27 4 4	2,861 square miles at Rs. 50-8-10 per square mile.

(IN ACRES) OF THE PUNJAB FOR 1875-76.

VATED.			ASSESSMENT.									
Unculturable Waste.	Total.	Total Area assessed.	Gross Amount	Rate per Acre on Cultivation.			Rate per Acre on Culturable lands.			Rate per Acre on Total Area of Settlement.		
			Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
156,091	284,945	817,819	940,234	1	12	3	1	6	9	1	2	4
184,021	299,895	1,267,335	1,102,383	1	2	3	1	0	3	0	13	11
275,482	833,275	1,505,171	873,916	1	4	9	0	11	4	0	9	3
127,047	857,610	2,265,428	427,825	0	4	9	0	3	3	0	3	0
89,141	253,149	1,158,988	898,206	0	15	10	0	13	5	0	12	4
201,290	1,045,382	1,997,327	184,932	0	3	1	0	1	7	0	1	6
449,942	717,629	1,677,337	1,347,841	1	6	5	1	1	6	1	12	10
66,316	160,279	875,761	956,127	1	5	3	1	2	10	1	1	5
...	1,920	11,520	15,328	1	9	6	1	5	3	1	5	3
92,172	181,741	848,825	1,304,438	1	15	3	1	11	7	1	8	6
482,918	567,459	1,335,523	1,374,129	1	12	7	1	9	9	1	0	5
882,683	980,845	1,583,410	800,609	1	5	3	1	2	3	0	8	1
122,240	232,960	999,680	1,010,483	1	5	1	1	2	5	1	0	2
218,776	307,914	1,163,589	1,269,356	1	7	9	1	5	6	1	1	5
192,339	397,809	1,251,551	1,218,622	1	6	10	1	2	5	0	15	7
395,829	1,260,898	2,341,439	648,766	0	9	7	0	5	4	0	4	5
296,538	1,086,741	1,640,223	598,084	1	1	3	0	7	1	0	5	10
132,020	509,742	1,753,250	639,023	0	8	3	0	6	3	0	5	9
2,810,916	3,009,793	3,979,697	728,668	0	12	0	0	9	10	0	2	11
1,087,645	1,699,200	2,502,400	614,183	0	12	2	0	6	11	0	3	11
220,800	551,680	1,298,560	617,300	0	13	2	0	9	2	0	7	7
497,070	2,587,246	3,000,607	418,173	0	15	10	0	2	8	0	2	2
2,291,559	3,168,640	3,793,280	541,760	0	13	10	0	5	9	0	2	3
918,023	3,385,185	3,649,551	294,590	1	1	9	0	1	8	0	1	3
124,594	3,145,971	3,566,928	320,761	0	12	2	0	1	6	0	1	6
946,560	1,489,280	1,890,560	531,437	1	5	2	0	8	10	0	4	6
2,305,227	4,023,937	4,541,800	417,367	0	12	10	0	2	11	0	1	5
683,999	2,006,214	3,033,312	831,532	0	5	2	0	2	3	0	1	9
1,092,593	1,565,440	2,029,440	441,219	0	15	3	0	7	6	0	3	5
408,930	676,174	1,598,414	804,246	0	13	11	0	10	8	0	8	0
1,247,444	1,433,422	1,814,529	311,188	0	13	0	0	8	9	0	2	9
1,545,545	1,653,585	1,816,600	105,475	0	10	4	0	4	3	0	0	11
20,545,750	40,375,960	63,016,854	22,088,201	0	15	7	0	8	3	0	5	7

1873-74. They are prepared quinquennially.

No. 9.—Register of Transfers of Land in the Punjab for 1875-76.

Nature of Tenures Transferred.	Number of Transfers recorded.			Average Area in Acres of each Holding transferred.		
	By voluntary Sale or Gift.	By compulsory Sale.	By Inheritance.	By voluntary Sale or Gift.	By compulsory Sale.	By Inheritance.
Great zamindárís complete ...	...	...	4	...	...	744
Shares in ditto ...	2	...	7	508	...	211
Large zamindárís ...	1	...	4	30	...	17
Shares in ditto ...	2	...	49	50	...	40
Small zamindárís ...	76	...	19	1	...	193
Shares in ditto ...	113	21	1,291	33	113	51
Villages owned by cultivating communities ...	752	92	4,997	10	28	5
Shares in ditto ...	506	8	5,030	17	883	17
Holdings of proprietary cultivators ...	4,441	131	27,724	19	47	15
Intermediate holdings of a transferable character ...	963	50	4,992	13	14	8
Holdings of ryots at fixed rates	234	1	1,256	19	228	23
Ditto with rights of occupancy,	634	182	8,777	8	8	8
Revenue-free tenures ...	94	...	1,157	7	...	32
Total ...	7,818	485	55,307	17	42	15

No. 10.—Land Revenue of the Punjab, 1875-76.

Description of Revenue.	1874-75.		1875-76.				Cost of Collection.	Net Collection during the Year.	Outstanding Balances.	Number of Sales for arrears of Revenue.	Revenue of Estates sold.
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.	Realizations of Balances of previous Years.	Total realized.					
Assessed Land on the Revenue Roll.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Revenue as in past year ...	1,91,37,849										
Added to roll during the year	2,22,394	1,90,18,117	1,92,06,039	1,89,70,572	41,447	1,90,12,019	24,59,169	1,65,52,850	2,64,508		
Taken off do. do. ...	1,54,204										
Tributes ...	2,80,465	2,80,465	2,80,465	2,80,465	...	2,80,465	...	2,80,465	...	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
Miscellaneous Land Revenue not included in the above...	...	9,94,438	...	9,66,260	27,998	9,94,258	...	9,94,258	53,408		
Total ...	...	2,02,93,020	...	2,02,17,297	69,445	2,02,86,742	24,59,169	1,78,27,573	3,17,916		

No. 11.—Statement showing the Regular Organised Police of all kinds (Imperial, Municipal, Cantonment, Canal, Ferry, Pound, and Watch and Ward) maintained in the Punjab during 1875.

Total of all Grades during the Year.						Detail of Number at end of Year.				Arms provided.			Average Annual Pay of				Total Annual Cost, including Contingencies.		
						Officers.		*Men.*					*Officers.*		*Men.*				
Remaining on 1st January 1875 from last year.	Recruited in 1875.	Total for 1875.	Died.	Discharged, dismissed, and deserted.	Remaining on 31st December 1875.	European District Superintendents, Assistant Supdts., Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors.	Native Assistant Supdts., Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors.	Mounted.	Foot.	Fire-arms.	Swords only, or swords and batons.	Batons only.	Each European.	Each Native.	Each mounted man.	Each footman.	Paid from Imperial Revenues.	Paid from Local Funds and other sources.	Total Cost.
													Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
19,999	2,069	22,068	265	1,569	20,234	64	528	905	18,737	8,803	10,643	704	5,447	733	105	83	24,95,722	4,96,517	29,92,239

No. 12.—STATEMENT SHOWING RELIGION, RACES, &c., OF THE ORGANIZED POLICE OF THE PUNJAB ON THE 31ST DECEMBER 1875.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of all Grades.	REMARKS.	
Religions and Castes.		*Percentage of Religions, &c.*	
Christians ...	74	Christians ...	0·3
Muhammadans ...	10,279	Muhammadans ...	50·8
Brahmins ...	1,717	Brahmins ...	8·05
Rajpúts ...	1,698	Rajpúts ...	8·4
Sikhs ...	3,230	Sikhs ...	16·0
Gurkhas ...	22	Gurkhás ...	0·1
Kukás ...	23	Kukás (nearly) ...	0·2
Mazbís ...	150	Mazbís ...	0·7
Hindús of all other castes ...	3,027	Other denominations ...	15·0
Other religions ...	14		
TOTAL ...	20,234		
Races.		*Percentage of Races.*	
Europeans ...	56	Europeans ...	0·2
Eurasians ...	8	Eurasians ...	0·04
Natives ...	20,170	Natives ...	99·8
TOTAL ...	20,234		

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1875.

Part I.—Cognizable Crime.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8a	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Cases.							Persons.					
					Investigated.					Number arrested.					
												Within the year.			
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in the previous year and brought under enquiry during the year.	By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 142, Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to enquire.	Number of cases decided.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see columns 7 and 8).	Total arrested, columns 10 to 13.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.
1 A.	115, 117 to 119	Substantive abetments ...	2	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	...	3	...
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.*														
1	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes ...	135	1	126	8	1	97	89	2	...	160	13	175	...
3	212, 216 ...	Harbouring an offender ...	21	...	20	1	...	16	14	2	...	31	1	34	...
4	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice ...	139	11	145	4	1	121	120	4	2	201	...	207	5
5	143 to 153, 157, 158 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	474	5	447	29	1	430	416	87	...	4,959	132	5,178	3
6	140, 170, 171,	Personating public servant or soldier ...	25	...	25	...	...	19	18	...	...	24	3	27	...
		TOTAL ...	794	17	763	42	3	683	657	95	2	5,375	149	5,621	8
	CLASS II.–*Serious offences against the person.*														
7	302, 303, 396	(a). Murder by thags ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	302, 303, 396	(b). Ditto dakaits ...	...	2	3	...	...	2	2	10	1	8	...	19	1
9	302, 303, 396	(c). Ditto robbers ...	29	2	31	...	...	16	11	8	...	40	...	48	...
10	302, 303, 396	(d). Ditto poison ...	24	1	25	...	...	21	12	6	...	47	1	54	2
11	302, 303, 396	Other murders ...	228	34	261	1	...	170	136	93	1	554	11	659	2
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	61	6	57	1	...	29	25	20	...	104	1	125	...
13	304, 304A, 308	Culpable homicide ...	163	5	162	2	2	135	125	8	...	324	12	344	1
14	376 ...	Rape ...	123	2	114	10	1	69	52	6	...	122	3	131	1
15	377 ...	Unnatural offences ...	116	2	115	2	...	85	62	4	...	118	1	123	...
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	65	1	62	4	...	38	37	4	...	81	2	87	2
17	305, 306, 309...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	168	2	167	3	...	119	117	4	...	166	1	171	3
18	329, 331, 333...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession ...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
19	325, 326, 335...	Grievous hurt ...	563	20	566	15	1	413	394	38	...	935	19	992	1
20	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	33	2	33	1	...	19	14	3	...	44	3	50	...
21	327, 330, 332...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession,	9	...	9	...	...	5	5	...	...	17	1	18	...

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1875.—*(Continued.)*

Part I.—Cognizable Crime.—*(Continued.)*

1	2	3	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
			Persons.										Property.			
					Acquitted.				Number pending at end of Year.				Cases.		Value.	
									Before being put on trial.							
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number in which property was stolen.	Number in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
1A.	115, 117 to 119	Substantive abetments ...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.*															
1	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes ...	51	111	6	...	105	...	1	3	9	...	...	...	...	...
3	212, 216 ...	Harbouring an offender ...	9	18	1	1	16	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
4	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice ...	27	171	6	...	165	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
5	143 to 153, 157, 158.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	847	4,236	215	...	4,020	1	...	7	85	...	...	...	...	...
6	140, 170, 171,	Personating public servant or soldier ...	4	21	1	...	20	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	938	4,557	229	1	4,326	1	2	10	106	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*															
7	302, 303, 396	(*a*). Murder by thags ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8		(*b*). Ditto dakaits ...	3	15	...	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	463
9		(*c*). Ditto robbers ...	15	25	...	6	18	...	...	...	1	8	22	12	1,996	262
10		(*d*). Ditto poison ...	14	35	...	16	19	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
11		Other murders ...	147	395	26	107	258	3	...	...	75	41	8	4	238	160
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	66	34	...	5	29	...	...	...	25	...	1	1	52	45
13	304, 304A, 308	Culpable homicide ...	89	245	16	13	216	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...
14	376 ...	Rape ...	52	74	14	4	56	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
15	377 ...	Unnatural offences ...	33	84	14	5	65	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	23	55	2	1	52	...	1	...	5	1	...	...	...	...
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	46	120	2	...	118	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
18	329, 331, 333...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	325, 326, 335...	Grievous hurt ...	271	686	53	4	629	...	...	5	29	...	...	...	...	...
20	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	23	23	5	2	16	...	...	...	1	3	7	3	376	113
21	327, 330, 332...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession,	6	12	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1875.—*(Continued.)*

Part I.—Cognizable Crime.—*(Continued.)*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8a	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Cases.							Persons.					
					Investigated.					Number arrested.					
												Within the year.			
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in the previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	By Police *suo motu.*	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 142, Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to enquire.	Number of cases decided.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see columns 7 and 8).	Total arrested, columns 10 to 13.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.
22	324 ...	Hurt by dangerous weapon,	139	4	140	3	1	101	97	4	1	205	3	213	...
23	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction...	152	3	103	49	2	60	54	11	2	207	13	233	12
24	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion ...	8	...	4	4	...	5	4	...	...	10	...	10	...
25	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution ...	8	...	5	3	...	3	3	...	...	9	8	17	...

26	371 ...	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
27	353, 354, 356, 357.	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	514	6	471	44	2	367	329	16	...	786	59	861	...
28	383 ...	Rash act causing grievous hurt ...	6	...	5	1	...	5	5	...	...	5	...	5	...
		TOTAL ...	2,409	93	2,334	143	9	1,663	1,484	235	5	3,784	138	4,162	26
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*													
29	395, 397, 398,	Dakaiti ...	42	4	48	...	...	14	12	1	...	76	...	77	...
30	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dakaiti ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt — (a) By poisonous or stupefying drugs	10	...	10	...	...	7	7	1	...	7	...	8	...
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt — (b) By other means ...	21	1	22	...	...	9	6	10	...	25	...	35	2
33	392, 393 ...	Robbery — (a) In dwelling-house ...	16	1	16	1	...	7	7	...	...	16	...	16	...
34	392, 393 ...	Robbery — (b) On the highway, between sun-set and sun-rise ...	79	2	81	...	...	41	37	1	...	92	...	93	...
35	392, 393 ...	Robbery — (c) Other robberies ...	97	5	90	8	...	54	44	10	...	137	9	156	...
36	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	353	8	318	35	5	104	83	27	...	315	63	405	...
37	428, 429 ...	Mischief to animals by killing, poisoning, maiming, &c.	558	9	515	36	3	223	181	19	...	509	14	542	...

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1875.—*(Continued.)*

Part I.—Cognizable Crime.—*(Continued.)*

1	2	3	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
			Persons.										Property.			
					Acquitted.				Number pending at end of Year.				Cases.		Value.	
									Before being put on trial.							
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, e. g., died, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number in which property was stolen.	Number in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
22	324 ...	Hurt by dangerous weapon,	70	138	7	...	131	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
23	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction,	117	92	13	...	79	...	...	...	12	...	7	3	176	142
24	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion ...	4	6	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution ...	11	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

26	371 ...	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	353, 354, 356, 357.	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	244	599	52	...	547	...	1	1	16	...	9	6	151	86
28	383 ...	Rash act causing grievous hurt ...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	1,234	2,650	205	173	2,267	3	2	7	186	59	54	30	2,989	1,281
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*															
29	395, 397, 398,	Dakaiti ...	25	43	...	...	43	...	...	...	9	...	33	26	4,805	3,099
30	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dakaiti ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt (a) By poisonous or stupefying drugs	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	602	33
32		Robbery with hurt (b) By other means ...	21	12	2	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	19	7	1,511	411
33	392, 393 ...	Robbery (a) In dwelling house ...	4	12	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	14	6	715	224
34		Robbery (b) On the highway, between sun-set and sun-rise ...	28	65	8	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	73	34	9,502	4,427
35		Robbery (c) Other robberies ...	60	92	20	...	72	...	...	...	4	...	88	47	5,212	2,272
36	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	156	238	45	...	189	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...
37	428, 429 ...	Mischief to animals by killing, poisoning, maiming, &c. ...	226	293	41	...	252	...	...	...	23	...	1	...	50	...

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1875.—*(Continued.)*

Part I.—Cognizable Crime.—*(Continued.)*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8a	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Cases.							Persons.					
					Investigated.					Number arrested.					
												Within the year.			
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in the previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	By Police *suo motu.*	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 142, Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to enquire.	Number of cases decided.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see columns 7 and 8).	Total arrested, columns 10 to 13.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.
38	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt ...	7,539	95	6,523	21	2	1,886	1,756	131	9	3,743	26	3,909	19
39	499 to 452 ...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt ...	96	1	89	7	...	60	58	1	...	78	3	82	...

40	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dakaiti, or habitually,	5	...	6	...	...	5	5	...	...	9	...	9	...
		TOTAL ...	8,816	126	7,718	108	10	2,410	2,196	201	9	5,007	115	5,332	21
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*													
41	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	2,108	17	1,912	202	5	1,496	1,385	70	...	2,984	377	3,431	1
42	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	143	...	131	12	...	118	94	1	...	201	25	227	...
43	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	160	...	82	74	4	74	56	8	..	191	54	253	...
44	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt ...	12	...	10	2	...	11	9	1	...	13	2	16	...
45	374 ...	Compulsory labor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	2,423	17	2,135	290	9	1,699	1,544	80	...	3,389	458	3,927	1
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*													
46	453, 456 ...	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking ...	2,844	11	1,157	1	...	336	313	9	...	529	...	538	...
47	379 to 382...	Theft (*a*). Of cattle ...	3,153	91	3,143	41	2	1,586	1,455	108	17	2,975	48	3,148	31
48		Theft (*b*). Ordinary ...	9,286	68	8,503	162	1	4,813	4,578	140	8	7,708	102	7,958	23
49	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	359	8	319	44	...	164	149	7	3	282	22	314	4
50	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property,	2,571	129	2,652	27	...	1,852	1,691	156	46	3,736	91	4,029	127
51	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass,	572	3	432	139	...	380	350	14	...	654	150	818	...
52	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle,	20	...	18	1	...	9	8	1	...	11	...	12	...
		TOTAL ...	18,805	310	16,224	415	3	9,140	8,544	435	74	15,895	413	16,817	185
		TOTAL OF PRECEDING CLASSIFICATION I. TO V., EXCLUDING 1A., SUBSTANTIVE ABETMENTS	33,247	563	29,174	998	34	15,595	14,425	1,046	90	33,450	1,273	35,859	241

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1875.—*(Continued.)*

Part I.—Cognizable Crime.—*(Continued.)*

1	2	3	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
			Persons.										Property.			
					Acquitted.				Number pending at end of Year.				Cases.		Value.	
									Before being put on trial.							
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number in which property was stolen.	Number in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
38	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt ...	993	2,762	235	8	2,519	...	5	6	109	15	6,745	2,413	4,20,921	87,388
39	499 to 452 ...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt ...	13	67	3	...	64	...	2	...	...	...	29	19	692	401

40	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dakaiti, or habitually,	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	6	301
		TOTAL ...	1,526	3,600	354	12	3,234	...	7	7	156	15	7,011	2,559	4,44,016	98,556
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*															
41	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt...	754	2,613	295	...	2,318	...	4	5	54	...	...	...	...	...
42	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	10	215	75	...	140	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	79	165	51	...	114	...	...	1	8	...	1	1	6	4
44	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt ...	3	13	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	374 ...	Compulsory labor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	846	3,006	421	...	2,585	...	4	8	62	...	1	1	6	4
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*															
46	453, 456 ...	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking ...	110	408	32	...	376	...	1	...	19	...	3	1	213	194
47	379 to 382...	Theft (a) Of cattle ...	696	2,304	316	...	1,988	...	12	9	96	...	3,053	1,989	1,21,118	77,168
48		Theft (b) Ordinary ...	1,504	6,229	331	...	5,896	2	18	14	170	...	8,948	5,547	1,51,727	64,217
49	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	95	207	22	...	185	...	...	...	8	...	319	149	24,891	11,117
50	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property,	992	2,797	327	1	2,469	...	20	8	85	...	1,699	2,162	48,018	65,142
51	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass,	196	605	64	...	541	...	...	...	17	...	12	9	145	121
52	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle,	...	12	1	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	16	8	1,167	198
		TOTAL ...	3,593	12,562	1,093	1	11,466	2	51	31	395	...	14,050	9,865	3,47,279	2,18,157
	TOTAL OF PRECEDING CLASSIFICATION I. TO V., EXCLUDING 1A., SUBSTANTIVE ABETMENTS		8,137	26,375	2,302	187	23,878	6	66	63	905	74	21,116	12,455	7,94,290	3,17,998

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1875.—*(Continued.)*

Part I.—Cognizable Crime.—*(Continued.)*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8a	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Cases.							Persons.					
					Investigated.					Number arrested.					
												Within the year.			
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in the previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	By Police *suo motu.*	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 142, Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to enquire.	Number of cases decided.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see columns 7 and 8).	Total arrested, columns 10 to 13.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.
	Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*														
53	311, 400, 401...	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakaits, robbers and thieves ...	3	...	3	...	...	3	2	...	...	6	...	6	...
54	Chap. XXXVIII. C. P. C. ...	Vagrancy and bad livelihood ...	6,714	23	4,593	2,143	...	6,172	5,714	76	2	5,290	1,883	7,251	21
55	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion...	29	...	14	14	1	15	13	...	...	30	26	56	...
56	Act 31 of 1860, Secs. 23 and 33 ...	Carrying arms for unlawful purpose; refusal to show concealed arms...	70	1	40	23	8	62	58	1	...	53	40	94	...

57	Act 22 of 1864, Secs. 19, 30, 31	Cantonment Act ...	494	...	382		112	...	489	417	...	...	396	112	508	5
58	Act 7 of 1871, Secs. 71, 76.	Indian Emigration Act...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	Act 9 of 1874, Secs. 4, 5, 19, 20, 23.	European Vagrancy ...	3	...	3	...		...	3	3	...	...	3	...	3	...
60	Act 10 of 1871, Secs. 65, 67.	Excise Act ...	194	...	169		23	2	165	158	3	...	238	21	262	...
61	Act 7 of 1865, Section 5.	Forest Law ...	132	...	85		47	...	102	84	12	...	190	57	259	...
62	Act 3 of 1867, Section 13.	Gambling Act ...	150	...	142		8	...	134	119	...	...	887	4	891	...
63	Act 15 of 1872, Sections 68-71, 73-75.	Indian Christian Marriage Act ...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	Act 12 of 1870 (as amended by Act 12 of 1872), Secs. 7, 23, and 30.	Native Passenger Ships,	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	Act 5 of 1871, Section 29.	Prisoners' Act ...	3	...	3	...		...	3	3	...	...	3	...	3	...
66	Act 14 of 1866, Section 48.	Post Office Act ...	7	...	4		3	...	7	7	5	...	12	2	19	...
67	Act 18 of 1854 (as amended by Acts 13 of 1870 and 25 of 1871), Sections 25 to 29.	Railway Act ...	12	...	12	...		...	12	12	2	...	12	...	14	...
68	Act 8 of 1871, Secs. 79, 80.	Registration Act ...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
69	I. P. C., Secs. 269, 277, 279 to 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Act 5 of 1861, Sec. 34.	Public and Local Nuisances ...	6,192	6	5,886		312	...	6,096	5,731	7	...	6,585	298	6,890	1

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1875.—*(Continued.)*

Part I.—Cognizable Crime.—*(Continued.)*

1	2	3	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
			Persons.										Property.			
					Acquitted.				Number pending at end of Year.				Cases.		Value.	
									Before being put on trial.							
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number in which property was stolen.	Number in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
	Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*															
53	311, 400, 401...	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakaits, robbers and thieves ...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
54	Chap. XXXVIII. C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad livelihood ...	717	6,423	385	...	6,038	...	9	13	68	...	...	...	...	...
55	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion...	5	51	10	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	Act 31 of 1860, Secs. 23 and 33 ...	Carrying arms for unlawful purpose; refusal to show concealed arms...	16	78	7	...	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

57	Act 22 of 1864, Secs. 19, 30, 31	Cantonment Act ...	11	492	64	...	428	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	Act 7 of 1871, Sections 71, 76.	Indian Emigration Act...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	Act 9 of 1874, Secs. 4, 5, 19, 20, 23.	European Vagrancy ...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Act 10 of 1871, Secs. 65, 67.	Excise Act ...	46	212	9	...	203	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
61	Act 7 of 1865, Section 5.	Forest Law ...	83	175	22	...	153	...	...	...	1	...	23	22	197	197
62	Act 3 of 1867, Section 13.	Gambling Act ...	95	786	142	...	644	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
63	Act 15 of 1872, Sections 68-71, 73-75.	Indian Christian Marriage Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	Act 12 of 1870 (as amended by Act 12 of 1872), Secs. 7, 23, and 30.	Native Passenger Ships,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	Act 5 of 1871, Section 29.	Prisoners' Act ...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	Act 14 of 1866, Section 48.	Post Office Act ...	5	14	...	3	11	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	181	85
67	Act 18 of 1854 (as amended by Acts 13 of 1870 and 25 of 1871), Sections 25 to 29.	Railway Act ...	...	13	...	1	12	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
68	Act 8 of 1871, Secs. 79, 80.	Registration Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
69	I. P. C., Secs. 269, 277, 279 to 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294; Act 5 of 1861, Sec. 34.	Public and Local Nuisances ...	91	6,781	431	...	6,350	...	...	12	5	...	...	...	...	...

No. 13.—GENERAL STATEMENT OF CRIME, SHOWING THE RESULT OF POLICE OPERATIONS IN THE DETECTION AND PROSECUTION OF CRIME AND RECOVERY OF PROPERTY STOLEN DURING 1875.—*(Continued.)*

PART I.—COGNIZABLE CRIME.—*(Continued.)*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8a	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			CASES.							PERSONS.					
					INVESTIGATED.					NUMBER ARRESTED.					
												Within the year.			
Serial Number.	LAW.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in the previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	By Police *suo motu.*	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 142, Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to enquire.	Number of cases decided.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see columns 7 and 8).	Total arrested, columns 10 to 13.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.
70	Act 27 of 1871, Secs. 19 and 20.	Criminal Tribes ...	133	1	133	1	...	105	101	...	...	178	...	178	3
71	Act 31 of 1871, Section 16.	Indian Weights and Measures of Capacity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
72	Act 4 of 1874, Section 6 ...	Foreign recruiting ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73	Act 8 of 1875, Section 11 ...	Inland Customs Act ...	39	...	33	6	...	33	32	...	...	54	4	58	...

74	Act 4 of 1872, Secs. 47, 48, 50.	Possession of inflated skins for crossing streams without license,	29	...	33	6	...	29	29	...	...	82	...	82	...
75	Act 5 of 1869, Part 3.	Desertion ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
76	Act 1 of 1871, Section 24.	Cattle pounds ...	15	...	15	...	...	13	10	...	...	18	...	18	...
77	Act 5 of 1861, Section 29 ...	Insubordination ...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
		TOTAL CLASS VI. ...	14,221	31	11,542	2,698	11	13,444	12,494	106	2	14,038	2,447	16,593	30
		GRAND TOTAL ...	47,470	594	40,718	3,696	45	29,040	26,920	1,152	92	47,491	3,720	52,455	271

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1875.—*(Continued.)*

Part I.—Cognizable Crime.—*(Concluded.)*

1	2	3	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
			Persons.—*(Concluded.)*										Property.			
					Acquitted.				Number pending at end of Year.				Cases.		Value.	
									Before being put on trial.							
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number in which property was stolen.	Number in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
70	Act 27 of 1871, Secs. 19 and 20.	Criminal Tribes ...	28	147	8	...	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	Act 31 of 1871, Section 16.	Indian Weights and Measures of Capacity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
72	Act 4 of 1874, Section 6.	Foreign recruiting ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73	Act 8 of 1875, Section 11.	Inland Customs Act ...	10	48	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

74	Act 4 of 1872, Secs. 47, 48, 50.	Possession of inflated skins for crossing streams without license,	...	82	...	...	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	Act 5 of 1869, Part 3.	Desertion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
76	Act 1 of 1871, Section 24.	Cattle pounds ...	3	13	1	...	12	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
77	Act 5 of 1861, Section 29.	Insubordination ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Class VI. ...	1,110	15,326	1,079	4	14,243	...	9	25	93	...	26	25	378	282
		GRAND TOTAL ...	9,249	41,702	3,381	191	38,122	6	75	88	998	74	21,142	12,480	7,94,668	3,18,280

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1875.—*(Concluded)*.

Part II.—Non-Cognizable Crime.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Cases.	Persons.			Property.	
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Number in which Police were employed.	Number arrested or summoned.	Number acquitted and discharged.	Number convicted, including persons ordered to find security.	Stolen.	Recovered.
1A	115, 117 to 119 ...	Substantive abetments ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c., &c.*						
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	3	2	2	...	...	...
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 288,	Offences against public justice ...	689	1,028	312	609	...	...
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants ...	244	378	108	270	...	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424 ...	False evidence, false complaints and claims ...	197	259	81	173	...	...
7	465 to 477 ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents...	41	26	10	16	104	...
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weighing and measuring ...	68	92	20	69	...	...
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks ...	2	3	3	...	...	...
10	149, 154 to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	173	996	245	751	...	...
		Total ...	1,417	2,784	781	1,888	104	...

		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*						
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	74	49	25	17	...	...
12	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	2	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	76	49	25	17	...	...
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against property.*						
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	164	61	50	11	2,208	717
		TOTAL ...	164	61	50	11	2,208	717
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*						
14	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	18	46	43	3	...	...
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force ...	1,852	1,007	524	461	...	...
		TOTAL ...	1,870	1,053	567	464	...	...
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*						
16	417 to 420 ...	Cheating ...	347	303	130	173	6,590	742
17	403, 404 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	445	480	159	319	12,416	7,385
18	409 ...	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c. ...	29	26	7	19	721	91
19	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	395	548	227	307	8	...
		TOTAL ...	1,216	1,357	523	818	19,735	8,218
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*						
20	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	758	464	255	194	...	...
21	298 ...	Offences against religion ...	20	11	4	6	...	...
22	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	15	55	3	52	...	...
23	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	35	11	4	7	...	...
24	504 to 506, 510 ...	Intimidation and insult ...	81	47	27	20	...	...
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290, 294A,	Public and local nuisances ...	160	297	96	201	...	...
26	... ...	Offences under Chapters 37, 39, 40, and 41, Criminal Procedure Code ...	422	1,301	819	468	...	...
27	... ...	Special laws not cognizable by Police ...	5,334	6,472	810	5,659	...	...
		TOTAL ...	6,825	8,658	2,018	6,607	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	11,568	13,962	3,964	9,805	22,047	8,935

No. 14.—Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate, existing in the several Districts of the Punjab on the last day of the Year 1875.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Class of Tribunals, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one department from those exercising powers in two or three departments; and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges.		Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average area of each Division in Square Miles.	Average Population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.	Prescribed qualifications of Judges previous to appointment.	Total Number of Judges. European. Covenanted.	Total Number of Judges. European. Commissioned Military Officers.	Total Number of Judges. European. Uncovenanted.	Total Number of Judges. Native.	Average Annual Salary of each Paid Judge. European.	Average Annual Salary of each Paid Judge. Native.	Total cost of Tribunals.	Net Receipts from Stamps.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same Officers.	Average number of days in the year devoted to Judicial work.	Average number of Advocates attached to each Tribunal.	Number of Cases decided during the Year. Criminal	Number of Cases decided during the Year. Civil.	Number of Cases decided during the Year. Revenue.	Number of Cases decided during the Year. Appeal.
Munsiffs, exercising powers only,	Paid ...				73	1	Civil powers up to Rs. 300.	...	...	...	...	73					No executive functions.			...	34,021	...	...
Local and Subordinate Magistrates of 3rd Class exercising Criminal powers only.	Paid ...				2	1	Act X of 1872.	...	...	...	...	2					Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars.			747	...	...	...
	Unpaid	16 Cantonment and District 74 Munsiffs' Courts.	square miles.	Census, taken in 1868.	45	1		...	2	7	20	16					Canal, Customs and Forest Department officers.	Judicial Assistants, who were quarter of the year.	are practising in the Province.				

Local and Subordinate Magistrates of 3rd Class exercising Civil and Criminal powers.	Paid ...	10 Divisions, containing 32 districts, which are sub-divided into 125 Tahsils, Small Cause Courts, and	10,183	17,61,150 according to last	81	1	Sec. 20 Act X. of 1872; Secs. 5, 6 and 8 of Act XIX. of 1865; and Sec. 26 of Act XXII. of 1864.	...	4	...	...	77	Rs. 9,776	Rs. 1,280	Rs. 21,47,593	Rs. 11,10,254	Sub-Collectors employed generally on administrative works, Superintendents of Abkari and Registration.	The entire year, Sundays and gazetted Holidays excepted; except in the case of Munsiffs and appointed during the 3rd	38 Barristers and Chief Court Pleaders, 63 of the Subordinate Courts, and 37 Mukhtars,	11,471	44,562	10,867	...
	Unpaid				13	1		...	...	2	...	11					Honorary Magistrates.						
Local and Subordinate Magistrates of 2nd Class exercising Criminal powers only.	Paid ...				2	1	Act X. of 1872.	...	...	...	...	2					Tahsildars.			1,337	...	...	...
	Unpaid				24	1		...	...	2	2	20					Canal, Customs and Forest Department Officers.						
Local and Subordinate Magistrates of 2nd Class exercising Civil and Criminal powers.	Paid ...				119	1	Act X. of 1872, and Secs. 5, 6 and 8 of Act XIX. of 1865.	...	4	...	3	112					Sub-Collectors, Superintendents of general administrative work and Registration.			18,856	64,448	46,509	...
	Unpaid				21	1		...	...	...	...	21					Honorary Magistrates.						
Small Cause Courts, confined to their proper functions. ...					8	1	Act XI. of 1865.	...	1	1	6	...					...			91	29,416	...	...
Small Cause Courts exercising also ordinary Civil and Criminal powers ...					9	1	Sec. 10, Act XIX. of 1865.	...	2	6	1	...					..			2,487	4,703	...	...

No. 14.—Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate, existing in the several Districts of the Punjab on the last day of the Year 1875.—(*Concluded.*)

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Class of Tribunals, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one department from those exercising powers in two or three departments; and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges.		Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average area of each Divison in Square Miles.	Average Population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors if any.	Judicial powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.	Prescribed qualifications of Judges previous to appointment.	Total Number of Judges. European. Covenanted.	Total Number of Judges. European. Commissioned Military Officers.	Total Number of Judges. European. Uncovenanted.	Total Number of Judges. Native.	Average annual Salary of each paid Judge. European.	Average annual Salary of each paid Judge. Native.	Total Cost of Tribunals.	Net receipts from Stamps.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same Officers.	Average number of days in the year devoted to Judicial work.	Average number of Advocates attached to each Tribunal.	Number of Cases decided during the Year. Criminal.	Number of Cases decided during the Year. Civil.	Number of Cases decided during the Year. Revenue.	Number of Cases decided during the Year. Appeal.
Boards of Magistrates.	Unpaid	16 Cantonment and District 74 Munsiffs' Courts.	square miles.	Census, taken in 1868.	12	*6	Act X. of 1872.	...	...	...	...	58	...	...	...	...	City Magistrates.	and Judicial Assistants, who were quarter of the year.	are practising in the Province.	5,599	...	...	...
Magistrates of 1st Class exercising Criminal powers only.	Ditto ...				15	1	Do.	...	7	2	1	5	...	...	...	...	Superintendents of Jails and Honorary Magistates.			950	...	96	12
Magistrates exercising Civil and Criminal powers.	Paid ...				146	1	Act X of 1872, and Sections 10	...	33	32	19	58	...	...	...	...	Local Funds, Municipal,			33,091	58,172	76,915	9,606

	10 Divisions, containing 32 districts, which are sub-divided into 125 Tahsils, Small Cause Courts and	10,183	17,61,150 according to last			and 11 of Act XIX. of 1865. Deputy Commissioners hear appeals from the orders of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Magistrates.										Nazul, Treasury, Court of Wards, Road and Ferry Funds, Registration, Administrative charge of the district.	The entire year, Sundays and gazetted holidays excepted, except in the case of Munsiffs appointed during the 3rd	38 Barristers and Chief Court Pleaders, 63 of the Subordinate Courts, and 37 Mukhtars,				
Magistrates exercising enhanced powers under Section 36, Act X. of 1872 ...				31	1	Section 36 Act X. of 1872.	...	7	20	4	...	...	...	...	...	Deputy Commissioners.			965	...	...	...
Sessions Courts ...				13	1 aided by 3 Assessors.	Acts X. of 1872 and XIX. of 1865 ; also hear appeals from the orders of 1st Class Magistrates.	...	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	Superintendent of Revenue Administration, Civil and Sessions Judge, Appellate and Executive work.			349	1	274	9,287
Chief Court ...				1	3 aided by a Jury of 12 men in Original Criminal Trials.	Act IV. of 1866.	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	No executive functions.			1	9	...	2,517
TOTAL ...	...	...	...	615	...	...	...	60	60	53	455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75,944	2,35,332	1,34,661	21,534

* Average number.

No. 15.—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, committed and acquitted for each Offence in the Punjab during the Year 1875.

Number.	Nomenclature of Offences.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	Non-Bailable.							
1	Concealing a design to commit a non-bailable offence,	118 to 120	3	12	7	5	...	...
2	Resistance to lawful apprehension and rescue ...	225	2	2	2	...	...	...
3	Counterfeiting coin ...	231 to 236	10	9	2	7	...	...
4	Import or export of counterfeit coin ...	237, 238	3	2	...	2	...	...
5	Passing or possessing bad or altered coin ...	239 to 243 & 250 to 254	133	136	45	91	...	...
6	Diminishing or altering coin ...	246 to 249	7	9	4	5	...	...
7	Murder by Dacoits ...	...	...	7	...	7	...	...
8	Murder by Robbers ...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...
9	Murder by poison for sake of robbery ...	...	2	2	...	2	...	...
10	Murder by poison from other motives ...	...	27	39	8	31	...	...
11	Other murders from motives connected with women ...	...	137	275	83	168	2	22
12	Other murders from other motives ...	...	141	373	156	173	3	41
13	Attempt to murder ...	307	79	92	48	31	...	13
14	Culpable homicide ...	304	148	230	68	158	2	2
15	Abetment of suicide ...	305, 306	3	1	1	...	...	...
16	Being a Thug ...	311	9	16	6	10	...	...
17	Grievous hurt by dangerous weapons ...	326	35	75	33	38	...	4
18	Causing hurt or grievous hurt to extort property or confession or to constrain a person ...	327, 329, 331, and 333	2	3	2	1	...	...
19	Administering stupefying drugs ...	328	53	44	21	22	...	1
20	Assault in attempting theft from person ...	356	14	26	13	13	...	...
21	Kidnapping or abduction ...	363 to 365, 367 to 369	182	208	131	69	4	4
22	Abducting a woman to compel marriage, or for defilement ...	366	57	98	75	19	2	2
23	Habitual dealing in slaves,	371	3	1	1	...	...	...
24	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for purposes of prostitution ...	372, 373	11	26	19	7	...	...

No. 15.—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, committed and acquitted for each Offence in the Punjab during the Year 1875.—*(Continued.)*

Number.	Nomenclature of Offences.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	Non-Bailable.—(*Continued.*)							
25	Rape ...	376	191	124	79	44	...	1
26	Unnatural offences ...	377	152	112	43	67	...	2
27	Theft of cattle ...	379 to 381	3,381	2,769	803	1,890	13	63
28	Theft, ordinary ...	...	10,078	8,226	1,995	6,116	23	92
29	Theft after preparation for causing death, or hurt, or restraint of cattle ...	382	11	12	6	4	1	1
30	Theft after preparation for causing death, or hurt, or restraint ordinary ...	...	14	27	18	7	...	2
31	Robbery in a dwelling house,	392, 393	57	51	17	34	...	...
32	Robbery on the highway ...	...	126	157	88	66	2	1
33	Robbery elsewhere ...	...	77	66	36	29	...	1
34	Robbery with hurt or deadly weapon ...	394, 397, 398	17	23	11	12	...	...
35	Robbery by other means ...	...	19	19	12	7	...	...
36	Dacoity ...	395, 398	45	70	19	43	...	8
37	Dacoity with grievous hurt,	397	3	...	...	...	...	...
38	Belonging to a gang of thieves ...	401	2	4	...	4	...	...
39	Criminal breach of trust ...	406 to 408	442	437	205	222	2	8
40	Dishonestly receiving stolen property ...	411 to 414	3,034	3,877	1,274	2,477	66	60
41	Serious mischief by fire ...	436, 438	77	43	26	17	...	...
42	Mischief to a vessel ...	437, 439	6	...	...	...	...	...
43	Mischief after preparation made for causing death or hurt ...	440	4	6	6	...	...	...
44	House-trespass in order to the committing of theft...	451	82	46	10	36	...	...
45	House-trespass in order to the committing of an offence punishable with death or transportation for life...	449, 450	5	1	1	...	...	...
46	House-trespass having made preparation for causing hurt ...	452	9	14	4	10	...	...
47	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	453, 456	2,792	510	151	347	...	12
48	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking in order to the committing of theft...	454, 457	7,465	3,238	1,008	2,156	17	57
49	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking in order to the committing of an offence other than theft ...	454, 457	226	203	40	157	2	4

No. 15.—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, committed and acquitted for each Offence in the Punjab during the Year 1875.—*(Continued.)*

Number.	Nomenclature of Offences.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	Non-Bailable.—*(Concluded.)*							
50	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, having made preparation for causing hurt ...	455, 458	45	54	9	43	...	2
51	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt ...	459, 460	21	32	13	16	...	3
52	Forgery or fraudulently using or possessing forged Promissory Note ...	467, 471	9	9	1	7	1	...
53	Giving false evidence ...	194 to 196	5	11	...	11	...	...
54	Fabricating false evidence	194 to 196	2	2	...	2	...	...
55	Causing miscarriage ...	313 to 316	9	16	2	12	...	2
56	Extortion by causing fear of death, or grievous hurt or accusation ...	386 to 389	1	3	3	...	...	...
57	Criminal breach of trust by public servant ...	409	22	31	7	21	...	3
58	Forgery or fraudulently using or possessing forged document ...	466 to 468, 472 to 477	29	73	52	18	2	1
59	Fraudulent and unlawful marriages ...	493, 495, 496	7	21	21	...	...	...
60	Circulating false rumours to disturb the public peace	505	2	13	...	13	...	...
61	Abetment of any offence ...	109	1	6	1	5	...	...
62	Attempt to commit offences	511	11	10	2	8	...	...
	Bailable.							
1	Concealing a design to commit a bailable offence ...	119, 120	2	2	1	1	...	...
2	Personating a soldier ...	140	2	4	...	4	...	...
3	Being a member of, or joining, an unlawful assembly	143 to 145, 151, 158	65	448	132	316	...	...
4	Rioting ...	147 to 149, 152, 153	521	4,909	1,069	3,755	1	84
5	Personating a public servant	170, 171	25	20	3	17	...	...
6	Harbouring an offender ...	212, 216	30	37	18	13	...	6
7	Resistance to lawful apprehension and rescue, or escape ...	224, 225 and 225 A	153	200	26	170	3	1

No. 15.—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, committed and acquitted for each Offence in the Punjab during the Year 1875.—(*Continued.*)

Number.	Nomenclature of Offences.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	Bailable.—(*Continued.*)							
8	Using or preparing for use a stamp known to have been used before ...	261 to 263	45	55	14	41	...	...
9	Negligently or malignantly endangering human life...	269, 270, 279 280, 282, 285, 286, 289	96	130	27	103	...	...
10	Defiling the water of a public reservoir ...	277	27	63	7	56	...	...
11	Obstructing a public way...	283	33	130	34	92	...	4
12	Committing nuisance ...	291	23	55	11	44	...	...
13	Selling or possessing obscene books ...	292, 293	11	68	1	66	...	1
14	Obscene songs ...	294	11	23	5	18	...	...
15	Disturbing religious assembly ...	296	5	5	1	4	...	...
16	Causing death by rash or negligent act ...	304 A	60	67	16	49	...	2
17	Attempt to commit culpable homicide ...	308	7	6	6	...	...	...
18	Attempt to commit suicide	309	192	163	40	121	2	...
19	Exposing and abandoning a child ...	317	26	27	13	10	1	3
20	Concealment of birth ...	318	40	44	7	36	1	...
21	Causing hurt ...	323, 334	3,746	7,612	4,204	3,351	2	55
22	Causing hurt by dangerous weapons ...	324	150	206	61	140	...	5
23	Causing hurt to extort confession, &c. ...	330, 332	30	49	22	27	...	...
24	Grievous hurt ...	325	525	786	297	479	...	10
25	Grievous hurt on grave and suddden provocation ...	335	52	60	13	47	...	...
26	Doing any act which endangers human safety ...	336, 337	21	22	6	16	...	...
27	Causing grievous hurt by an act which endangers human safety ...	338	11	18	4	14	...	...
28	Wrongful restraint ...	341	415	840	662	175	...	3
29	Wrongful confinement ...	342 to 346	215	393	273	111	1	8
30	Wrongful confinement to extort property or confession ...	347, 341	15	20	13	7	...	...
31	Assault or use of criminal force ...	352 to 355, 357, 358	17,263	37,273	29,074	7,924	6	269
32	Unlawful compulsory labor	374	4	8	5	3	...	...

No. 15.—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, committed and acquitted for each Offence in the Punjab during the Year 1875.—*(Continued.)*

Number.	Nomenclature of Offences.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	Bailable.—*(Continued.)*							
33	Mischief by poisoning or killing cattle ...	428, 429	725	755	328	239	...	8
34	Mischief by fire ...	435	107	67	51	16	...	...
35	Criminal trespass ...	447	750	1,836	1,184	620	...	32
36	House trespass (simple) ...	448	452	609	318	280	...	11
37	House trespass in order to commit an offence (other than theft) punishable with imprisonment ...	451	37	29	4	24	...	1
38	Dishonestly opening a closed receptacle ...	461, 462	15	12	2	10	...	...
39	Omission to prevent or give information of a riot ...	154 to 156	3	10	3	7	...	...
40	Affray ...	160	268	1,476	420	1,056	...	...
41	Bribery ...	161 to 165	169	247	142	91	1	13
42	Public servant disobeying a lawful direction with intent to cause injury ...	166	2	4	4	...	...	...
43	Public servant framing an incorrect document with intent to cause injury ...	167	5	7	3	4	...	...
44	Public servant unlawfully trading or buying property,	168, 169	5	6	4	2	...	...
45	Evading, disobeying or preventing service of summons ...	172 to 174	165	412	188	216	...	8
46	Omitting to produce a document ...	175	6	10	3	7	...	...
47	Omitting to give information ...	176	72	176	62	105	...	9
48	Giving false information ...	177, 182	539	668	178	485	...	5
49	Refusing oath, answer or signature when duly required ...	178 to 180	16	18	2	16	...	...
50	Making false statement on oath ...	181	10	12	3	9	...	...
51	Resistance to the lawful taking or selling of property ...	183, 184	180	364	181	170	...	13
52	Illegally bidding at sale ...	185	1	1	...	1	...	...
53	Obstructing or omitting to assist a public servant ...	186, 187	255	569	229	317	3	20
54	Disobedience to lawful order ...	188	315	862	228	626	...	8
55	Threatening a public servant with injury ...	189	6	9	8	1	...	...

No. 15.—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, committed and acquitted for each Offence in the Punjab during the Year 1875.—(*Continued.*)

Number.	Nomenclature of Offences.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	Bailable.—(*Continued.*)							
56	Giving or using false evidence, (simple) ...	193, 196	282	500	204	283	1	12
57	Fabricating false evidence, or using fabricated evidence (simple) ...	193, 196	54	89	38	49	...	2
58	Signing or using a false certificate ...	197, 198	2	3	2	1	...	...
59	Making or using a false declaration ...	199, 200	7	10	7	3	...	...
60	Screening an offender by causing disappearance of evidence, &c. ...	201	22	58	19	39	...	...
61	Omitting to give information of an offence ...	202	25	53	27	23	...	3
62	Giving false information respecting an offence ...	203	7	12	6	5	...	1
63	Secreting or destroying documentary evidence ...	204	15	21	11	8	...	2
64	False personation in judicial proceedings ...	205	41	63	19	44	...	...
65	Fraudulently claiming or removing property to prevent legal seizure ...	206, 207	19	33	17	15	...	1
66	Fraudulently suffering a decrees ...	208	5	4	3	1	...	...
67	False claim ...	209	32	38	18	15	1	4
68	Fraudulently obtaining or executing a decree ...	210	16	14	11	3	...	...
69	False charge of an offence...	211	130	324	158	158	1	7
70	Taking gift to screen an offender ...	213 to 215	50	73	36	37	...	...
71	Public servant fraudulently defeating punishment or forfeiture ...	217, 218	12	24	12	10	...	2
72	Public servant wilfully making order or decision contrary to law ...	219, 220	2	8	7	1	...	...
73	Public servant omitting to apprehend or suffering to escape ...	221, 222	7	7	2	5	...	...
74	Public servant negligently suffering an escape ...	223	44	71	15	54	...	2
75	Insulting a public servant during judicial proceedings ...	228	80	87	3	84	...	...

No. 15.—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, committed and acquitted for each Offence in the Punjab during the Year 1875.—(*Continued.*)

Number.	Nomenclature of Offences.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	Bailable.—(*Concluded.*)							
76	Using, possessing, making or selling false weights or measures ...	264 to 267	79	108	26	77	...	5
77	Negligently or malignantly endangering human life	271, 284, 287, 288	8	14	3	11	...	...
78	Adulterating or selling adulterated food ...	272, 273	66	102	19	78	...	5
79	Adulterating or selling adulterated drugs ...	274, 275	3	4	2	2	...	...
80	Making atmosphere noxious to health ...	278	12	41	19	22	...	...
81	Committing nuisance ...	290	238	1,005	243	756	...	6
82	Keeping a lottery office ...	294A	1	1	...	1	...	...
83	Religious insult ...	295, 297, 298	102	228	127	99	1	1
84	Causing miscarriage (simple) ...	312	21	36	22	14	...	...
85	Wrongful confinement ...	345	1	1	1	...	...	...
86	Buying or disposing of any person as a slave ...	370	5	16	15	1	...	...
87	Extortion ...	384, 385	132	240	215	22	...	3
88	Dishonest misappropriation	403, 404	462	671	277	391	...	3
89	Cheating ...	417 to 420	545	875	523	309	7	36
90	Fraudulent disposition of property ...	421, 422, 424	11	27	23	4	...	...
91	Executing a deed containing false statement of consideration ...	423	4	11	8	3	...	...
92	Mischief, ordinary ...	426, 427, 430 to 433	1,751	4,407	2,627	1,702	1	77
93	Mischief by destroying land-marks ...	434	61	135	64	71	...	...
94	Forgery (simple) ...	465, 469, 471	82	136	84	34	1	17
95	Making or using false trade or property-mark ...	482 to 484, 486 to 488	3	6	6	...	...	...
96	Removing or destroying a property mark ...	489	10	28	20	8	...	...
97	Criminal breaches of contracts of service ...	490 to 492	35	59	29	21	1	8
98	Bigamy ...	494	111	216	189	24	...	3
99	Adultery ...	497	197	260	186	74	...	...
100	Enticing away a married woman ...	498	3,444	4,641	3,829	697	25	90
101	Defamation ...	500 to 502	171	315	233	53	1	28
102	Insult ...	504, 509	306	511	331	173	...	7
103	Criminal intimidation ...	506, 507, 508	62	123	107	16	...	...
104	Being drunk and disorderly	510	7	8	1	7	...	...
105	Abetment of any offences...	109, 110	3	56	38	14	...	4

No. 15.—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, committed and acquitted for each Offence in the Punjab during the Year 1875.—*(Continued.)*

Number.	Nomenclature of Offences.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	Special and Local Laws and Criminal Procedure Code.							
106	Payment of penalty by accused ...	Sec 396 C. P. C.	9	10	...	10	...	...
107	Payment of penalty by sureties ...	„ 397 „	56	67	17	49	...	1
108	Contempts and disobedience of orders ...	„ 163 „	73	85	15	70	...	...
109	Frivolous or vexatious complaints ...	„ 209 „	615	684	4	680	...	...
110	Contempts of Court ...	„ 435 „	85	97	3	94	...	...
111	Recognizance to keep the peace ...	„ 489 „	1,342	5,043	1,414	3,607	...	22
112	Security to keep the peace	„ 490 „	720	2,602	608	1,992	...	2
113	Recovery of penalty from principal ...	„ 502 „	3	4	1	3	...	...
114	Recovery of penalty from sureties ...	„ 514 „	57	90	7	80	...	3
115	Lurking without ostensible means of livelihood ...	Chapter XXXVIII., C. P. C.	215	266	69	196	...	1
116	Bad livelihood ...	Chapter XXXVIII., C. P. C.	3,012	3,530	711	2,793	8	18
117	Security for good behaviour	„ „	2,124	3,621	321	3,294	1	5
118	Local nuisance ...	Chapter XXXIX., C. P. C.	120	202	188	6	...	8
119	Maintenance of wives and children ...	Chap. XL.	2,139	2,165	1,723	398	...	44
120	Disputes relating to possession of land ...	„ XLI.	116	289	269	20	...	...
121	Breach of laws relating to excise on spirits and drugs —Acts XXI. of 1856, XXIII. of 1860, XVI. of 1863, XXVIII. of 1864 and X. of 1871 ...	...	373	685	159	507	...	19
122	Ditto ditto Opium ditto	...	188	556	218	338	...	...
123	Ditto ditto Salt and Saltpetre, Criminal Procedure Code, Acts XXI. of 1861, XIV. of 1843, XXXVI. of 1855 ...	...	137	225	22	203	...	...

No. 15.—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, committed and acquitted for each Offence in the Punjab during the Year 1875.—*(Continued.)*

Number.	Nomenclature of Offences.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	Special and Local Laws and Criminal Procedure Code.—*(Continued.)*							
124	Breach of laws relating to Customs ...	...	128	224	44	179	...	1
125	Ditto ditto Stamps, Acts X. of 1862, XXVI. of 1867, and XVIII. of 1869 ...	...	319	697	122	571	1	3
126	Ditto ditto Post Office, Act XIV. of 1866 ...	...	26	32	12	20	...	...
127	Ditto ditto Electric Telegraph, Act VIII. of 1860 ...	...	8	8	2	6	...	...
128	Ditto ditto Jails, Act XXVI. of 1870 ...	...	57	67	7	60	...	...
129	Ditto ditto Forests, Act XVII. of 1865 ...	...	601	2,047	239	1,805	...	3
130	Ditto ditto Ferries, do.	...	50	112	1	111	...	...
131	Ditto ditto Canals, Acts VII. of 1845, XXX. of 1871 ...	...	468	1,407	354	1,047	...	6
132	Ditto ditto Railways, Act XVIII. of 1854 ...	...	107	131	20	109	...	2
133	Ditto ditto Stage Coaches, Act XVI. of 1861 ...	...	11	16	6	10	...	...
134	Ditto ditto Printing Press, Act XI. of 1835 ...	...	5	5	...	5	...	...
135	Ditto ditto Gaming, Act III. of 1867 ...	...	222	1,104	263	841	...	...
136	Ditto ditto Wandering and Dangerous Lunatics, Act XXXVI. of 1858 ...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
137	Ditto ditto Trespass, Acts III. of 1857, V. of 1860, XXII. of 1861, I of 1871,	...	881	2,480	1,605	85	...	24
138	Ditto ditto Arms, Acts XXXI. of 1860, and VI. of 1866 ...	...	134	190	45	143	...	2
139	Ditto ditto Emigration, Act XXVII. of 1871 ...	...	25	46	16	30	...	...
140	Ditto ditto Apprentices, Act XIX. of 1850 ...	...	37	42	38	4	...	...
141	Ditto ditto Cantonments, Act XXII. of 1864 ...	...	4,506	7,081	644	6,437	...	...
142	Ditto ditto Chowkidars, Regulation XX. of 1856,	...	16	24	...	24	...	...
143	Ditto ditto Village Watchmen ...	...	17	24	5	19	...	...

No. 15.—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, committed and acquitted for each Offence in the Punjab during the Year 1875.—(*Concluded.*)

Number.	Nomenclature of Offences.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	Special and Local Laws and Criminal Procedure Code.—(*Continued.*)							
144	Breach of Track Laws (Local Rules), Act IV. of 1872 ...	...	47	87	34	52	1	...
145	Breach of Laws relating to Nuisances, Section 34, Act V. of 1861 ...	...	2,272	4,376	358	4,013	1	4
146	Ditto ditto Police Act by Police Officers, Act V. of 1861	...	487	878	51	826	...	1
147	Ditto ditto other offences punishable under Act V. of 1861 ...	...	601	1,244	118	1,126	...	...
148	Ditto ditto Nuisances under Act XXVI. of 1850	...	339	671	95	576	...	...
149	Ditto ditto under Punjab Municipal Act IV. of 1873	...	3,745	7,685	654	7,020	1	10
150	Ditto other offences under Act IV. of 1873 ...	...	12	30	6	24	...	...
151	Ditto ditto purchasing Soldiers' Necessaries, Stores &c., Act VII. of 1867 ...	...	3	3	...	3	...	...
152	Ditto ditto Contract by Artificers and Workmen, Act XIII. of 1859 ...	...	193	253	193	36	...	24
153	Ditto ditto Workmen on Railways and P. W. D., Act IX. of 1860 ...	...	13	31	22	9	...	...
154	Ditto ditto Registration, Act VII. of 1871 ...	...	5	11	9	2	...	...
155	Ditto ditto Pleaders, Act XX. of 1865 ...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
156	Ditto ditto Criminal Tribes, Act XXVII. of 1871	...	65	93	16	77	...	...
157	Ditto ditto Contagious Diseases, Act XIV. of 1868	...	45	62	6	56	...	...
158	Ditto ditto Evidence, Act I. of 1872 ...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
159	Offences against Punjab Laws Act, IV. of 1872 ...	...	233	368	59	308	...	1
160	Frontier Rules, Section 2	...	47	152	87	65	...	...
161	Ditto, ditto 3	...	*4	...	...	...	...	...
162	Ditto, ditto 6	...	266	685	407	278	...	...
163	Ditto, ditto 8	...	24	48	23	25	...	...
164	Ditto, ditto 10	...	4	4	...	4	...	...
165	Ditto, ditto 7	...	199	510	158	281	...	71
166	Mutiny Act, VII. of 1867 ...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...

* Fine was imposed on the whole village; therefore the number of persons is not shown.

No. 16.—Statement showing the General Result of Criminal ... of the Punjab

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Number of Persons dealt with.						
Class of Tribunals.	Remaining at end of last year.	Brought to trial during the Year 1875. Under arrest by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Received by transfer.	Total.
Unpaid Magistrates ...	104	5,463	892	17,752	1,027	...	25,238
Paid Magistrates with local jurisdiction ...	398	25,793	2,704	32,365	1,818	1	63,079
Paid first, second and third class Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the district ...	698	24,636	5,642	22,560	2,807	61	56,404
Chief Magistrates of districts ...	161	3,405	421	1,425	654	11	6,077
Total Magistracy ...	1,361	59,297	9,659	74,102	6,306	73	150,798
Sessions Courts ... Deputy Commissioners under Section 36, Act X. of 1872 ...	55	1,357	174	85	11	...	1,682
Sessions Courts ... Commissioners...	40	723	...	...	...	1	764
Total ...	95	2,080	174	85	11	1	2,446
Chief Court ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Grand Total ...	1,456	61,378	9,833	74,187	6,317	74	153,245

TRIALS IN THE TRIBUNALS OF VARIOUS CLASSES IN THE PROVINCE IN THE YEAR 1875.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Persons disposed of.									
Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Total.	Remaining at end of Year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses who attended.	Remarks.
8,467	3,241	13,429	11	5	25,153	85	5	23,679	
20,835	6,815	34,860	130	29	62,669	410	6	65,536	
19,627	6,187	29,053	454	127	55,448	956	9	82,421	
1,359	580	3,907	67	53	5,966	111	6	7,757	
50,288	16,823	81,249	662	214	149,236	1,562	6	179,393	
414	124	1,108	1	2	1,649	33	12	5,707	
...	225	323	124	1	673	91	46	4,480	
414	349	1,431	125	3	2,322	124	20	10,187	
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	90	10	
50,702	17,173	82,680	787	217	151,559	1,686	8	189,590	

No. 17.—Statement showing the Punishments inflicted … Punjab during …

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	PERSONS SEN…						
		Transportation.			Imprisonment.		
					Rigorous.		
Class of Tribunals.	Death.	For life.	For a term.	Penal servitude.	With solitary confinement.	Without solitary confinement.	Simple.
Unpaid Magistrates ...	...	...	...	...	221	702	86
Paid Magistrates with local jurisdiction ...	...	...	...	...	1,480	3,674	245
Paid first, second and third class Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the district ...	...	...	...	...	3,548	2,780	278
Chief Magistrates of the districts ...	...	...	...	...	581	340	39
Total Magistracy ...	...	...	...	...	5,830	7,496	648
Sessions Courts ... Deputy Commissioners under Section 36, Act X. of 1872 ...	...	...	3	...	755	229	8
Sessions Courts ... Commissioners ...	123	93	15	...	84	105	2
Total ...	123	93	18	...	839	334	10
Chief Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	133	93	18	...	6,669	7,830	658

BY THE VARIOUS CLASSES OF CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS IN THE
THE YEAR 1875.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
TENCED TO					PERSONS ORDERED TO FIND OR GIVE		
	FINE.		WHIPPING.				
Forfeiture of property.	With imprisonment.	Without imprisonment.	In addition to other punishment.	In lieu of other punishment.	Surety of the peace.	Recognizance.	Sureties for good behaviour.
...	626	12,045	16	97	3	8	213
...	4,062	28,512	67	1,173	607	517	1,531
...	4,480	10,259	181	1,147	1,455	2,558	3,356
...	599	1,551	58	171	273	171	1,108
...	9,767	52,367	322	2,588	2,338	3,254	6,208
13	618	95	65	21	...	...	...
14	98	25	4	...	19	18	3
27	716	120	69	21	19	18	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	10,483	52,487	391	2,609	2,357	3,272	6,211

No. 17.—Statement showing the Punishments inflicted Punjab during the

1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
									DETAIL
	Fine.								
Class of Tribunals.	Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50.	Rs. 100.	Rs. 500.	Rs. 1,000.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines.	Amount realized.	Amount paid by way of compensation.
Unpaid Magistrates ...	11,873	747	43	7	1	...	46,244	42,931	2,520
Paid Magistrates with local jurisdiction ...	28,076	4,205	235	57	1	...	2,18,601	1,55,003	17,377
Paid first, second and third class Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the district ...	9,655	4,500	431	142	11	...	2,51,273	1,30,599	21,382
Chief Magistrates of the districts ...	1,029	807	184	128	1	1	59,091	27,184	12,583
Total Magistracy ...	50,633	10,259	893	334	14	1	5,75,209	3,55,717	53,862
Sessions Courts. Deputy Commissioners under Section 36, Act X. of 1872 ...	139	392	109	65	2	6	97,488	14,451	5,704
Sessions Courts. Commissioners ...	7	53	38	23	1	1	15,030	2,597	866
Total ...	146	445	147	88	3	7	1,12,518	17,048	6,570
Chief Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	50,779	10,704	1,040	422	17	8	6,97,727	3,72,765	60,432

BY THE VARIOUS CLASSES OF CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS IN THE YEAR 1875.—*(Concluded)*.

OF PUNISHMENTS.

	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
	IMPRISONMENT.										WHIPPING.		
	One month.		*Six months.*		*Two years.*		*Seven years.*		*Above 7 years.*				
	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Ten stripes and under.	Twenty stripes and under.	Thirty stripes and under.
	249	77	525	8	149	1	...	...	...	...	41	58	14
	1,592	162	2,904	79	638	4	20	...	...	...	286	563	391
	809	187	2,267	78	3,241	13	11	...	...	...	222	619	487
	82	26	195	9	640	4	4	...	...	...	30	83	116
	2,732	452	5,891	174	4,668	22	35	...	...	...	579	1,323	1,008
	11	5	98	...	289	2	585	1	1	...	4	20	62
	4	...	11	2	61	...	85	...	28	...	...	1	3
	15	5	109	2	350	2	670	1	29	...	4	21	65
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2,747	457	6,000	176	5,018	24	705	1	29	...	583	1,344	1,073

No. 18.—Statement showing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Province of the Punjab during the Year 1875.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tribunals.		Number of persons or appellants applying for revision under Section 297, Criminal Procedure Code.	Number of Persons.							Cases referred for revision to Chief Court.
			Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentences confirmed.	Sentences modified.	Sentences reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	Further enquiry or evidence ordered.	Pending.	
Magistrate of district ...	Appeals from Unpaid Magistrates ...	...	162	157	77	163	1	44	...	...
	Appeals from Paid Magistrates ...	...	623	1,695	609	708	...	133	28	...
	Total ...	...	785	1,852	686	871	1	177	28	...
Sessions Court...	Appeals from Unpaid Magistrates ...	...	19	47	4	20	...	2	...	...
	Appeals from Paid Magistrates ...	...	388	2,367	273	439	8	152	79	...
	Total ...	...	407	2,414	277	459	8	154	79	...
Chief Court ...	Appeals ...	...	61	623	72	117	2	2	50	...
	Revisions ...	1,162	761	186	89	287	50	...	90	163
	Total ...	1,162	822	809	161	394	52	2	140	163
	Grand Total ...	1,162	2,014	5,075	1,124	1,724	61	333	247	163

No. 19.—Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Criminal Courts of the Province of the Punjab in the Year 1875.

1	2	3	4	5		6		7
				Jury Trials.		Assessors' trials.		
Courts.	Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case, and prescribed qualification.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases with Assessors.	Cases in which Judge approved of verdict.	Cases in which Judge did not approve of verdict.	Cases in which Judge agreed with Assessors.	Cases in which Judge differed from Assessors.	Note showing in what class of cases Juries and Assessors have been principally employed.
Chief Court ...	12	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Commissioners' Sessions Courts.								
Delhi ...	3	...	13	...	...	13	...	In all Sessions Trials.
Hissar ...	3	...	6	...	...	6	...	
Umballa ...	3	1	25	1	...	25	...	
Jullundur ...	3	...	30	...	...	29	1	
Amritsar ...	3	...	21	...	...	17	4	
Lahore ...	4	...	51	...	...	39	12	
Rawalpindi ...	3	...	39	...	...	34	5	
Mooltan ...	3	...	36	...	...	31	5	
Derajat ...	3	...	33	...	...	32	1	
Peshawar ...	2	...	92	...	...	*75	8	
Total ...	3	1	346	1	...	301	36	

* In 9 cases the Assessors were not called on to give their opinion.

No. 20.—Statement showing the Distribution of ... and Lock-ups of the Punjab

1	2	3	4		
Stations.	Place of Confinement.	Classes of Prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the Year.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.
Delhi ...	District Jail...	Convicts ...	268	8	276
		Under trial...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	2	...	2
Gurgaon ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	104	2	106
		Under trial...	12	1	13
		Civil ...	1	...	1
Karnál ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	194	2	196
		Under trial...	10	...	10
		Civil ...	2	...	2
Hissar ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	230	10	240
		Under trial...	3	...	3
		Civil ...	1	...	1
Rohtak ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	176	5	181
		Under trial...	9	...	9
		Civil ...	2	...	2
Sirsa ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	249	5	254
		Under trial...	3	...	3
		Civil ...	...	...	...
Umballa ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	617	12	629
		Under trial...	8	...	8
		Civil ...	1	...	1
Rupar ...	Central Jail ...	Convicts ...	2,001	...	2,001
		Under trial...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...
Ludhiána ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	230	9	239
		Under trial...	5	...	5
		Civil ...	4	...	4
Simla ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	14	...	14
		Under trial...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	2	1	3
Jullundur ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	327	11	338
		Under trial...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...
Hoshiárpur ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	30	5	35
		Under trial...	12	1	13
		Civil ...	6	...	6
		Carried over ...	4,523	72	4,595

THE PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES CONFINED IN THE JAILS DURING THE YEAR 1875.

5			6			7		
RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.			TOTAL.			DISCHARGED FROM ALL CAUSES.		
Mals.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
774	27	801	1,042	35	1,077	663	25	688
11	2	13	11	2	13	11	2	13
81	1	82	83	1	84	78	1	79
727	15	742	831	17	848	694	16	710
561	18	579	573	19	592	553	18	571
14	...	14	15	...	15	11	...	11
545	13	558	739	15	754	526	13	539
363	9	372	373	9	382	362	9	371
18	...	18	20	...	20	18	...	18
569	11	580	799	21	820	573	16	589
263	8	271	266	8	274	265	8	273
22	2	24	23	2	25	22	1	23
537	16	553	713	21	734	503	17	520
326	15	341	335	15	350	324	15	339
17	...	17	19	...	19	17	...	17
305	15	320	554	20	574	343	16	359
242	10	252	245	10	255	240	10	250
4	...	4	4	...	4	4	...	4
642	24	666	1,259	36	1,295	861	28	889
475	24	499	483	24	507	458	20	478
15	4	19	16	4	20	15	4	19
83	...	83	2,084	...	2,084	1,409	...	1,409
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
498	32	530	728	41	769	504	32	536
582	33	615	587	33	620	572	33	605
36	3	39	40	3	43	36	3	39
89	6	95	103	6	109	90	6	96
39	1	40	39	1	40	33	1	34
49	3	52	51	4	55	51	4	55
740	59	799	1,067	70	1,137	757	45	802
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
400	44	444	430	49	479	401	47	448
302	37	339	314	38	352	312	38	350
44	1	45	50	1	51	47	1	48
9,373	433	9,806	13,896	505	14,401	10,753	429	11,182

No. 20.—Statement showing the Distribution of … and Lock-ups of the Punjab

1	2	3	8		
Stations.	Place of Confinement.	Classes of Prisoners.	Remaining at the end of the Year.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.
Delhi ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	379	10	389
		Under trial...	...	...	—
		Civil ...	5	...	5
Gurgaon ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	137	1	138
		Under trial...	20	1	21
		Civil ...	4	...	4
Karnál ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	213	2	215
		Under trial...	11	...	11
		Civil ...	2	...	2
Hissar ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	226	5	231
		Under trial...	1	...	1
		Civil ...	1	1	2
Rohtak ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	210	4	214
		Under trial...	11	...	11
		Civil ...	2	...	2
Sirsa ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	211	4	215
		Under trial...	5	...	5
		Civil ...	...	...	—
Umballa ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	398	8	406
		Under trial...	25	4	29
		Civil ...	1	...	1
Rupar ...	Central Jail ...	Convicts ...	675	...	675
		Under trial...	...	...	—
		Civil ...	...	...	—
Ludhiána ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	224	9	233
		Under trial...	15	...	15
		Civil ...	4	...	4
Simla ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	13	...	13
		Under trial...	6	...	6
		Civil ...	...	...	—
Jullundur ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	310	25	335
		Under trial...	...	...	—
		Civil ...	...	...	—
Hoshiárpur ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	29	2	31
		Under trial...	2	...	2
		Civil ...	3	...	3
		Carried over ...	3,143	76	3,219

THE PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES CONFINED IN THE JAILS DURING THE YEAR 1875.—*(Continued.)*

9			10		
DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF EACH CLASS.			TOTAL DAILY AVERAGE OF WHOLE JAIL.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
372	10	382	380	10	390
...	...	...			
8	...	8			
129	4	133	152	5	157
22	1	23			
1	...	1			
232	2	234	247	2	249
13	...	13			
2	...	2			
221	8	229	231	8	239
7	...	7			
3	...	3			
183	4	187	198	5	203
14	1	15			
1	...	1			
240	6	246	250	6	256
10	...	10			
...	...	...			
664	7	671	680	9	689
14	2	16			
2	...	2			
1,955	...	1,955	1,955	...	1,955
...	...	...			
...	...	...			
245	11	256	263	12	275
14	1	15			
4	...	4			
19	...	19	21	...	21
1	...	1			
1	...	1			
349	16	365	349	16	365
...	...	...			
...	...	...			
29	4	33	42	7	49
9	3	12			
4	...	4			
4,768	80	4,848	4,768	80	4,848

No. 20.—Statement showing the Distribution of
and Lock-ups of the Punjab

1	2	3	4		
			Remained at the commencement of the Year.		
Stations.	Place of Confinement.	Classes of Prisoners.	Males.	Females.	Total.
		Brought forward ...	4,523	72	4,595
Dharamsala ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	141	8	149
		Under trial ...	8	...	8
		Civil ...	...	...	...
Amritsar ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	620	16	636
		Under trial ...	20	2	22
		Civil ...	9	...	9
Gurdáspur ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	219	8	227
		Under trial ...	15	1	16
		Civil ...	1	...	1
Siálkot ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	492	20	512
		Under trial ...	5	1	6
		Civil ...	3	...	3
Lahore Central Jail ...	Central Jail ...	Convicts ...	2,323	...	2,323
		Under trial ...	4	...	4
		Civil ...	5	...	5
Lahore Female Penitentiary	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	188	188
		Under trial ...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...
Gujránwala ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	504	10	514
		Under trial ...	31	...	31
		Civil ...	1	...	1
Ferozepore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	418	7	425
		Under trial ...	1	...	1
		Civil ...	3	1	4
Ráwalpindi ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	871	39	910
		Under trial ...	6	...	6
		Civil ...	2	...	2
		Carried over ...	14,748	445	15,193

THE PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES CONFINED IN THE JAILS DURING THE YEAR 1875.—*(Continued.)*

5			6			7		
Received during the Year.			Total.			Discharged from all Causes.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
9,373	433	9,806	13,896	505	14,401	10,753	429	11,182
255	27	282	396	35	431	285	30	315
165	25	190	173	25	198	167	22	189
5	...	5	5	...	5	5	...	5
953	32	985	1,573	48	1,621	1,311	48	1,359
995	27	1,022	1,015	29	1,044	997	29	1,026
139	7	146	148	7	155	144	7	151
639	33	672	858	41	899	571	35	606
684	41	725	699	42	741	688	38	726
17	...	17	18	...	18	16	...	16
595	57	652	1,087	77	1,164	741	65	806
560	23	583	565	24	589	553	22	575
57	3	60	60	3	63	53	3	56
1,053	...	1,053	3,376	...	3,376	1,643	...	1,643
53	...	53	57	...	57	56	...	56
46	...	46	51	...	51	48	...	48
...	59	59	...	247	247	...	114	114
...	6	6	...	6	6	...	5	5
...	4	4	...	4	4	...	4	4
617	38	655	1,121	48	1,169	678	41	719
605	30	635	636	30	666	628	27	655
3	1	4	4	1	5	4	...	4
608	29	637	1,026	36	1,062	697	29	726
120	14	134	121	14	135	116	11	127
26	2	28	29	3	32	28	3	31
934	23	957	1,805	62	1,867	998	35	1,033
28	...	28	34	...	34	24	...	24
33	1	34	35	1	36	33	1	34
18,363	925	19,288	28,788	1,269	30,057	21,237	998	22,235

No. 20.—Statement showing the Distribution of and Lock-ups of the Punjab

1	2	3	8		
			Remaining at the end of the Year.		
Stations.	Place of Confinement.	Classes of Prisoners.	Males.	Females.	Total.
		Brought forward ...	3,143	76	3,219
Dharmsála ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	111	5	116
		Under trial...	6	3	9
		Civil ...	...	...	...
Amritsar ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	262	...	262
		Under trial...	18	...	18
		Civil ...	4	...	4
Gurdáspur ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	287	6	293
		Under trial...	11	4	15
		Civil ...	2	...	2
Siálkot ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	346	12	358
		Under trial...	12	2	14
		Civil ...	7	...	7
Lahore Central Jail ...	Central Jail ...	Convicts ...	1,733	...	1,733
		Under trial...	1	...	1
		Civil ...	3	...	3
Lahore Female Penitentiary	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	133	133
		Under trial...	...	1	1
		Civil ...	...	...	...
Gujránwála ...	District Jail...	Convicts ...	443	7	450
		Under trial...	8	3	11
		Civil ...	...	1	1
Ferozepore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	329	7	336
		Under trial...	5	3	8
		Civil ...	1	...	1
Rawalpindi ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	807	27	834
		Under trial...	10	...	10
		Civil ...	2	...	2
		Carried over ...	7,551	290	7,841

THE PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES CONFINED IN THE JAILS DURING THE YEAR 1875.—(*Continued.*)

9			10		
Daily Average Number of each Class.			Total Daily Average of whole Jail.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
4,768	80	4,848	4,768	80	4,848
127	9	136	133	11	144
6	2	8			
...	...	...			
358	7	365	393	8	401
26	1	27			
9	...	9			
244	8	252	264	10	274
18	2	20			
2	...	2			
401	19	420	421	20	441
15	1	16			
5	...	5			
2,188	...	2,188	2,203	...	2,203
7	...	7			
8	...	8			
...	191	191	...	192	192
...	1	1			
...	...	...			
468	7	475	484	8	492
16	1	17			
...	...	...			
366	8	374	372	10	382
4	1	5			
2	1	3			
795	35	830	802	35	837
4	...	4			
3	...	3			
9,840	374	10,214	9,840	374	10,214

No. 20.—Statement showing the Distribution of ... and Lock-ups of the Punjab

1	2	3	4		
			Remained at the commencement of the Year.		
Stations.	Place of Confinement.	Classes of Prisoners.	Males.	Females.	Total.
		Brought forward ...	10,225	373	10,598
Jhelum ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	275	7	282
		Under trial ...	24	...	24
		Civil ...	2	...	2
Gujrát ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	256	4	260
		Under trial ...	18	1	19
		Civil ...	...	...	...
Shahpur ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	279	3	282
		Under trial ...	17	...	17
		Civil ...	2	...	2
Mooltan ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	783	24	807
		Under trial ...	2	2	4
		Civil ...	3	...	3
Jhang ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	362	3	365
		Under trial ...	15	...	15
		Civil ...	...	...	...
Montgomery ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	382	1	383
		Under trial ...	14	...	14
		Civil ...	1	...	1
Muzaffargarh ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	21	...	21
		Under trial ...	16	...	16
		Civil ...	3	...	3
Dera Ismail Khan ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	528	16	544
		Under trial ...	27	7	34
		Civil ...	2	...	2
Dera Gházi Khan ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	269	18	287
		Under trial ...	16	1	17
		Civil ...	4	...	4
		Carried over ...	13,546	460	14,006

THE PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES CONFINED IN THE JAILS DURING THE YEAR 1875.—(*Continued.*)

5			6			7		
RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.			TOTAL.			DISCHARGED FROM ALL CAUSES.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
18,363	925	19,288	28,788	1,269	30,057	21,237	998	22,235
449	19	468	724	26	750	498	16	514
206	15	221	230	15	245	228	14	242
8	...	8	10	...	10	10	...	10
594	22	616	850	26	876	597	18	615
689	21	710	707	22	729	669	22	691
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
432	10	442	711	13	724	455	9	464
326	9	335	343	9	352	334	9	343
10	...	10	12	...	12	10	...	10
836	66	902	1,619	90	1,709	943	67	1,010
26	41	67	28	43	71	23	43	66
25	1	26	28	1	29	24	1	25
437	16	453	799	19	818	533	13	546
399	22	421	414	22	436	401	22	423
11	8	19	11	8	19	9	6	15
709	17	726	1,091	18	1,109	715	17	732
510	6	516	524	6	530	503	6	509
14	...	14	15	15	15	13	...	13
545	23	568	566	50	589	534	23	557
353	15	368	369	36	384	365	15	380
39	...	39	42	2	42	39	...	39
553	34	587	1,081	39	1,131	789	38	827
473	29	502	500	46	536	452	36	488
19	2	21	21	...	23	19	2	21
487	21	508	756	25	795	435	25	460
719	45	764	735	18	781	708	43	751
17	...	17	21	4	21	21	...	21
27,249	1,367	28,616	40,995	1,822	42,817	11,464	1,443	12,907

No. 20.—Statement showing the Distribution of
and Lock-ups of the Punjab

1	2	3	8		
			Remaining at the end of the Year.		
Stations.	Place of Confinement.	Classes of Prisoners.	Males.	Females.	Total.
		Brought forward ...	7,551	290	7,841
Jhelum ...	District Jail...	Convicts ...	226	10	236
		Under trial...	2	1	3
		Civil ...	...	...	...
Gujrát ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	253	8	261
		Under trial...	38	...	38
		Civil ...	...	...	...
Shahpur ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	256	4	260
		Under trial...	9	...	9
		Civil ...	2	...	2
Mooltan ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	676	23	699
		Under trial...	5	...	5
		Civil ...	4	...	4
Jhang ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	266	6	272
		Under trial...	13	...	13
		Civil ...	2	2	4
Montgomery ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	376	1	377
		Under trial...	21	...	21
		Civil ...	2	...	2
Muzaffargarh ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	32	...	32
		Under trial...	4	...	4
		Civil ...	3	...	3
Dera Ismail Khan ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	292	12	304
		Under trial...	48	...	48
		Civil ...	2	...	2
Dera Gházi Khan ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	321	14	335
		Under trial...	27	3	30
		Civil ...	...	...	...
		Carried over ...	10,431	374	10,805

THE PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES CONFINED IN THE JAILS DURING THE YEAR 1875.—(*Continued.*)

9			10		
Daily Average Number of each Class.			Total Daily Average of whole Jail.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
9,840	374	10,214	9,840	374	10,214
243 6 1	6	249 6 1	250	6	256
263 21 ...	6 1 ...	269 22 ...	284	7	291
266 14 1	4	270 14 1	281	4	285
686 2 2	30 1 ...	716 3 2	690	31	721
298 19 2	4 1 1	302 20 3	319	6	325
481 14 1	3	484 14 1	496	3	499
29 10 3	... ...	29 10 3	42	...	42
532 67 2	25 2 ...	557 69 2	601	27	628
341 22 2	18 1 ...	359 23 2	365	19	384
13,168	477	13,645	13,168	477	13,645

No. 20.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF
AND LOCK-UPS OF THE PUNJAB

1	2	3	4		
			REMAINED AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR.		
STATIONS.	PLACE OF CONFINEMENT.	CLASSES OF PRISONERS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
		Brought forward ...	13,546	460	14,006
Bannu ...	District Jail...	Convicts ...	84	2	86
		Under trial...	29	1	30
		Civil ...	...	...	...
Peshâwar ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	437	10	447
		Under trial...	87	2	89
		Oivil ...	6	...	6
Hazára ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	24	...	24
		Under tr ial...	39	...	39
		Civil ...	1	...	1
Kohát ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	84	8	92
		Under trial...	8	2	10
		Civil ...	2		2
		TOTAL ...	14,347	485	14,832

THE PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES CONFINED IN THE JAILS DURING THE YEAR 1875.—*(Continued.)*

5			6			7		
Received during the Year.			Total.			Discharged from all Causes.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
27,249	1,367	28,616	40,995	1,822	42,817	11,464	1,443	12,907
553	23	576	637	59	662	559	20	579
492	17	509	521	70	539	508	18	526
19	4	23	19	2	23	17	3	20
1,218	49	1,267	1,655	16	1,714	1,210	34	1,244
1,293	68	1,361	1,380	25	1,450	1,293	64	1,357
44	2	46	50	...	52	47	2	49
306	16	322	330	26	346	310	15	325
377	25	402	416	27	441	387	23	410
12	...	12	13	4	13	13	...	13
409	18	427	493	...	519	361	12	373
345	25	370	353	...	380	323	26	349
12	4	16	14	...	18	14	4	18
32,329	1,618	33,947	46,876	2,051	48,974	16,506	1,664	18,170

No. 20.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF
AND LOCK-UPS OF THE PUBJAB

1	2	3	8		
STATIONS.	PLACE OF CONFINEMENT.	CLASSES OF PRISONERS.	REMAINING AT THE END OF THE YEAR.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.
		Brought forward ...	10,431	374	10,805
Bannu ...	District Jail...	Convicts ...	78	5	83
		Under trial...	13	...	13
		Civil ...	2	1	3
Peshâwar ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	445	25	470
		Under trial...	87	6	93
		Civil ...	3	...	3
Hazára ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	20	1	21
		Under trial...	29	2	31
		Civil ...	...	...	...
Kohát ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	132	14	146
		Under trial...	30	1	31
		Civil ...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	11,270	429	11,699

THE PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES CONFINED IN THE JAILS DURING THE YEAR 1875.—*(Concluded.)*

9			10		
Daily Average Number of each Class.			Total daily Average of whole Jail.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
13,168	477	13,645	13,168	477	13,645
86 22 1	4 ... 1	90 22 2	109	5	114
442 110 3	20 3 ...	462 113 3	555	23	578
24 41 1	1 2 ...	25 43 1	65	3	68
117 16 1	8 2 ...	125 18 1	134	10	144
14,032	518	14,550	14,031	518	14,549

No. 21.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER AND DISPOSAL OF THE

1	2	3		4		5	
Serial Number.	NAMES OF JAILS.	Remained on the 31st December 1874.		Imprisoned during the year 1875.		Total.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Delhi ...	268	8	774	27	1,042	35
2	Gurgaon ...	104	2	727	15	831	17
3	Karnál ...	194	2	545	13	739	15
4	Hissar ...	230	10	569	11	799	21
5	Rohtak ...	176	5	537	16	713	21
6	Sirsa ...	249	5	305	15	554	20
7	Umballa ...	617	12	642	24	1,259	36
8	Rupar ...	2,001	...	83	...	2,084	...
9	Ludhiána ...	230	9	498	32	728	41
10	Simla ...	14	...	89	6	103	6
11	Jullundur ...	327	11	740	59	1,067	70
12	Hoshiárpur ...	30	5	400	44	430	49
13	Dharmsala ...	141	8	255	27	396	35
14	Amritsar ...	620	16	953	32	1,573	48
15	Gurdáspur ...	219	8	639	33	858	41
16	Siálkot ...	492	20	595	57	1,087	77
17	Lahore Central ...	2,323	...	1,053	...	3,376	...
18	Do. Female ...	...	188	...	59	...	247
19	Gujránwála ...	504	10	617	38	1,121	48
20	Ferozepore ...	418	7	608	29	1,026	36
21	Ráwalpindi ...	871	39	934	23	1,805	62
22	Jhelum ...	275	7	449	19	724	26
23	Gujrát ...	256	4	594	22	850	26
24	Shahpur ...	279	3	432	10	711	13
25	Mooltan ...	783	24	836	66	1,619	90
26	Jhang ...	362	3	437	16	799	19
27	Montgomery ...	382	1	709	17	1,091	18
28	Muzaffargarh ...	21	...	545	23	566	23
29	Dera Ismail Khan ...	528	16	553	34	1,081	50
30	Dera Ghází Khan ...	269	18	487	21	756	39
31	Bannu ...	84	2	553	23	637	25
32	Peshâwar ...	437	10	1,218	49	1,655	59
33	Hazára ...	24	...	306	16	330	16
34	Kohát ...	84	8	409	18	493	26
	TOTAL ...	13,812	461	19,091	894	32,903	1,355

CONVICTS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1875.

6				7			8			
RECEIVED FROM OTHER JAILS.				Total population.			TRANSFERRED TO OTHER JAILS.			
A. To undergo sentence.		B. In transit for transportation to other Jails.					A. To undergo sentence.		B. For transportation beyond Seas, &c.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
77	2	52	9	1,171	46	1,217	93	16	...	...
2	...	...	...	833	17	850	183	5	1	...
...	...	...	...	739	15	754	119	1	...	...
35	3	11	1	845	25	870	35	2	...	1
4	...	...	...	717	21	738	46	4	1	...
25	...	...	...	579	20	599	22	2	...	1
337	5	3	1	1,599	42	1,641	156	3	...	...
1,199	...	...	...	3,283	...	3,283	16	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	728	41	769	125	4	...	1
...	...	...	...	103	6	109	21	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,067	70	1,137	132	5	...	...
1	...	...	...	431	49	480	225	24	...	...
...	...	...	...	396	35	431	16	1	3	...
10	...	...	...	1,583	48	1,631	394	14	4	1
12	...	...	...	870	41	911	16	5	...	...
3	...	...	...	1,090	77	1,167	51	...	...	...
332	...	43	...	3,751	...	3,751	83	...	...	...
...	76	...	11	...	334	334	...	...	...	...
...	...	17	3	1,138	51	1,189	31	8	17	3
...	...	...	...	1,026	36	1,062	40	10	2	...
329	18	7	...	2,141	80	2,221	121	...	6	3
33	...	...	...	757	26	783	37	3	4	...
4	...	...	...	854	26	880	107	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	711	13	724	93	2	...	...
381	17	3	...	2,003	107	2,110	226	8	19	5
2	...	...	...	801	19	820	127	1	1	...
331	...	...	...	1,422	18	1,440	245	2	...	...
7	...	2	...	575	23	598	378	17	2	...
215	15	4	...	1,300	65	1,365	182	13	10	1
117	5	131	14	1,004	58	1,062	285	18	13	2
...	...	...	...	637	25	662	64	3	2	...
7	...	...	...	1,662	59	1,721	97	1	9	1
14	...	...	...	344	16	360	206	14	7	...
2	...	...	...	495	26	521	21	1	...	...
3,479	141	273	39	36,655	1,535	38,190	3,993	188	102	19

No. 21.—Statement showing the Number and Disposal of the

1	2	9									
		RELEASED DURING THE YEAR.									
		A.		B.		C.		D.			
								By order of Government.			
								A.		B.	
Serial Number.	Names of Jails.	On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		On payment of fine.		On account of sickness.		On other grounds.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Delhi ...	35	1	533	15	116	2	...	...	2	...
2	Gurgaon ...	39	...	426	11	41	...	...	...	...	...
3	Karnál ...	44	...	335	12	14	...	3	...	...	...
4	Hissar ...	18	...	344	14	208	2	...	...	...	...
5	Rohtak ...	16	...	391	13	49	...	1	...	...	...
6	Sirsa ...	13	1	294	12	14	...	...	...	...	...
7	Umballa ...	23	2	526	20	133	3	...	...	6	...
8	Rupar ...	7	...	1,319	...	...	...	...	...	140	...
9	Ludhiána ...	41	5	238	19	91	3	...	...	1	...
10	Simla ...	1	...	53	5	1	...	12	...	...	...
11	Jullundur ...	54	3	555	37	11	...	1	...	...	...
12	Hoshiárpur ...	6	...	168	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Dharmsála ...	9	...	236	20	1	...	...	...	17	6
14	Amritsar ...	41	3	854	30	3	...	1	...	...	...
15	Gurdáspur ...	8	1	508	28	32	1	...	...	...	...
16	Siálkot ...	27	...	651	65	8	...	...	...	...	...
17	Lahore Central ...	65	...	848	...	454	...	1	...	5	...
18	Do. Female ...	...	5	...	83	...	39	...	...	...	...
19	Gujránwála ...	35	...	533	24	57	8	...	...	...	...
20	Ferozepore ...	28	...	601	19	22	...	...	...	...	...
21	Ráwalpindi ...	48	...	1,129	48	...	...	1	...	...	...
22	Jhelum ...	32	1	427	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Gujrát ...	50	...	437	18	...	...	1	...	...	...
24	Shahpur ...	31	...	328	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Mooltan ...	56	5	925	65	35	1	...	...	29	...
26	Jhang ...	30	...	356	11	9	1	...	...	6	...
27	Montgomery ...	43	1	563	12	18	1	...	...	...	...
28	Muzaffargarh ...	11	1	139	5	12	...	1	...	...	...
29	Dera Ismail Khan ...	27	4	640	29	4	...	1	...	2	...
30	Dera Ghází Khan ...	6	...	372	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Bannu ...	7	...	431	17	33	...	1	...	...	...
32	Peshâwar ...	54	2	1,005	30	14	...	6	...	3	...
33	Hazára ...	1	...	106	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Kohát ...	9	1	317	10	6	...	...	...	5	...
	Total ...	915	36	16,588	735	1,386	61	30	...	216	6

CONVICTS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING 1875.—(*Concluded.*)

10		11		12		13		14		15			16		
Transported beyond Seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining on the 31st December 1875.			Daily average number.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	379	10	389	372	10	382
...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	137	1	138	129	4	133
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	213	2	215	232	2	234
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	237	6	243	221	8	229
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	213	4	217	183	4	187
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	234	4	238	240	6	246
5	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	13	...	735	13	744	664	7	671
...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	64	...	1,733	...	1,733	1,955	...	1,955
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	224	9	233	245	11	256
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	13	...	13	19	...	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	310	25	335	349	16	365
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	30	2	32	29	4	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	111	5	116	127	9	136
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	19	...	262	...	262	358	7	365
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	297	6	303	244	8	252
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	348	12	360	401	19	420
47	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	131	...	2,108	...	2,108	2,188	...	2,188
...	10	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	175	175	...	191	191
...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	20	1	443	7	450	468	7	475
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	329	7	336	366	8	374
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	23	2	807	27	834	795	35	830
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	250	10	260	243	6	249
...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	253	8	261	263	6	269
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	256	4	260	266	4	270
...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	32	...	676	23	699	686	30	716
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	267	6	273	298	4	302
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	7	...	542	1	543	481	3	484
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	32	29	...	29
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	13	1	416	18	434	532	25	557
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	321	14	335	341	18	359
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	16	...	78	5	83	86	4	90
...	...	...	...	1	...	18	...	9	...	446	25	471	442	20	462
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	20	1	21	24	1	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	134	14	148	117	8	125
53	13	4	1	9	...	82	2	423	30	12,854	444	13,298	13,393	485	13,878

No. 22.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE RELIGION, AGE, AND PREVIOUS
DURING THE

1	2	3					
		RELI					
		A.					
		CHRISTIANS.					
		a.		b.		c.	
		Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.	
Serial Number.	NAME OF JAILS.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
1	Delhi ...	1	...	1	1	...	...
2	Gurgaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Karnál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Hissar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Rohtak ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Sirsa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Umballa ...	1	...	...	...	1	...
8	Rupar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Ludhiána ...	...	...	...	...	2	...
10	Simla ...	...	...	...	...	2	...
11	Jullundur ...	...	...	2	...	...	...
12	Hoshiárpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Dharmsala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Amritsar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Gurdáspur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Siálkot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Lahore Central ...	27	...	2	...	...	...
18	Do. Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Gujránwála ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Ferozepore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Ráwalpindi ...	...	...	2	...	2	...
22	Jhelum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Gujrát ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Shahpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Mooltan ...	3	...	...	...	...	...
26	Jhang ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Montgomery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Muzaffargarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Dera Gházi Khan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Bannu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Peshawar ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
33	Hazára ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Kohát ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL ...	32	...	7	1	8	...

OCCUPATION OF THE CONVICTS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB
YEAR 1875.

GION.								4			
								AGE.			
B.		C.		D.		E.		A.		B.	
Muhammadans.		Hindus.		Budhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16.		16 to 40.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
475	12	423	15	22	...	120	7	27	...	663	20
292	6	483	10	...	...	56	1	37	...	633	16
250	2	489	13	...	...	...	...	12	1	605	10
272	8	397	10	...	...	130	3	29	...	644	16
312	10	386	6	...	...	15	5	4	...	402	12
247	2	237	12	...	...	70	6	...	2	470	18
495	18	696	13	...	...	66	5	16	1	974	20
1,133	...	662	...	...	...	289	...	...	...	1,726	...
286	14	316	18	...	...	124	9	12	2	587	33
30	1	55	5	...	...	16	...	3	...	93	5
499	36	418	29	...	...	148	5	2	...	783	49
205	25	189	17	...	...	36	7	...	...	214	32
65	1	309	32	...	...	22	2	3	...	357	29
613	23	750	18	...	...	210	7	20	...	1,160	34
361	16	295	10	...	...	202	15	49	12	483	16
600	37	250	13	...	...	237	27	8	1	915	70
1,774	...	997	...	...	...	576	...	43	...	3,023	...
...	155	...	54	...	...	...	38	...	14	...	127
639	26	298	10	...	...	184	12	4	...	591	30
434	15	396	6	...	...	196	15	3	...	675	20
1,590	58	189	3	...	...	22	1	2	...	1,090	37
609	25	91	1	...	...	24	...	5	...	623	22
690	24	88	1	...	...	72	1	9	...	698	21
635	12	43	1	...	...	33	...	...	...	597	12
1,278	40	209	16	...	...	129	34	...	...	1,477	72
711	15	56	3	...	...	32	1	3	...	728	16
772	14	197	2	...	...	122	2	2	...	891	10
499	18	49	1	...	...	18	4	...	...	499	16
924	40	102	2	...	...	55	8	3	...	924	43
607	34	93	4	...	...	56	1	5	1	579	32
604	22	23	3	...	...	10	...	9	4	551	21
1,541	58	87	...	...	...	26	1	31	1	1,510	45
308	14	18	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	300	16
476	26	17	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	436	23
20,226	807	9,308	330	22	...	3,300	217	342	39	25,901	943

No. 22.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE RELIGION, AGE, AND PREVIOUS
DURING THE

1	2	4½				5	
		C.		D.		PRE	
		40 to 60.		Above 60.		a.	b.
Serial Number.	NAMES OF JAILS.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Of independent property.	Agriculturists.
1	Delhi ...	285	15	67	...	1	285
2	Gurgaon ...	143	1	18	...	...	586
3	Karnál ...	107	4	15	...	...	375
4	Hissar ...	112	5	14	...	...	522
5	Rohtak ...	292	8	15	1	...	446
6	Sirsa ...	81	...	3	...	...	332
7	Umballa ...	208	14	61	1	...	698
8	Rupar ...	321	...	37	...	...	1,476
9	Ludhiána ...	112	6	17	...	1	287
10	Simla ...	7	1	...	...	...	20
11	Jullundur ...	240	15	42	6	148	445
12	Hoshiárpur ...	199	13	17	4	45	170
13	Dharmsála ...	30	6	6	...	...	190
14	Amritsar ...	379	14	14	...	...	718
15	Gurdáspur ...	245	9	81	4	...	322
16	Siálkot ...	139	6	25	...	...	482
17	Lahore Central ...	261	...	49	...	...	1,625
18	Do. Female ...	...	94	...	12	...	...
19	Gujránwála ...	325	11	201	7	...	657
20	Ferozepore ...	317	10	31	6	...	927
21	Ráwalpindi ...	698	22	15	3	...	1,378
22	Jhelum ...	87	4	9	...	...	393
23	Gujrát ...	124	4	19	1	...	510
24	Shahpur ...	99	1	15	...	...	477
25	Mooltan ...	116	18	26	...	...	682
26	Jhang ...	54	3	14	...	25	698
27	Montgomery ...	195	8	3	...	...	605
28	Muzaffargarh ...	64	6	3	1	...	390
29	Dera Ismail Khan ...	149	7	5	...	...	577
30	Dera Gházi Khan ...	157	6	15	...	...	348
31	Bannu ...	73	...	4	...	...	425
32	Peshawar ...	102	11	12	2	...	1,073
33	Hazára ...	30	...	...	...	...	261
34	Kohát ...	51	3	5	...	...	322
	TOTAL ...	5,802	325	858	48	220	18,702

OCCUPATION OF THE CONVICTS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB
YEAR 1875.—*(Concluded.)*

VIOUS OCCUPATION.							6		
MALES.				FEMALES.			TOTAL.		
c.	d.	e.	f.	g.	h.	i.			
Non-Agriculturists.	Domestic servants.	Government servants.	No occupation.	Married.	Unmarried.	Prostitutes.	Male.	Female.	Total.
641	93	19	3	27	...	8	1,042	35	1,077
237	...	8	...	16	...	1	831	17	848
271	24	35	34	15	...	...	739	15	754
255	8	4	10	18	3	...	799	21	820
258	...	9	...	21	...	...	713	21	734
202	2	18	...	18	2	...	554	20	574
349	122	61	29	25	2	9	1,259	36	1,295
572	19	17	...	...	...	...	2,084	...	2,084
275	5	24	136	39	2	...	728	41	769
24	48	5	6	5	1	...	103	6	109
368	10	24	72	70	...	...	1,067	70	1,137
202	10	2	1	41	7	1	430	49	479
163	...	19	24	35	...	...	396	35	431
681	30	32	112	43	...	5	1,573	48	1,621
346	65	11	114	41	...	...	858	41	899
565	19	21	...	75	2	...	1,087	77	1,164
1,515	25	131	80	...	...	...	3,376	...	3,376
...	...	...	...	234	7	6	...	247	247
225	157	7	75	48	...	...	1,121	48	1,169
65	...	3	31	35	...	1	1,026	36	1,062
361	25	26	15	56	5	1	1,805	62	1,867
237	6	50	38	26	...	...	724	26	750
275	5	11	49	26	...	...	850	26	876
221	...	12	1	13	...	...	711	13	724
715	39	65	118	78	4	8	1,619	90	1,709
68	...	5	3	19	...	...	799	19	818
409	15	11	51	17	1	...	1,091	18	1,109
121	8	10	37	23	...	...	566	23	589
388	7	43	66	46	2	2	1,081	50	1,131
311	16	28	53	36	2	1	756	39	795
165	2	23	22	24	...	1	637	25	662
217	95	37	233	58	1	...	1,655	59	1,714
39	8	11	11	15	...	1	330	16	346
100	15	43	13	26	...	...	493	26	519
10,841	878	825	1,437	1,269	41	45	32,903	1,355	34,258

No. 23.—Statement showing the Classes of Convicts in the nature and length

1	2	3			
		Class according			
		A.		B.	
		Not exceeding one month.		Above 1 and not exceeding 6 months.	
Serial Number.	Names of Jails.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Delhi ...	155	3	325	15
2	Gurgaon ...	238	4	351	8
3	Karnal ...	89	3	146	9
4	Hissar ...	213	7	294	9
5	Rohtak ...	159	6	192	8
6	Sirsa ...	37	6	155	5
7	Umballa ...	130	9	427	15
8	Rúpar ...	15	...	17	...
9	Ludhiána ...	74	10	180	13
10	Simla ...	40	5	31	...
11	Jullundur ...	119	18	392	21
12	Hoshiárpur ...	200	12	191	27
13	Dharmsála ...	91	8	142	10
14	Amritsar ...	269	9	403	21
15	Gurdaspur ...	99	9	175	18
16	Siálkot ...	53	13	499	55
17	Lahore Central ...	78	...	541	...
18	Do. Female ...	...	10	...	36
19	Gujránwála ...	138	14	301	26
20	Forozepore ...	12	2	240	11
21	Ráwalpindi ...	261	2	298	19
22	Jhelum ...	115	7	286	14
23	Gujrát ...	132	3	179	10
24	Shahpur ...	80	1	189	5
25	Mooltan ...	99	9	421	52
26	Jhang ...	40	4	330	10
27	Montgomery ...	7	1	359	11
28	Muzaffargarh ...	106	5	265	11
29	Dera Ismail Khan ...	64	5	288	14
30	Dera Gházi Khan ...	14	...	76	5
31	Bannu ...	110	5	105	5
32	Pesháwar ...	206	5	670	16
33	Hazára ...	51	2	133	5
34	Kohát ...	54	4	143	8
	Total ...	3,548	201	8,744	492

JAILS OF THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1875 ACCORDING TO THE OF SENTENCE.

TO LENGTH OF SENTENCE.

C.		D.		E.		F.	
Above 6 months. and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 year and not exceeding 3 years.		Above 3 years and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 and not exceeding 10 years.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
255	5	286	10	13	...	7	...
96	...	115	1	17	1	7	2
109	1	361	2	18	...	11	...
178	1	105	4	9	...	...	...
183	1	165	2	12	3	2	...
136	4	211	4	6	...	3	...
130	5	480	2	42	1	43	2
291	...	1,475	...	195	...	89	...
248	9	197	7	13	...	4	...
7	...	23	1	2	...	...	...
352	15	169	13	28	2	5	...
25	5	5	2	5	...	2	...
92	11	44	3	21	1	4	1
306	7	282	6	271	3	31	1
333	11	158	3	63	...	22	...
238	7	273	2	18	...	4	...
382	...	990	...	555	...	689	...
...	19	...	61	...	35	...	55
271	7	401	...	7	...	2	1
389	15	363	8	19	...	...	...
401	16	393	11	262	4	117	7
140	...	144	5	16	...	12	...
212	8	275	2	38	...	8	...
128	3	300	3	11	...	1	...
443	10	462	11	130	3	24	...
195	3	223	2	10	...	...	...
220	1	465	4	12	...	22	...
82	3	79	4	28	...	4	...
264	18	367	8	30	4	47	...
103	8	512	25	22	...	19	...
323	11	86	4	2	...	4	...
410	30	257	16	38	...	20	...
58	4	52	5	12	...	13	...
207	8	72	5	7	...	4	...
7,207	236	9,790	236	1,932	57	1,220	69

No. 23.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE CLASSES OF CONVICTS IN THE NATURE AND LENGTH

1	2	3					
		CLASS ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF SENTENCE.					
		G.		H.			
		Exceeding 10 years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond Seas.			
				For life.		For a term.	
Serial Number.	NAMES OF JAILS.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Delhi ...	...	...	1	2	...	...
2	Gurgaon ...	...	...	5	...	...	...
3	Karnál ...	...	...	2	...	3	...
4	Hissar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Rohtak ...	...	1	...	...	...	...
6	Sirsa ...	6	...	...	1	...	...
7	Umballa ...	...	...	3	2	2	...
8	Rúpar ...	2	...	...	...	...	...
9	Ludhiána ...	...	...	1	2	4	...
10	Simla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Jullundur ...	...	...	1	1	...	...
12	Hoshiárpur ...	...	...	...	2	...	...
13	Dharmsála ...	...	1	1	...	...	...
14	Amritsar ...	...	...	4	1	...	...
15	Gurdáspur ...	8	...	...	...	...	...
16	Siálkot ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
17	Lahore Central ...	56	...	76	...	...	...
18	Do. Female ...	...	10	...	21	...	...
19	Gujránwála ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Ferozepore ...	...	...	2	...	...	...
21	Ráwalpindi ...	41	...	26	3	...	...
22	Jhelum ...	...	...	5	...	1	...
23	Gujrát ...	...	...	4	3	...	...
24	Shahpur ...	...	...	1	1	...	...
25	Mooltan ...	26	5	3	...	10	...
26	Jhang ...	...	...	1	...	...	.
27	Montgomery ...	2	...	...	...	...	...
28	Muzaffargarh ...	...	...	2	...	...	...
29	Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	...	16	1	...	...
30	Dera Ghází Khan ...	...	...	7	1	...	...
31	Bannu ...	...	...	1	...	1	...
32	Peshâwar ...	...	...	16	1	14	1
33	Hazára ...	7	...	...	...	...	...
34	Kohát ...	...	...	2	1	...	...
	TOTAL ...	149	17	180	43	35	1

JAILS OF THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1875 ACCORDING TO THE OF SENTENCE.—(*Concluded.*)

—(*Concluded.*)		4				5		
		NATURE OF IMPRISONMENT.				TOTAL.		
I		A.		B.				
Sentenced to death.		Simple imprisonment.		Rigorous imprisonment.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
...	...	47	4	995	31	1,042	35	1,077
2	1	52	1	779	16	831	17	848
...	...	55	5	684	10	739	15	754
...	...	44	2	755	19	799	21	820
...	...	43	2	670	19	713	21	734
...	...	17	2	537	18	554	20	574
2	...	51	11	1,208	25	1,259	36	1,295
...	...	...	...	2,084	...	2,084	...	2,084
7	...	54	7	674	34	728	41	769
...	...	2	2	101	4	103	6	109
1	...	84	8	983	62	1,067	70	1,137
2	1	61	12	369	37	430	49	479
1	...	26	9	370	26	396	35	431
7	...	112	4	1,461	44	1,573	48	1,621
...	...	76	4	782	37	858	41	899
1	...	59	9	1,028	68	1,087	77	1,164
9	...	127	...	3,249	...	3,376	...	3,376
...	...	...	13	...	234	...	247	247
1	...	43	15	1,078	33	1,121	48	1,169
1	...	18	...	1,008	36	1,026	36	1,062
6	...	32	1	1,773	61	1,805	62	1,867
5	...	35	2	689	24	724	26	750
2	...	11	1	839	25	850	26	876
1	...	23	1	688	12	711	13	724
1	...	41	30	1,578	60	1,619	90	1,709
...	...	31	4	768	15	799	19	818
4	1	113	1	978	17	1,091	18	1,109
...	...	9	2	557	21	566	23	589
5	...	48	4	1,033	46	1,081	50	1,131
3	...	39	4	117	35	756	39	795
5	...	146	...	491	25	637	25	662
24	...	131	15	1,524	44	1,655	59	1,714
4	...	2	1	328	15	330	16	346
4	...	58	4	435	22	493	26	519
98	3	1,690	180	31,213	1,175	32,903	1,355	34,258

No. 24.—Statement showing the Number of Convicts in the been previously

1	2	3			Number	
		Total.			A.	
					Once.	
Serial Number.	Names of Jails.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.
1	Delhi ...	1,042	35	1,077	34	1
2	Gurgaon ...	831	17	848	11	...
3	Karnál ...	739	15	754	47	...
4	Hissar ...	799	21	820	70	1
5	Rohtak ...	713	21	734	37	...
6	Sirsa ...	554	20	574	139	...
7	Umballa ...	1,259	36	1,295	197	2
8	Rúpar ...	2,084	...	2,084	42	...
9	Ludhiána ...	728	41	769	132	1
10	Simla ...	103	6	109	9	...
11	Jullundur ...	1,067	70	1,137	30	1
12	Hoshiárpur ...	430	49	479	11	...
13	Dharmsála ...	396	35	431	15	1
14	Amritsar ...	1,573	48	1,621	51	...
15	Gurdáspur ...	858	41	899	51	1
16	Siálkot ...	1,087	77	1,164	85	2
17	Lahore Central ...	3,376	...	3,376	259	...
18	Do. Female ...	...	247	247	...	9
19	Gujránwála ...	1,121	48	1,169	514	38
20	Ferozepore ...	1,026	36	1,062	222	...
21	Ráwalpindi ...	1,805	62	1,867	52	...
22	Jhelum ...	724	26	750	56	...
23	Gujrát ...	850	26	876	44	...
24	Shahpur ...	711	13	724	15	...
25	Mooltan ...	1,619	90	1,709	139	...
26	Jhang ...	799	19	818	38	...
27	Montgomery ...	1,091	18	1,109	64	...
28	Muzaffargarh ...	566	23	589	61	2
29	Dera Ismail Khan ...	1,081	50	1,131	74	...
30	Dera Gházi Khan ...	756	39	795	113	2
31	Bannu ...	637	25	662	30	1
32	Pesháwar ...	1,655	59	1,714	112	...
33	Hazára ...	330	16	346	...	...
34	Kohát ...	493	26	519	6	...
	Total ...	32,903	1,355	34,258	2,762	61

JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1875, WHO HAD CONVICTED.

4							5			6			
PREVIOUSLY CONVICTED.							Ratio of column 4 D to column 3.			JUVENILE PRISONERS (UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE, SECTION 318, CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE).			
B.		C.		D.						A.		B.	
Twice.		More than twice.		TOTAL.						Number imprisoned.		Number previously convicted.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
50	...	37	...	121	1	122	12	3	11	19	...	8	...
41	...	5	...	57	...	57	7	...	7	...	...	...	...
10	...	8	...	65	...	65	9	...	9	...	...	...	...
14	...	7	...	91	1	92	11	5	16	16	...	3	...
5	...	3	...	45	...	45	6	...	6	4	...	...	...
16	...	5	...	160	...	160	29	...	28	...	...	...	...
56	...	19	...	272	2	274	22	6	21	2	...	...	...
36	...	23	...	101	...	101	5	...	5	...	...	...	...
24	...	24	1	182	2	184	25	5	24	12	2	6	...
2	...	...	...	11	...	11	11	...	10	3	...	...	...
69	1	38	...	137	2	139	13	3	12	1	...	...	...
15	...	10	...	36	...	36	8	...	7	...	...	...	...
3	...	1	...	19	1	20	5	3	5	3	...	...	...
80	1	42	1	173	2	175	11	4	11	16	...	3	...
14	...	10	...	75	1	76	9	2	8	12	...	4	...
30	4	24	...	139	6	145	13	8	12	...	...	...	...
110	...	81	...	450	...	450	13	...	13	15	...	8	...
...	2	...	1	...	11	11	...	4	4	...	6	...	...
73	...	30	...	617	38	655	55	79	56	4	...	...	...
12	...	5	...	239	...	239	23	...	21	...	...	3	...
73	...	34	...	159	...	159	9	...	9	1	...	...	...
7	...	5	...	68	...	68	9	...	9	5	...	...	...
16	...	11	...	71	...	71	8	...	8	5	...	...	...
12	...	4	...	31	...	31	4	...	4	...	...	...	...
53	...	23	...	215	...	215	13	...	13	...	...	...	...
8	1	9	...	55	1	56	7	5	7	3	...	...	...
28	...	13	...	105	...	105	10	...	9	...	...	...	...
10	...	2	...	73	2	75	13	9	13	...	...	...	...
11	...	19	...	104	...	104	10	...	9	...	...	...	...
22	...	15	...	150	2	152	20	5	19	5	1	1	...
3	...	4	...	37	1	38	6	4	6	...	...	...	...
44	...	16	...	172	...	172	10	...	10	2	...	1	...
8	...	4	...	12	...	12	4	...	3	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	8	...	8	2	...	2	1	...	...	...
956	9	532	3	4,250	73	4,323	13	5	13	129	9	37	...

No. 25.—Statement showing the Offences committed by the ... of the Punjab

1	2	3		4		5					
						Breaches of Jail Rules.					
Serial Number.	Names of Jails.	Average number of convicts.		Criminal Offences.		Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against prison discipline.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Delhi ...	372	10	3	...	51	...	83	...	18	...
2	Gurgaon ...	129	4	...	...	13	...	39	...	1	...
3	Karnal ...	232	2	2	...	41	...	78	...	6	...
4	Hissar ...	221	8	...	...	17	...	1	...	10	...
5	Rohtak ...	183	4	...	...	4	...	36	...	22	...
6	Sirsa ...	240	6	3	...	28	...	5	...	8	...
7	Umballa ...	664	7	...	...	36	...	61	...	19	...
8	Rupar ...	1,955	...	5	...	...	...	90	...	71	...
9	Ludhiana ...	245	11	...	...	2	...	16	...	1	...
10	Simla ...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
11	Jullundur ...	349	16	...	...	25	...	58	...	12	...
12	Hoshiarpur ...	29	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Dharmsala ...	127	9	...	...	12	1	14	...	3	...
14	Amritsar ...	358	7	...	...	...	...	154	...	86	...
15	Gurdaspur ...	244	8	...	...	14	...	73	5	49	5
16	Sialkot ...	401	19	...	...	25	...	40	...	30	1
17	Lahore Central ...	2,188	...	14	...	121	...	202	...	77	...
18	Do. Female ...	...	191	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
19	Gujranwala ...	468	7	2	...	6	...	17	...	13	...
20	Ferozepore ...	366	8	...	...	...	...	11	...	34	...
21	Rawalpindi ...	795	35	2	...	211	...	71	...	19	1
22	Jhelum ...	243	6	...	...	1	...	38	...	2	...
23	Gujrat ...	263	6	1	...	25	...	39	...	14	...
24	Shahpur ...	266	4	1	...	11	...	18	...	6	...
25	Mooltan ...	686	30	...	...	77	...	294	2	139	...
26	Jhang ...	298	4	1	...	6	...	20	...	17	...
27	Montgomery ...	481	3	...	...	83	...	51	...	33	...
28	Muzaffargarh ...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
29	Dera Ismail Khan ...	532	25	2	...	57	...	14	...	1	...
30	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	341	18	...	...	5	...	17	...	37	5
31	Bannu ...	86	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	14	...
32	Peshawar ...	442	20	2	...	59	1	66	1	39	7
33	Hazara ...	24	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
34	Kohat ...	117	8	...	...	1	...	13	...	3	...
	Total ...	13,393	485	38	...	931	2	1,623	8	796	21

CONVICTS AND THE PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED ON THEM IN THE JAILS DURING THE YEAR 1875.

6												7
PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED.												Ratio of column 6 C to column 3.
A.		*B.—By Jail Officers.*									*C.*	
By Criminal Courts.		A. Solitary confinement.		B. Reduced diet.		C. Solitary confinement with reduced diet.		D. Corporal punishment.	E. Other punishment.		Total punishments.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.		
3	...	52	...	...	...	14	...	86	...	...	155	41
...	...	1	...	40	...	...	...	12	...	...	53	41
2	...	...	...	37	...	4	...	84	...	...	127	54
...	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	19	2	...	28	12
...	...	11	...	37	...	...	...	14	...	...	62	33
3	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	23	...	...	44	18
...	...	11	...	46	...	18	...	41	...	...	116	17
5	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	143	...	...	166	8
...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	19	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	3	16
...	...	9	...	...	...	15	...	71	...	...	95	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	28	...	...	30	22
1	...	10	...	...	...	12	...	215	2	...	240	66
1	...	5	...	19	5	...	5	111	...	...	146	58
...	...	8	1	...	...	15	...	72	...	...	96	23
14	...	127	...	...	...	79	...	194	...	...	414	19
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
2	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	24	...	...	38	8
5	...	12	...	...	...	12	...	16	...	...	45	12
7	...	111	...	...	1	114	...	71	...	...	304	37
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	...	41	16
1	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	62	...	...	79	29
1	...	6	...	...	...	2	...	27	...	...	36	13
8	...	270	2	...	...	28	...	201	3	...	512	72
1	...	7	...	...	...	8	...	28	...	...	44	15
1	...	71	...	...	...	50	...	45	...	...	167	34
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	14
3	...	40	...	...	...	1	...	30	...	...	74	13
1	...	16	5	8	...	...	...	34	...	...	64	18
...	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	11	...	...	18	21
2	...	60	9	...	...	13	...	91	...	...	175	38
...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	5	20
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	17	14
61	...	844	20	218	6	430	5	1,828	7	...	3,419	25

No. 26.—Statement showing the state of Education of
of the Punjab

1	2	3		4	
		Number imprisoned during the year.		Of those in column — Unable to read or write.	
Serial Number.	Names of Jails.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Delhi ...	774	27	766	27
2	Gurgaon ...	727	15	725	15
3	Karnál ...	545	13	541	13
4	Hissar ...	569	11	569	11
5	Rohtak ...	537	16	537	16
6	Sirsa ...	305	15	303	15
7	Umballa ...	642	24	616	24
8	Rupar ...	83	...	82	...
9	Ludhiána ...	498	32	477	32
10	Simla ...	89	6	83	6
11	Jullundur ...	740	59	714	59
12	Hoshiárpur ...	400	44	369	44
13	Dharmsála ...	255	27	248	27
14	Amritsar ...	953	32	936	32
15	Gurdáspur ...	639	33	343	33
16	Siálkot ...	595	57	592	57
17	Lahore Central ...	1,053	...	1,032	...
18	Do. Female ...	...	59	...	59
19	Gujránwála ...	617	38	571	38
20	Ferozepore ...	608	29	608	29
21	Ráwalpindi ...	934	23	931	23
22	Jhelum ...	449	19	441	19
23	Gujrát ...	594	22	592	22
24	Shahpur ...	432	10	427	10
25	Mooltan ...	836	66	815	66
26	Jhang ...	437	16	435	16
27	Montgomery ...	709	17	677	17
28	Muzaffargarh ...	545	23	504	23
29	Dera Ismail Khan ...	553	34	546	34
30	Dera Ghází Khan ...	487	21	486	21
31	Bannu ...	553	23	551	23
32	Pesháwar ...	1,218	49	1,204	49
33	Hazára ...	306	16	306	16
34	Kohát ...	409	18	408	18
	Total ...	19,091	894	18,435	894

THE CONVICTS IMPRISONED IN, AND RELEASED FROM, THE JAILS DURING THE YEAR 1875.

3 THERE WERE				5		6		7	
Able to read or write a little.		Able to read or write well.		Daily average number of convicts.		Daily average number under instruction.		Number released during the year.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
5	...	3	...	372	10	74	...	686	18
...	...	2	...	129	4	...	...	506	11
1	...	3	...	232	2	80	...	396	12
...	...	...	...	221	8	42	...	570	16
...	...	...	...	183	4	29	...	457	13
...	...	2	...	240	6	44	...	321	13
22	...	4	...	664	7	324	...	688	25
1	...	...	...	1,955	...	113	...	1,466	...
18	...	3	...	245	11	49	2	371	27
5	...	1	...	19	...	...	...	67	5
19	...	7	...	349	16	111	...	621	40
22	...	9	...	29	4	...	...	174	20
5	...	2	...	127	9	45	...	263	26
15	...	2	...	358	7	40	...	899	33
266	...	30	...	244	8	66	...	548	30
...	...	3	...	401	19	57	...	686	65
13	...	8	...	2,188	...	1,142	...	1,373	...
...	...	...	...	...	191	...	62	...	127
40	...	6	...	468	7	105	...	625	32
...	...	...	...	366	8	80	...	651	19
3	...	...	...	795	35	398	15	1,178	48
4	...	4	...	243	6	83	...	459	13
2	...	...	...	263	6	53	...	488	18
3	...	2	...	266	4	60	...	359	7
12	...	9	...	686	30	212	9	1,045	71
1	...	1	...	298	4	91	...	401	12
20	...	12	...	481	3	78	...	624	14
33	...	8	...	29	...	...	...	163	6
3	...	4	...	532	25	101	15	674	32
1	...	...	...	341	18	42	3	378	24
2	...	...	...	86	4	...	...	472	17
13	...	1	...	442	20	63	...	1,082	32
...	...	...	...	24	1	...	...	107	1
1	...	...	...	117	8	...	...	337	11
530	...	126	...	13,393	485	3,582	106	19,135	838

No. 26.—Statement showing the state of Education of the Punjab

1	2	8			
Serial Number.	Names of Jails.	Of those in column 7			
		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Delhi ...	538	18	137	...
2	Gurgaon ...	504	11	...	...
3	Karnál ...	375	12	10	...
4	Hissar ...	519	16	29	...
5	Rohtak ...	433	13	16	...
6	Sirsa ...	279	13	22	...
7	Umballa ...	614	25	35	...
8	Rupar ...	1,166	...	275	...
9	Ludhiána ...	341	26	25	1
10	Simla ...	61	5	5	...
11	Jullundur ...	489	40	113	...
12	Hoshiarpur ...	105	20	42	...
13	Dharmsála ...	240	26	8	...
14	Amritsar ...	763	33	125	...
15	Gurdáspur ...	469	30	69	...
16	Siálkot ...	622	65	55	...
17	Lahore Central ...	1,041	...	254	...
18	Do. Female ...	...	112	...	14
19	Gujránwála ...	196	32	397	...
20	Ferozepore ...	511	19	98	...
21	Ráwalpindi ...	806	35	340	13
22	Jhelum ...	358	13	43	...
23	Gujrát ...	312	18	160	...
24	Shahpur ...	243	7	109	...
25	Mooltan ...	651	63	375	8
26	Jhang ...	276	12	70	...
27	Montgomery ...	547	14	52	...
28	Muzaffargarh ...	142	6	18	...
29	Dera Ismail Khan ...	609	22	60	10
30	Dera Gházi Khan ...	191	22	172	2
31	Bannu ...	472	17	...	...
32	Peshâwar ...	1,076	32	4	...
33	Hazára ...	107	1	...	...
34	Kohát ...	336	11	1	...
	Total ...	5,392	789	3,119	48

THE CONVICTS IMPRISONED IN, AND RELEASED FROM, THE JAILS DURING THE YEAR 1875.—(*Concluded.*)

THERE WERE		9					
		NUMBER RELEASED DURING THE YEAR AFTER MORE THAN SIX MONTHS IN JAIL.					
Able to read and write well.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
11	...	155	3	130	...	10	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
11	...	99	...	10	...	11	...
22	...	243	8	10	...	9	...
8	...	149	5	16	...	8	...
20	...	25	2	22	...	20	...
39	...	413	10	30	...	39	...
25	...	587	...	257	...	25	...
5	...	250	12	25	1	5	...
1	...	6	...	2	...	...	...
19	...	99	6	73	...	19	...
27	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
15	...	35	9	8	...	15	...
11	...	189	3	24	...	4	...
10	...	293	...	102	...	32	...
9	...	179	7	55	...	9	...
78	...	445	...	254	...	78	...
...	1	...	73	...	14	...	1
32	...	50	...	311	...	3	...
42	...	83	19	98	...	42	...
32	...	60	6	340	13	32	...
58	...	66	1	16	...	58	...
16	...	150	5	108	...	12	...
7	...	49	2	109	...	7	...
19	...	90	12	375	8	19	...
55	...	20	2	70	...	55	...
25	...	508	5	52	...	25	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	404	16	60	10	5	...
15	...	...	...	235	2	13	...
...	...	364	13	...	...	...	...
2	...	406	15	3	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	47	3	...	...	...	...
624	1	5,468	237	2,795	48	559	1

No. 27.—Statement showing the Expenditure in guarding and the Year 1875 (excluding the cost of building new

1	2	3			
		Average number of Prisoners.			
Serial Number.	Names of Jails.	Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.	Total.
1	Delhi	382	...	8	390
2	Gurgaon	133	23	1	157
3	Karnál	234	13	2	249
4	Hissar	229	7	3	239
5	Rohtak	187	15	1	203
6	Sirsa	246	10	...	256
7	Umballa	671	16	2	689
8	Rupar	1,955	...	...	1,955
9	Ludhiana	256	15	4	275
10	Simla	19	1	1	21
11	Jullundur	365	...	...	365
12	Hoshiarpur	33	12	4	49
13	Dharmsala	136	8	...	144
14	Amritsar	365	27	9	401
15	Gurdaspur	252	20	2	274
16	Sialkot	420	16	5	441
17	Lahore Central	2,188	7	8	2,203
18	Do. Female	191	1	...	192
19	Gujranwala	475	17	...	492
20	Ferozepore	374	5	3	382
21	Rawalpindi	830	4	3	837
22	Jhelum	249	6	1	256
23	Gujrat	269	22	...	291
24	Shahpur	270	14	1	285
25	Mooltan	716	3	2	721
26	Jhang	302	20	3	325
27	Montgomery	484	14	1	499
28	Muzaffargarh	29	10	3	42
29	Dera Ismail Khan	557	69	2	628
30	Dera Ghazi Khan	359	23	2	384
31	Bannu	90	22	2	114
32	Peshawar	462	113	3	578
33	Hazara	25	42	1	68
34	Kohat	125	18	1	144
	Total ...	13,878	593	78	14,549

MAINTAINING THE PRISONERS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING JAILS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS OR REPAIRS.

4				5				6			
RATIONS.				ESTABLISHMENT.				POLICE GUARD.			
A.	B.			A.	B.			A.	B.		
Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding Civil prisoners.			Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.			Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.		
Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
9,209	24	11	9	6,699	17	2	10	1,942	4	15	8
2,776	17	12	8	3,851	24	8	5	1,287	8	3	1
4,348	17	9	3	4,701	18	14	1	1,194	4	12	9
4,448	18	13	6	4,595	19	3	6	1,879	7	13	9
3,912	19	5	10	5,351	26	5	9	828	4	1	3
4,370	17	1	0	5,880	22	15	4	2,028	7	14	8
12,264	17	13	8	8,155	11	13	4	2,508	3	10	3
50,115	25	10	2	27,914	14	4	5	15,396	7	14	0
4,780	17	10	8	5,510	20	0	7	1,890	6	14	1
637	31	13	7	675	32	2	3	864	41	2	3
6,997	19	2	9	6,556	17	15	5	1,794	4	14	7
700	15	9	3	876	17	14	1	1,560	31	15	0
3,461	24	0	6	4,736	32	14	2	1,632	11	5	4
6,685	17	0	10	8,786	21	14	7	2,628	6	8	10
4,965	18	4	0	5,122	18	11	1	1,782	6	8	0
7,878	18	1	1	6,955	15	12	4	1,764	4	0	0
43,427	19	12	7	36,053	16	5	10	7,218	3	4	5
3,556	18	8	4	4,800	25	0	0	...	...	...	...
9,686	19	11	0	6,810	13	13	6	1,908	3	14	0
6,488	17	1	11	6,701	17	8	8	1,788	4	10	11
15,766	18	14	6	11,126	13	4	8	2,700	3	3	7
4,592	18	0	1	5,723	22	5	8	1,860	7	4	1
5,369	18	7	2	5,637	19	5	11	1,728	5	15	0
4,357	15	5	6	5,394	18	14	6	2,028	7	1	10
15,068	20	15	4	9,730	13	7	11	2,820	3	14	6
6,080	18	14	1	5,996	18	7	2	1,932	5	15	1
10,420	20	14	9	6,552	13	2	1	2,070	4	2	4
826	21	2	10	1,068	25	6	10	1,476	35	2	3
11,729	18	11	10	8,528	13	9	3	2,457	3	14	7
8,580	22	7	8	6,812	17	12	0	1,512	3	15	1
1,892	16	14	3	3,171	27	13	0	2,052	18	0	0
11,321	19	11	0	7,967	13	12	6	3,925	6	12	8
1,542	22	10	4	1,080	15	14	1	1,200	17	10	4
2,499	17	7	7	2,923	20	4	9	2,352	16	5	4
2,90,743	20	1	6	2,42,433	16	10	7	82,002	5	10	2

No. 27.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXPENDITURE IN GUARDING AND THE YEAR 1875 (EXCLUDING THE COST OF BUILDING NEW

1	2	7						
		HOSPITAL CHARGES.						
		A.	B.			C.		
Serial Number.	NAMES OF JAILS.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.			Cost per head of average number sick.		
		Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Delhi	337	0	13	9	37	7	1
2	Gurgaon	316	2	0	2	63	3	2
3	Karnal	236	0	15	2	39	5	4
4	Hissar	242	1	0	2	34	6	10
5	Rohtak	441	2	2	9	73	8	0
6	Sirsa	272	1	1	0	27	4	9
7	Umballa	921	1	5	5	102	5	4
8	Rupar	6,814	3	7	9	54	15	3
9	Ludhiana	416	1	8	3	52	0	0
10	Simla	59	2	12	11	245	13	4
11	Jullundur	217	0	9	6	27	2	0
12	Hoshiarpur	123	2	8	2	41	0	0
13	Dharmsála	294	2	0	8	58	12	9
14	Amritsar	370	0	14	9	52	13	8
15	Gurdaspur	314	1	2	4	78	8	0
16	Sialkot	1,568	3	8	10	54	1	1
17	Lahore Central	8,196	3	11	6	57	11	6
18	Do. Female	538	2	12	10	41	6	2
19	Gujranwala	229	0	7	5	38	2	8
20	Ferozepore	317	0	13	3	31	11	2
21	Rawalpindi	632	0	12	1	42	2	2
22	Jhelum	333	1	4	10	64	9	7
23	Gujrát	86	0	4	9	43	0	0
24	Shahpur	210	0	11	9	70	0	0
25	Mooltan	1,198	1	10	7	74	14	0
26	Jhang	452	1	6	3	90	6	5
27	Montgomery	462	0	14	9	38	8	0
28	Muzaffargarh	60	1	6	10	60	0	0
29	Dera Ismail Khan	537	0	13	9	59	10	8
30	Dera Ghazi Khan	329	0	13	9	32	14	4
31	Bannu	374	3	4	7	46	12	0
32	Peshâwar	934	1	9	9	42	7	3
33	Hazára	107	1	9	2	53	8	0
34	Kohát	272	1	14	2	54	6	5
	TOTAL ...	28,206	1	15	0	53	9	11

MAINTAINING THE PRISONERS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING JAILS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS OR REPAIRS.—*(Concluded.)*

8				9				10	11		
CLOTHING.				CONTINGENCIES.							
A.	B.			A.	B.						
Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.			Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.			Grand Total expended.	Total cost per head of average strength.		
Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
1,305	3	6	8	1,907	4	14	3	21,399	54	13	11
651	4	2	9	1,040	6	9	11	9,921	63	3	0
746	3	0	4	965	3	13	11	12,190	48	8	10
1,358	5	12	1	1,407	5	10	0	13,929	58	4	6
690	3	6	8	889	4	6	1	12,111	59	10	7
838	3	4	4	1,294	5	0	10	14,682	57	5	7
1,290	1	14	1	1,811	2	10	1	26,949	39	1	10
17,176	8	12	7	7,039	3	9	7	1,24,454	63	10	6
828	3	0	10	1,142	4	8	3	14,666	53	5	3
267	13	5	7	241	11	7	7	2,743	130	9	11
1,825	5	0	0	1,006	2	12	1	18,395	50	6	4
155	3	7	1	190	3	14	2	3,604	73	9	3
598	4	1	1	1,529	10	9	11	12,250	85	1	2
827	2	1	9	1,878	4	10	11	21,174	52	12	10
927	3	6	3	860	3	2	2	13,970	50	15	9
2,823	6	7	7	1,925	4	5	10	22,913	51	15	4
10,119	4	9	9	17,044	7	11	9	1,22,057	55	6	6
538	2	12	10	1,400	7	4	8	10,832	56	6	8
1,647	3	5	7	1,030	2	1	6	21,310	43	5	0
1,499	3	15	3	1,196	3	2	1	17,989	47	1	6
2,654	3	2	11	1,613	1	14	10	34,491	41	3	4
1,011	3	15	2	770	3	0	2	14,289	55	13	9
1,000	3	7	0	1,367	4	11	2	15,187	52	3	0
1,153	4	0	11	660	2	5	1	13,802	48	6	10
4,423	6	2	5	4,442	6	2	7	37,681	52	4	2
1,226	3	12	11	1,956	6	0	3	17,642	54	4	6
2,273	4	9	0	2,102	4	3	5	23,879	47	13	7
250	6	6	7	360	8	9	2	4,040	96	3	0
2,090	3	5	2	3,161	3	0	6	28,492	45	5	11
2,034	5	10	9	777	1	11	8	20,044	52	3	2
264	2	5	7	519	4	8	9	8,272	72	9	0
1,663	2	14	4	1,107	1	14	8	26,917	46	9	1
175	2	9	1	533	7	13	4	4,637	68	3	1
498	3	7	10	517	3	9	5	9,061	62	14	9
66,811	4	9	2	65,777	4	8	4	7,75,972	53	5	4

No. 28.—Statement showing the Employment of the Convicts

1	2	3		4		5	
Serial Number.	Names of Jails.	Average number sentenced to labor.		Average number not sentenced to labor.		Average number of effectives.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	Delhi ...	395	10	13	...	363	10
2	Gurgaon ...	118	4	11	...	118	3
3	Karnal ...	227	2	5	...	220	2
4	Hissar ...	219	8	2	...	206	8
5	Rohtak ...	180	3	3	1	156	3
6	Sirsa ...	236	6	4	...	227	5
7	Umballa ...	640	7	24	...	640	7
8	Rupar ...	1,955	...	...	...	1,831	...
9	Ludhiana ...	238	10	6	1	230	9
10	Simla ...	19	...	...	...	19	...
11	Jullundur ...	336	14	13	2	328	14
12	Hoshiarpur ...	20	...	10	3	17	...
13	Dharmsala ...	127	9	...	...	123	8
14	Amritsar ...	348	5	10	2	341	5
15	Gurdaspur ...	233	8	11	...	240	8
16	Sialkot ...	383	18	18	1	299	15
17	Lahore Central ...	2,154	...	34	...	2,046	...
18	Do. Female ...	...	183	...	8	...	164
19	Gujranwala ...	386	5	82	2	386	5
20	Ferozepore ...	363	8	3	...	353	6
21	Rawalpindi ...	795	35	...	...	764	35
22	Jhelum ...	240	6	3	...	233	6
23	Gujrat ...	263	6	...	...	261	6
24	Shahpur ...	264	4	2	...	260	4
25	Mooltan ...	665	20	21	10	665	20
26	Jhang ...	297	4	1	...	292	4
27	Montgomery ...	465	3	16	...	434	3
28	Muzaffargarh ...	29	...	...	...	23	...
29	Dera Ismail Khan ...	515	24	17	1	499	23
30	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	334	17	7	1	325	17
31	Bannu ...	79	4	7	...	79	4
32	Peshawar ...	365	15	77	5	347	14
33	Hazara ...	15	...	10	...	15	...
34	Kohat ...	112	8	5	...	90	6
	Total ...	13,015	446	415	37	12,430	414

IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1875.

6						7		
EMPLOYMENT.						RATIO PER CENT. OF COLUMN 5 OF THOSE EMPLOYED.		
A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.			
Prison Officers.	Prison Servants.	Building and repairing Jail.	On Jail garden,	On Manufactures.	Extra-mural.	As Prison Officers.	As Prison Servants.	On Manufactures.
1	77	31	23	218	23	...	21	58
...	16	15	13	72	5	...	13	59
12	55	55	23	77	...	5	25	35
4	42	22	17	129	...	2	20	60
7	20	51	9	72	...	4	13	45
...	33	...	12	187	...	...	14	81
42	98	123	24	348	12	6	15	54
119	276	109	24	...	1,303	7	15	...
12	54	27	11	135	...	5	23	56
...	2	7	8	1	1	...	11	5
11	54	15	10	252	...	3	16	74
...	4	...	...	13	...	24	...	76
10	12	1	9	99	...	...	17	75
5	57	108	16	160	...	1	16	46
...	34	14	8	192	...	...	14	77
19	55	16	11	213	...	6	18	68
55	419	137	20	1,415	...	3	20	69
13	14	...	...	137	...	8	9	84
18	71	48	16	238	...	5	18	61
14	42	18	41	244	...	4	12	68
45	162	29	15	457	91	6	20	57
7	34	11	3	184	...	3	14	77
9	33	27	10	188	...	3	12	70
9	28	7	6	202	12	3	11	77
43	188	15	48	391	...	6	27	57
16	55	6	18	201	...	5	19	68
40	110	56	63	152	16	9	25	35
...	5	9	5	4	...	...	22	17
35	79	30	13	282	83	7	15	54
17	51	72	11	191	...	5	15	56
...	24	17	5	37	...	...	29	44
20	120	28	8	141	44	6	33	39
...	10	...	5	...	...	...	67	...
1	23	3	4	65	...	1	24	68
584	2,357	1,107	509	6,697	1,590	5	18	52

No. 29.—Statement showing the Expenditure on the Construc-
with the gross and net cost of the Prisoners in the

1	2	3		4	5
		On Jail Buildings.			
		A.	B.		
Serial Number.	Names of Jails.	By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.	On maintaining and guarding the prisoners.	Total exditure, columns 3 and 4.
1	Delhi ...	...	1,563	21,399	22,962
2	Gurgaon ...	...	1,164	9,921	11,085
3	Karnal ...	...	3,279	12,190	15,469
4	Hissar ...	...	1,176	13,929	15,105
5	Rohtak ...	...	4,138	12,111	16,249
6	Sirsa ...	...	674	14,682	15,356
7	Umballa ...	...	1,569	26,949	28,518
8	Rupar ...	...	1,296	1,24,454	1,25,750
9	Ludhiana ...	...	1,280	14,666	15,946
10	Simla ...	...	235	2,743	2,978
11	Jullundur ...	...	558	18,395	18,953
12	Hoshiarpur ...	...	128	3,604	3,732
13	Dharmsala ...	...	3,596	12,250	15,846
14	Amritsar ...	...	76,305	21,174	97,479
15	Gurdaspur ...	...	1,297	13,970	15,267
16	Sialkot ...	...	2,961	22,913	25,874
17	Lahore Central ...	...	35,568	1,22,057	1,57,625
11	Do. Female ...	...	29,014	10,832	39,846
19	Gujranwala ...	...	1,553	21,310	22,863
20	Ferozepore ...	...	595	17,989	18,584
21	Rawalpindi ...	...	11,044	34,491	45,535
22	Jhelum ...	...	5,736	14,289	20,025
23	Gujrat ...	...	881	15,187	16,068
24	Shahpur ...	...	3,105	13,802	16,907
25	Mooltan ...	...	9,181	37,681	46,862
26	Jhang ...	...	8,569	17,642	26,211
27	Montgomery ...	...	902	23,879	24,781
28	Muzaffargarh ...	...	974	4,040	5,014
29	Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	2,151	28,492	30,643
30	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	...	1,497	20,044	21,541
31	Bannu ...	...	7,575	8,272	15,847
32	Peshawar ...	...	2,399	26,917	29,316
33	Hazara ...	...	91	4,637	4,728
34	Kohat ...	...	349	9,061	9,410
	Total ...	...	2,22,403	7,75,972	9,98,375

TION OF NEW JAILS AND ON ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1875.

6	7	8	9	10	11
Expenditure on Manufactures, column 4 D of Statement XIII.	Gross expenditure, columns 5 and 6.	Cash receipts from Manufactures, column 3 A of Statement XIII.	Net cost, or column 7 minus column 8.	Total expenditure, column 5, per head of average strength.	Net cost per head of average strength.
6,933	29,895	9,237	20,658	50	53
2,063	13,148	2,727	10,421	71	66
3,585	19,054	5,785	13,269	62	53
3,709	18,814	7,023	11,791	63	49
2,942	19,191	4,940	14,251	80	70
3,014	18,370	4,549	13,821	60	54
6,192	34,710	10,538	24,172	41	35
7,485	1,33,235	69,543	63,692	64	33
7,297	23,243	10,743	12,500	58	45
46	3,024	107	2,917	142	139
9,002	27,955	14,092	13,863	52	38
256	3,988	399	3,589	76	73
3,212	19,058	4,401	14,657	110	102
6,110	1,03,589	13,352	90,237	243	225
2,631	17,898	5,505	12,393	56	45
9,544	35,418	14,134	21,284	59	48
1,28,029	2,85,654	1,93,195	92,459	72	42
3,598	43,444	4,460	38,984	208	203
4,721	27,584	7,782	19,802	46	40
7,537	26,121	9,381	16,740	49	44
14,973	60,508	22,014	38,494	54	46
4,466	24,491	7,674	16,817	78	66
4,279	20,347	7,655	12,692	55	44
2,963	19,870	6,216	13,654	59	48
14,743	61,605	21,761	39,844	65	55
9,012	35,223	13,163	22,060	81	68
2,863	27,644	4,360	23,284	50	47
19	5,033	63	4,970	120	118
9,248	39,891	14,103	25,788	49	41
4,717	26,258	8,226	18,032	56	47
1,408	17,255	753	16,502	139	145
6,209	35,525	9,094	26,431	51	46
...	4,728	...	4,728	70	70
2,257	11,667	3,449	8,218	65	57
2,95,063	12,93,438	5,10,424	7,83,014	69	54

No. 30.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality

Year

1	2	3			4			5			6		
Serial Number.	Names of Jails.	Capacity of the Jail Barracks at 36 superficial feet per head.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Delhi	377	30	407	380	10	390	424	15	439	225	6	231
2	Gurgaon	154	9	163	152	5	157	219	7	226	250	8	258
3	Karnal	252	6	258	247	2	249	314	6	320	282	2	284
4	Hissar	258	16	274	231	8	239	273	11	284	246	8	254
5	Rohtak	224	21	245	198	5	203	247	6	253	298	2	300
6	Sirsa	380	32	412	250	6	256	274	10	284	363	6	369
7	Umballa	893	23	916	680	9	689	796	14	810	256	1	257
8	Rupar	2,500	...	2,500	1,955	...	1,955	2,178	...	2,178	4,867	...	4,867
9	Ludhiana	298	23	321	263	12	275	305	17	322	205	9	214
10	Simla	47	18	65	21	...	21	34	4	38	8	...	8
11	Jullundur	353	19	372	349	16	365	408	27	435	257	7	264
12	Hoshiarpur	40	4	44	42	7	49	69	13	82	66	16	82
13	Dharmsala	139	12	151	133	11	144	162	14	176	163	29	192
14	Amritsar	388	12	400	393	8	401	643	20	663	483	2	485
15	Gurdaspur	286	6	292	264	10	274	325	12	337	246	3	249
16	Sialkot	430	17	447	421	20	441	505	23	528	469	17	486
17	Lahore Central ...	2,276	...	2,276	2,203	...	2,203	2,363	...	2,363	3,654	...	3,654
18	Do Female ...	...	296	296	...	192	192	...	211	211	...	462	462
19	Gujranwala	534	15	549	484	8	492	535	15	550	169	2	171
20	Ferozepore	414	8	422	372	10	382	431	22	453	311	10	321
21	Rawalpindi	825	50	875	802	35	837	879	41	920	559	22	581
22	Jhelum	289	19	308	250	6	256	303	12	315	259	18	277
23	Gujrat	277	6	283	284	7	291	317	13	330	118	3	121
24	Shahpur	294	9	303	281	4	285	331	7	338	107	1	108
25	Mooltan	742	40	782	690	31	721	783	45	828	437	5	442
26	Jhang	352	6	358	319	6	325	390	6	396	208	2	210
27	Montgomery	832	28	860	496	3	499	603	8	611	484	1	485
28	Muzaffargarh	47	3	50	42	...	42	74	3	77	27	3	30
29	Dera Ismail Khan ...	497	13	510	601	27	628	686	34	720	414	23	437
30	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	298	8	306	365	19	384	608	27	635	559	59	618
31	Bannu	54	2	56	109	5	114	158	6	164	175	8	183
32	Peshawar	545	42	587	555	23	578	644	27	671	856	31	887
33	Hazara	32	4	36	65	3	68	95	9	104	63	...	63
34	Kohat	115	16	131	134	10	144	176	14	190	134	11	145
	Total ...	15,492	813	16,255	14,031	518	14,549	16,552	699	17,215	17,218	777	17,995

AMONG THE CONVICTS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE 1875.

7			8			9														
						RATIO PER CENT. OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.														
						A.			B.			C.			D.			E.		
Daily average number, of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Of admission into hospital.			Of daily average number of sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes both in and out of Hospital.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of Hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
9	...	9	12	...	12	59	60	59	2	...	2	...	...	...	3·15	...	3·07	3·15	...	3·07
5	...	5	3	...	3	164	160	164	3	...	3	...	...	...	1·97	...	1·91	1·97	...	1·91
6	...	6	11	...	11	114	100	114	2	...	2	...	...	...	4·45	...	4·41	4·45	...	4·41
7	...	7	3	...	3	107	100	106	3	...	3	...	...	...	1·30	...	1·25	1·30	...	1·25
6	...	6	...	...	...	151	40	148	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	10	2	...	2	145	100	144	4	...	4	...	...	...	0·80	...	0·78	0·80	...	0·78
9	...	9	13	...	13	38	11	37	1	...	1	...	...	...	1·91	...	1·88	1·91	...	1·88
124	...	124	64	...	64	249	...	249	6	...	6	...	...	...	3·27	...	3·27	3·27	...	3·27
8	...	8	5	...	5	78	75	78	3	...	3	...	...	...	1·90	...	1·81	1·90	...	1·81
...	...	...	2	...	2	38	...	38	...	...	...	4·76	...	4·76	4·76	...	4·76	9·52	...	9·52
8	...	8	3	...	3	74	44	72	2	...	2	...	...	...	0·86	...	0·82	0·86	...	0·82
3	...	3	...	2	2	157	228	167	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	28·57	4·07	...	28·57	4·07
4	1	5	3	3	6	123	264	133	3	9	4	0·75	...	0·69	1·50	27·27	3·47	2·25	27·27	4·15
7	...	7	19	...	19	123	25	121	2	...	2	...	...	...	4·83	...	4·74	4·83	...	4·74
4	...	4	9	...	9	93	30	91	2	...	1	...	...	...	3·40	...	3·28	3·40	...	9·28
28	1	29	4	...	4	111	85	110	7	5	7	...	...	...	0·95	...	0·91	0·95	...	0·91
142	...	142	131	...	131	166	...	166	6	...	6	0·64	...	0·64	5·31	...	5·31	5·95	...	5·95
...	13	13	...	21	21	...	241	241	...	7	7	...	1·04	1·04	...	9·90	9·90	...	10·94	10·94
6	...	6	20	1	21	35	25	35	1	...	1	...	...	...	4·13	12·50	4·27	4·13	12·50	4·27
10	...	10	4	...	4	84	100	84	3	...	3	...	...	...	1·08	...	1·05	1·08	...	1·05
14	1	15	24	2	26	70	63	69	2	3	2	...	...	...	2·99	5·71	3·11	2·99	5·71	3·11
5	...	5	2	...	2	104	300	108	2	...	2	...	...	...	0·80	...	0·78	0·80	...	0·78
2	...	2	2	...	2	42	43	42	1	...	1	...	...	...	0·70	...	0·69	0·70	...	0·69
3	...	3	3	...	3	38	25	38	1	...	1	...	...	...	1·07	...	1·05	1·07	...	1·05
16	...	16	33	...	33	63	16	61	2	...	2	...	...	...	4·78	...	4·57	4·78	...	4·57
5	...	5	6	...	6	65	33	65	2	...	2	...	...		1·88	...	1·84	1·88	...	1·84
12	...	12	7	1	8	98	33	97	2	...	2	...	...	...	1·41	33·33	1·60	1·41	33·33	1·60
1	...	1	1	...	1	64	...	71	2	...	2	...	...	...	2·38	...	2·38	2·38	...	2·38
8	1	9	14	1	15	69	85	70	1	4	1	...	...	...	2·33	3·70	2·39	2·33	3·70	2·39
9	1	10	6	...	6	153	311	161	2	5	3	...	...	...	1·65	...	1·56	1·65	...	1·56
8	...	8	16	...	16	161	160	161	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·66	...	14·03
21	1	22	9	...	9	154	135	153	4	4	4	...	...	...	1·62	...	1·56	1·62	...	1·56
2	...	2	1	...	1	97	...	93	3	...	3	...	...	...	1·53	...	1·48	1·53	...	1·46
5	...	5	1	...	1	100	110	100	4	...	3	...	...	...	0·75	...	0·69	0·75	...	0·69
507	19	526	433	31	464	123	150	124	4	4	4	0·13	0·38	0·12	2·97	5·60	3·07	3·09	5·98	3·19

No. 31—Statement showing particulars
DURING THE

1	2	3		4		5		6	
Serial Number.	Names of Jails.	Number remained at close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Tatal population.		Average daily number.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Delhi ...	2	...	81	1	83	1	8	...
2	Gurgaon ...	1	...	14	...	15	...	1	...
3	Karnál ...	2	...	18	...	20	...	2	...
4	Hissar ...	1	...	22	2	23	2	3	...
5	Rohtak ...	2	...	17	...	19	...	1	...
6	Sirsa ...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...
7	Umballa ...	1	...	15	4	16	4	2	...
8	Rupar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Ludhiána ...	4	...	36	3	40	3	4	...
10	Simla ...	2	1	49	3	51	4	1	...
11	Jullundur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Hoshiárpur ...	6	...	44	1	50	1	4	...
13	Dharmsala ...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...
14	Amritsar ...	9	...	139	7	148	7	9	...
15	Gurdaspur ...	1	...	17	...	18	...	2	...
16	Sialkot ...	3	...	57	3	60	3	5	...
17	Lahore Central ...	5	...	46	...	51	...	8	...
18	Do. Female ...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...
19	Gujranwala ...	1	...	3	1	4	1	...	...
20	Ferozepore ...	3	1	26	2	29	3	2	1
21	Rawalpindi ...	2	...	33	1	35	1	3	...
22	Jhelum ...	2	...	8	...	10	...	1	...
23	Gujrat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Shahpur ...	2	...	10	...	12	...	1	...
25	Mooltan ...	3	...	25	1	28	1	2	...
26	Jhang ...	...	...	11	8	11	8	2	1
27	Montgomery ...	1	...	14	...	15	...	1	...
28	Muzaffargarh ...	3	...	39	...	42	...	3	...
29	Dera Ismail Khan ...	2	...	19	2	21	2	2	...
30	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	4	...	17	...	21	...	2	...
31	Bannu ...	...	...	19	4	19	4	1	1
32	Peshawar ...	6	...	44	2	50	2	3	...
33	Hazara ...	1	...	12	...	13	...	1	...
34	Kohat ...	2	...	12	4	14	4	1	...
	Total ...	71	2	856	53	927	55	75	3

REGARDING CIVIL PRISONERS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB YEAR 1875.

7		8		9		10		11	
Released during the year.		Escaped.		Transferred.		Died.		Remained on 31st December.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
78	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
22	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
51	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
144	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
53	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
28	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
33	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
24	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
8	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2
13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
19	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
47	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
865	50	...	...	...	...	1	...	61	5

No. 31.—STATEMENT SHOWING PARTICULARS
DURING THE

1	2	12		13		14	
Serial Number.	NAMES OF JAILS.	Capacity of barracks at 36 superficial feet per head.		Average number of prisoners above capacity.		Average number of prisoners below capacity.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Delhi ...	12	3	...	...	4	3
2	Gurgaon ...	8	...	...	...	7	...
3	Karnál ...	8	...	...	...	6	...
4	Hissar ...	6	1	...	...	3	1
5	Rohtak ...	5	...	...	...	4	...
6	Sirsa ...	4	...	...	...	4	...
7	Umballa ...	7	...	...	...	5	...
8	Rupar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Ludhiána ...	19	4	...	...	15	4
10	Simla ...	5	2	...	...	4	2
11	Jullundur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Hosh irpur ...	...	...	4	...	...	...
13	Dharmsala ...	2	...	...	...	2	...
14	Amritsar ...	5	...	4	...	...	...
15	Gurdaspur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Sialkot ...	10	...	...	...	5	...
17	Lahore Central ...	4	...	4	...	...	...
18	Do. Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Gujranwala ...	7	...	...	...	7	...
20	Ferozepore ...	8	...	...	1	6	...
21	Rawalpindi ...	10	...	...	...	7	...
22	Jhelum ...	4	1	...	...	3	1
23	Gujrat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Shahpur ...	4	...	...	...	3	...
25	Mooltan ...	7	5	...	...	5	5
26	Jhang ...	2	2	...	...	...	1
27	Montgomery ...	6	...	...	5	...	...
28	Muzaffargarh ...	9	...	...	...	6	...
29	Dera Ismail Khan ...	7	...	...	...	5	...
30	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	...	...	2	...	...	...
31	Bannu ...	2	...	...	...	1	1
32	Peshawar ...	18	...	...	...	15	...
33	Hazara ...	5	...	...	...	4	...
34	Kohat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL ...	184	18	...	...	109	15

REGARDING CIVIL PRISONERS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB
YEAR 1875.—(*Concluded.*)

15								16					
HOSPITAL.								COST.					
A.		B.		C.		D.		A.			B.		
Admissions.		Average daily sick.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent. of average strength.		Total charges.			Average cost per prisoner.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
								Included in Statement No. X.					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	1	...	50·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	1	...	1	...	1·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 32.—Statement showing particulars regarding
during the

1	2	3		4		5		
Serial Number.	Names of Jails.	Number remained at close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Total population.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Delhi ...	...	...	11	2	11	2	13
2	Gurgaon ...	12	1	561	18	573	19	592
3	Karnal ...	10	...	363	9	373	9	382
4	Hissar ...	3	...	263	8	266	8	274
5	Rohtak ...	9	...	326	15	335	15	350
6	Sirsa ...	3	...	242	10	245	10	255
7	Umballa ...	8	...	475	24	483	24	507
8	Rupar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Ludhiana ...	5	...	582	33	587	33	620
10	Simla ...	...	...	39	1	39	1	40
11	Jullundur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Hoshiarpur ...	12	1	302	37	314	38	352
13	Dharamsala ...	8	...	165	25	173	25	198
14	Amritsar ...	20	2	995	27	1,015	29	1,044
15	Gurdaspur ...	15	1	684	41	699	42	741
16	Sialkot ...	5	1	560	23	565	24	589
17	Lahore Central ...	4	...	53	...	57	...	57
18	Do. Female ...	...	...	...	6	...	6	6
19	Gujranwala ...	31	...	605	30	636	30	666
20	Ferozepore ...	1	...	120	14	121	14	135
21	Rawalpindi ...	6	...	28	...	34	...	34
22	Jhelum ...	24	...	206	15	230	15	245
23	Gujrat ...	18	1	689	21	707	22	729
24	Shahpur ...	17	...	326	9	343	9	352
25	Mooltan ...	2	2	26	41	28	43	71
26	Jhang ...	15	...	399	22	414	22	436
27	Montgomery ...	14	...	510	6	524	6	530
28	Muzaffargarh ...	16	...	353	15	369	15	384
29	Dera Ismail Khan ...	27	7	473	29	500	36	536
30	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	26	1	719	45	735	46	781
31	Bannu ...	29	1	492	17	521	18	539
32	Peshawar ...	87	2	1,293	68	1,380	70	1,450
33	Hazara ...	39	...	377	25	416	25	441
34	Kohat ...	8	2	345	25	353	27	380
	Total ...	464	22	12,582	661	13,046	683	13,729

PRISONERS UNDER TRIAL IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB
YEAR 1875.

6			7			8			9	
Average daily number.			Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.	
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.
...	...	...	4	1	5	2	...	2	5	1
22	1	23	252	8	260	276	8	284	25	2
13	...	13	153	6	159	207	3	210	...	...
7	...	7	101	5	106	130	3	133	34	...
14	1	15	106	2	108	173	9	182	45	4
10	...	10	96	9	105	144	1	145	...	...
14	2	16	282	12	294	172	7	179	4	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	1	15	344	17	361	225	14	239	3	2
1	...	1	19	1	20	13	...	13	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	3	12	156	18	174	149	19	167	6	1
6	2	8	85	15	100	74	7	81	7	...
26	1	27	586	17	603	395	12	407	16	...
18	2	20	384	24	408	272	10	282	32	4
15	1	16	364	12	376	189	10	199	...	...
7	...	7	23	...	23	33	...	33	...	...
...	1	1	...	4	4	...	1	1	...	...
16	1	17	377	12	389	247	15	262	4	...
4	1	5	106	7	113	9	2	11	...	2
4	...	4	4	...	4	19	...	19	...	...
6	...	6	137	9	146	91	5	96	...	...
21	1	22	425	15	440	236	7	243	8	...
14	...	14	184	5	189	149	4	153	...	...
2	1	3	5	15	20	16	28	44	1	...
19	1	20	188	17	205	213	5	218	...	...
14	...	14	232	1	233	203	2	205	68	2
10	...	10	169	9	178	174	6	180	21	...
67	2	69	260	19	279	191	17	208	...	...
22	1	23	302	29	331	406	14	420	...	...
22	...	22	353	12	365	155	6	161	...	...
110	3	113	857	47	904	426	16	442	7	1
40	2	42	285	11	296	101	12	114	...	...
16	2	18	209	23	232	114	3	117	...	...
563	30	593	7,048	382	7,430	5,204	246	5,450	287	20

No. 32.—Statement showing particulars regarding

during the

1	2	10		11		12		
Serial Number.	Names of Jails.	Escaped.		Deaths.		Remaining on 31st December.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Delhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Gurgaon ...	...	...	...	...	20	1	21
3	Karnal ...	1	...	1	...	11	...	11
4	Hissar ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
5	Rohtak ...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11
6	Sisar ...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
7	Umballa ...	...	...	...	...	25	4	29
8	Rupar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Ludhiana ...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15
10	Simla ...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
11	Jullundur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Hoshiarpur ...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2
13	Dharamsala ...	...	...	1	...	6	3	9
14	Amritsar ...	...	...	...	...	18	...	18
15	Gurdaspur ...	...	...	...	...	11	4	15
16	Sialkot ...	...	...	...	...	12	2	14
17	Lahore Central ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
18	Do. Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
19	Gujranwala ...	...	...	...	...	8	3	11
20	Ferozepore ...	...	...	1	...	5	3	8
21	Rawalpindi ...	...	...	1	...	10	...	10
22	Jhelum ...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
23	Gujrat ...	...	...	...	...	38	...	38
24	Shahpur ...	...	...	1	...	9	...	9
25	Mooltan ...	...	...	1	...	5	...	5
26	Jhang ...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13
27	Montgomery ...	...	...	...	1	21	...	21
28	Muzaffargarh ...	...	...	1	...	4	...	4
29	Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	...	1	...	48	...	48
30	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	...	...	...	...	27	3	30
31	Bannu ...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13
32	Peshawar ...	3	...	...	...	87	6	93
33	Hazara ...	...	...	1	...	29	2	31
34	Kohat ...	...	...	...	...	30	1	31
	Total ...	5	...	9	1	493	34	527

PRISONERS UNDER TRIAL IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB YEAR 1875.—*(Concluded.)*

13							14			
COST.							HOSPITAL.			
A.	B.	C.	D.	E.			A.	B.	C.	D.
Rations.	Guard Establishment.	Other charges.	Total.	Annual cost per head of average strength.			Admissions.	Daily average sick.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average strength.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.				
							*	*	*	*
	Included	in Statem	ent No. X	.			2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	7·53
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	12·50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	1	20·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	25·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	7·14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	33·33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	7·14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	10·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	1	1	1·45
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	1	1	2·32
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	265	6	10	1·68

* Figures in column 14 are also included in Statement No. XV.

No. 33.—Statement showing the Number and Descrip Districts of the Punjab

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Money due.						
	On written promise for sum certain.						
Courts.	Registered.	Unregistered.	On unwritten promise for sum certain.	On account stated.	For money paid or received.	For goods sold and delivered.	For breaches of contract not included in the above.
Small Cause Courts	1,083	15,487	7,199	5,487	286	3,247	1,292
Unpaid Local Tribunals ... *(Honorary Civil Judges.)*	473	3,836	2,540	2,409	111	289	30
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ... *(Munsifs.)*	1,795	13,116	6,851	7,680	117	295	39
Ditto ditto ... *(Tahsíldárs and Naib-Tahsíldárs.)*	3,470	24,694	18,917	18,454	237	545	141
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ... *(Asst. and Extra Asst. Commissioners.)*	4,064	14,196	6,859	8,249	116	655	236
Chief Courts of Districts ... *(Judicial Assistants.)*	48	127	45	65	1	4	6
Ditto ditto ... ... *(Deputy Commissioners.)*	13	42	42	71	2	7	3
Superior Court or General Jurisdiction *(Chief Court.)*	...	...	...	...	14	1	1
Total ...	10,946	71,498	42,435	42,415	884	5,043	1,748

TION OF ORIGINAL CIVIL SUITS DISPOSED OF IN THE DURING THE YEAR 1875.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		SUITS FOR DAMAGES.							
Suits for rent other than of land.	Recovery of personal property, or the value thereof.	For injuries to the person.	For injuries to property.	For defamation.	For other injuries not included in above.	Suits to compel specific performance of contract.	Suits to set aside contracts and obligations on account of fraud, mistake, or accident.	Suits to compel or prevent particular acts by way of *mandamus* or injunction.	Suits to settle partnership and other accounts.
997	1,214	1	164	11	56	...	...	...	...
130	833	4	61	25	10	7	1	1	4
204	1,878	6	105	21	43	22	1	...	21
881	5,849	46	512	114	238	58	37	10	124
449	3,102	68	367	202	184	139	91	41	235
5	13	3	5	1	1	2	2	...	4
3	7	3	...	1	1	1	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
2,669	12,896	131	1,214	376	533	229	132	52	391

No. 33.—Statement showing the Number and Descrip
Districts of the Punjab

1	19	20	21	22	23
			Suits relating to Marriage, Dower and Divorce.		
Courts.	Suits connected with religion and caste.	Suits relating to administration of trusts and religious endowments.	Suits connected with betrothal.	Suits for custody of wives.	Other suits.
Small Cause Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...
Unpaid Local Tribunals (*Honorary Civil Judges.*) ...	...	3	107	22	18
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals (*Munsifs.*) ...	...	4	72	10	10
Ditto ditto (*Tahsíldárs and Naib Tahsíldárs.*) ...	12	6	329	14	28
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ... (*Asst. and Extra Asst. Commissioners.*)	...	23	973	1,687	210
Chief Courts of Districts (*Judicial Assistants.*) ...	...	...	4	23	3
Ditto ditto (*Deputy Commissioners.*) ...	...	1	6	13	3
Superior Court of General Jurisdiction (*Chief Court.*)	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	12	37	1,491	1,769	272

TION OF ORIGINAL CIVIL SUITS DISPOSED OF IN THE DURING THE YEAR 1875.—(*Continued.*)

24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Suits to establish or dispute adoption.	Suits regarding custody and guardianship of infants and lunatics.	Other suits to establish or declare personal rights.	Suits to establish or contest wills.	CLAIMS TO INHERITANCE. Under Muhammadan Law. Land only.	CLAIMS TO INHERITANCE. Under Muhammadan Law. Other property.	CLAIMS TO INHERITANCE. Under Hindu Law. Land only.	CLAIMS TO INHERITANCE. Under Hindu Law. Other property.	CLAIMS TO INHERITANCE. Under any other Law. Land only.	CLAIMS TO INHERITANCE. Under any other Law. Other property.	Suits to establish or contest acts of Hindu widows.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	3	5	12	7	60	...	...
...	...	3	2	1	8	5	4	40	14	...
10	2	67	4	238	33	97	35	978	406	10
41	17	284	18	371	88	246	100	697	264	7
1	...	...	2	3	4	2	1	...	1	...
1	...	2	...	3	4	...	3	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	20	357	26	619	142	362	150	1,775	687	17

No. 33.—Statement showing the Number and Descrip
Districts of the Punjab

1	35	36	37	38	39	40
Courts.	Suits relating to the Revenue.	Suits relating to Mortgage of Immovable Property.		Claim to right of pre-emption.		Suits regarding the relative right of superior and inferior holder of land (other than rent suits.)
		Land only.	Other property.	Land only.	Other property.	
Small Cause Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unpaid Local Tribunals ... (*Honorary Civil Judges.*)	...	137	39	8	9	29
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ... (*Munsifs.*)	230	52	182	14	4	20
Ditto ditto ... (*Tahsíldárs and Naib Tahsıldárs.*)	3,328	1,105	333	197	82	604
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ... (*Asst. and Extra Asst. Commissioners.*)	1,590	1,148	536	379	170	190
Chief Courts of Districts ... (*Judicial Assistants.*)	2	25	8	3	1	...
Ditto ditto ... (*Deputy Commissioners.*)	1	3	2	4	...	...
Superior Court of General Jurisdiction (*Chief Court.*)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5,151	2,470	1,200	605	266	843

TION OF ORIGINAL CIVIL SUITS DISPOSED OF IN THE
DURING THE YEAR 1875.—(*Continued.*)

41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
SUITS FOR PARTITION OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY.				RENT SUITS, NOT BEING SUITS UNDER THE PUNJAB TENANCY ACT.					
Land only.	Other property.	Suits regarding boundaries.	Suits for, or relating to, real property, not included in the foregoing.	Suits to recover arrears of rent from Tenants without right of occupancy.	Suits to recover arrears of rent from Tenants with right of occupancy.	Suits regarding illegal exaction, duress, distraint, or demand.	Suits regarding accounts, &c., by or against Agents, &c.	Suits to resume or assess land held exempt from revenue or rent.	Suits not included in columns 45 to 49, not being suits under the Punjab Tenancy Act.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	14	13	201	60	14	...	...	16	...
12	12	9	217	111	28	2	...	...	...
205	98	160	3,304	2,890	824	36	25	15	354
257	201	58	3,586	376	244	36	5	12	39
2	2	...	50	3	1	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
494	328	240	7,376	3,440	1,111	74	30	43	394

No. 33.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER AND DESCRIP
DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB

1	51	52	53	54
	SUITS UNDER THE			
COURTS.	Suits under Section 5 by Tenants for right of occupancy.	Suits to establish right of occupancy under Section 8 on other grounds than those mentioned in the previous Sections of the Act.	Suits under Section 6 by landlord for rebuttal of presumptive right of occupancy.	Suits under Sections 10 and 11 for enhancement of rent.
Small Cause Courts ...	...	...	...	...
Unpaid Local Tribunals (*Honorary Civil Judges.*) ...	1	...	...	2
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals (*Munsifs.*) ...	30	29	...	1
Ditto ditto (*Tahsíldárs and Naib-Tahsíldárs.*) ...	384	60	61	188
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts (*Asst. and Extra Asst. Commissioners.*) ...	266	77	87	289
Chief Courts of Districts (*Judicial Assistants.*) ...	3	...	...	...
Ditto ditto (*Deputy Commissioners.*) ...	...	...	...	...
Superior Court of General Jurisdiction (*Chief Court.*)	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	684	166	148	480

TION OF ORIGINAL CIVIL SUITS DISPOSED OF IN THE DURING THE YEAR 1875.—(*Concluded.*)

PUNJAB TENANCY ACT.

55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
Suits under Section 14 for abatement of rent.	Suits for arrears of rent where remission is allowed under Section 15.	Suits under Section 18 to set aside award of division and appraisement of produce taken for rent.	Suits under Section 19 by landords for ejectment of Tenants with rights of occupancy (Section 19, Clause 1).	Suits under Section 10 by landlords for ejectment of Tenants with right of occupancy (Section 19, Clause 2).	Suits under Section 20 by landlords for ejectment of Tenants without right of occupancy.	Suits under Section 25 by Tenants to contest notice of ejectment.	Suits under Section 26 by Tenants on account of illegal ejectment.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	6	...	3
...	...	...	5	...	14	...	5
17	5	13	47	6	277	88	70
1	2	6	42	27	352	36	124
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	7	20	94	33	649	124	227

No. 34.—Statement showing the value of Suits disposed of

1		2		3		4	
Value of Suits.		Number of Suits disposed					
		Small Cause Courts.		Unpaid Local Tribunals (*Honorary Civil Judges.*)		Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals. (*Munsifs.*)	
		Land.	Other.	Land.	Other.	Land.	Other.
Not exceeding Rs.	5	...	6,070	128	1,551	121	4,477
Ditto ...	20	...	14,583	204	4,680	184	11,845
Ditto ...	100	...	13,516	177	4,473	146	12,412
Ditto ...	500	...	3,251	44	798	35	2,804
Ditto ...	1,000	...	...	1	9	...	...
Ditto ...	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ...	1,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exceeding ...	1,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suits of which value cannot be fixed	...	...	2	...	23	2	2
Total	...	...	37,422	554	11,534	488	31,540

IN THE CIVIL COURTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1875.

5		6		7		8		9	10	
OF IN DIFFERENT COURTS.										
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals. (*Tahsíldárs and Naib-Tahsíldárs.*)		District Courts (other than Chief Courts of Districts.) (*Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners.*)		Chief Courts of Districts. (*Judicial Assistants.*)		Chief Courts of Districts. (*Deputy Commissioners.*)		Chief Court of Province.	Total Value of Suits.	
Land.	Other.	Land.	Other.	Land.	Other.	Land.	Other.		Land.	Other.
2,816	14,265	1,668	73	6	13	2	14	...	15,429	98,620
3,896	33,508	2,443	9,632	11	57	4	42	...	80,829	8,54,612
3,022	33,585	2,699	18,754	36	132	11	61	1	2,86,414	35,01,860
477	4,205	1,276	9,634	22	113	8	35	4	3,45,116	36,96,363
6	100	184	1,126	5	38	1	21	6	1,32,533	97,767
...	...	54	492	...	18	3	27	3	98,846	10,08,433
...	...	...	26	...	1	...	2	...	...	1,91,945
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	24	1	...	7,13,296
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1,99,000
83	78	329	1,354	15	30	...	12	2	...	...
10,300	85,741	8,653	41,091	95	403	29	239	17	9,59,167	1,03,61,896

No. 35.—Statement showing the General Result of the
in the Punjab during

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Number of Cases on the File.				Disposed of without Decree.			
Class of Courts.	Suits remaining from last year.	Filed in 1875.	Received by transfer.	Total for disposal.	Transferred.	Dismissed for default.	Withdrawn with leave.	Adjusted by mutual agreement.
Small Cause Courts ...	1,343	36,827	551	38,721	17	6,023	158	4,129
Unpaid Local Tribunals (*Honorary Civil Judges*) ...	538	11,925	249	12,712	...	2,174	126	998
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals (*Munsifs*) ...	...	38,333	486	38,819	...	5,342	399	4,370
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals (*Tahsíldárs and Naib Tahsíldárs*) ...	4,907	89,299	1,786	95,992	62	15,861	1,116	12,993
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts (*Asst. and Extra Asst. Commissioners*) ...	5,358	53,269	1,375	60,002	99	10,080	954	4,585
Chief Court of Districts (*Judicial Assistants*) ...	1	684	8	693	...	63	6	32
Chief Courts of Districts (*Deputy Commissioners*) ...	26	*255	10	291	4	41	7	38
Supreme Court of General Jurisdiction (*Chief Court,*)	3	15	...	18	...	2	2	...
Total ...	12,176	2,30,607	†4,465	2,47,248	182	39,586	2,768	27,145

* Includes one original case decided by

† Cases re-admitted under Section

Cases referred to arbitration (Column

TRIAL OF CIVIL SUITS IN THE COURTS OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION
THE YEAR 1875.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
DECREE PASSED.												AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.	
Without contest.				*With contest.*									
Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte.*	Dismissed *ex parte.*	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for defendant.	Referred to arbitration.	Total disposed of.	Pending.	Over two months.	Over four months.	Plaints rejected or returned.	Contested.	Uncontested.
5,274	6,566	3,988	82	8,612	3,158	217	38,007	714	1	...	275	12	10
1,096	2,502	922	20	3,395	1,057	258	12,290	422	11	...	35	23	16
3,555	6,859	2,480	152	8,181	2,683	425	34,021	4,798	57	3	607	20	13
7,836	17,020	6,084	646	23,018	9,066	1,676	93,702	2,290	43	51	1,012	24	16
3,484	7,445	3,787	392	17,163	8,522	1,353	56,511	3,491	134	69	1,499	30	23
30	57	26	5	204	94	8	517	176	5	6	1	39	69
24	32	24	...	76	36	12	282	9	1	...	33	48	27
...	...	...	...	10	3	...	17	1	...	1	...	109	32
21,299	40,481	17,311	1,297	60,659	24,619	3,949	2,35,347	11,901	252	130	2,462	23	17

Commissioner, Ráwalpindi Division.

119, Act VIII. of 1859 have been included in column 4.

16) have been included in columns 14, 15 and 16.

No. 36.—Statement showing the Business of the Civil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	For disposal.					
Class of Courts.	Remaining from last year.	Instituted.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Transferred.	Dismissed for default under Sections 5 or 6, Act XXIII. of 1861.
Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ... *(Assistant Commissioners)*	...	9	...	9	...	1
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts, other than Deputy Commissioners ... *(Judicial Assistants)*	...	1,470	10	1,480	...	86
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts ... *(Deputy Commissioners)*	437	5,764	21	6,222	6	436
Total ...	437	7,243	31	7,711	6	523
Superior Appellate Courts ... *(Commissioners)*	496	3,452	1	3,949	13	211
Superior Appellate Courts ... *(Additional Commissioners)*	1,503	2,407	1	3,911	...	158
Total ...	1,999	5,859	2	7,860	13	369
Chief Court of the Province ... Regular ...	172	563	5	740	4	18
Chief Court of the Province ... Special ...	213	1,238	...	1,451	3	75
Total ...	385	1,801	5	2,191	7	93
Grand Total ...	2,821	14,903	38	17,762	26	985

Appellate Courts of the Punjab during the Year 1875.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Heard *ex parte*.			Contested.										
Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Total disposed of.	Pending at end of year.	Over two months.	Over four months.	Average duration.	Objections under Section 348 of Act VIII. of 1859.	Objections allowed.
...	...	...	5	...	3	...	9	...	...	...	14	...	...
258	4	7	452	81	115	147	1,150	330	4	1	14	...	...
1,469	41	28	2,295	471	920	389	6,055	167	35	12	23	1	1
1,727	45	35	2,752	552	1,038	536	7,214	497	39	13	13	1	1
587	10	12	1,700	133	582	188	3,436	513	75	200	60	6	3
337	1	4	1,694	178	486	156	3,014	897	200	403	34	...	...
924	11	16	3,394	311	1,068	344	6,450	1,410	275	603	53	6	3
132	...	...	258	11	120	37	580	160	...	...	77	9	4
685	...	...	306	11	66	100	1,246	205	100	12	33	...	...
817	...	...	564	22	186	137	1,826	365	100	12	47	9	4
3,468	56	51	6,710	885	2,292	1,017	15,490	2,272	414	628	...	16	8

No. 37.—Statement showing the execution of Decrees

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Application to execute Decrees.					
Class of Courts.	Pending.	Filed.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Decrees completely executed.	Decrees partially executed.
Small Cause Courts ...	1,195	26,151	24	27,370	5,460	9,602
Unpaid Local Tribunals ... (*Honorary Civil Judges*)	585	5,019	3	5,607	2,103	1,210
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals... (*Munsiffs*)	50	11,080	129	11,259	2,886	2,050
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals... (*Tahsíldárs and Naib Tahsíldárs.*)	5,610	44,815	108	50,533	19,195	11,766
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ... (*Asst. and Extra Asst. Commissioners*)	4,880	36,293	277	41,450	12,210	9,403
Chief Courts of Districts other than Deputy Commissioners ... (*Judicial Assistants*)	12	304	...	316	85	31
Chief Courts of Districts ... (*Deputy Commissioners*)	22	290	7	319	92	60
Total ... 1874	10,377	1,19,881	566	1,30,824	42,845	34,817
Total ... 1875	12,354	1,23,962	548	1,36,854	42,031	34,122

OF THE CIVIL COURTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1875.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
					NATURE AND NUMBER OF COERCIVE PROCESSES ISSUED.					
						Moveable property.		*Immoveable property.*		
Decrees in which there was no execution.	Transferred.	Total disposed of.	Pending.	Number of cases in which specific performance was enforced.	Arrest of person.	Attached.	Sold.	Attached.	Sold.	Orders under Section 243 of Act VIII. of 1859.
11,241	353	26,655	715	...	3,500	10,848	2,662	...	...	...
1,618	3	4,934	673	31	76	2,472	535	677	108	4
3,019	6	7,961	3,298	1	295	4,597	932	293	96	7
15,001	154	46,116	4,417	251	1,924	23,598	4,369	2,295	573	229
14,399	401	36,413	5,037	597	1,298	17,765	4,781	2,812	911	347
70	2	188	128	4	27	51	5	21	5	...
140	12	304	15	1	11	98	31	13	6	...
39,817	1,059	1,18,538	12,286	1,378	7,633	50,764	11,921	5,706	1,812	424
45,488	930	1,22,571	14,283	885	7,131	59,429	13,315	6,111	1,699	587

No. 38.—Statement of Deeds registered in the Districts

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Registrations affecting			
		Com			
Districts.	Number of Registration Offices.	Instruments of gift (Section 17, Clause 1).	Instruments of sale of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under Section 17, Clauses 2 and 3.
Office of Inspector-General of Registration,	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi ...	4	69	794	1,140	34
Gurgaon ...	7	13	199	597	11
Karnál ...	6	18	348	439	7
Hissar ...	6	6	167	240	1
Rohtak ...	5	29	175	383	9
Sirsa ...	4	5	54	127	7
Umballa ...	13	22	515	1,026	3
Ludhiána ...	7	23	366	1,041	8
Simla ...	4	3	80	110	8
Jullundur ...	9	42	538	1,274	17
Hoshiárpur ...	12	36	484	1,832	5
Kángra ...	17	26	280	401	8
Amritsar ...	6	62	868	1,351	40
Gurdáspur ...	8	27	288	1,330	9
Siálkot ...	8	37	346	1,897	4
Lahore ...	6	27	812	1,291	16
Gujránwála ...	5	5	300	349	...
Ferozepore ...	9	20	272	651	9
Rawalpindi ...	9	30	553	679	54
Jhelum ...	5	19	205	251	...
Gujrat ...	4	72	166	522	...
Shahpur ...	4	29	171	538	...
Mooltan ...	7	8	539	661	176
Jhang ...	4	8	165	279	9
Montgomery ...	5	2	57	190	2
Muzaffargarh ...	4	2	323	571	4
Dera Ismail Khan ...	6	3	221	267	19
Dera Gházi Khan ...	5	22	551	767	39
Bannu ...	5	7	141	253	7
Peshawar ...	8	8	564	643	6
Hazára ...	4	3	36	61	...
Kohát ...	3	...	17	29	...
Total ...	209	683	10,595	21,190	512

OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1875-76.

IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, BOOK I.

7	8	9	10			11	12	13	14
PULSORY.						OPTIONAL.			
Perpetual leases (Section 17, Clause 4).	All leases (other than perpetual leases) which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17, Clause 4.	Total of compulsory Registration.	Ordinary Fees paid for the same.			Instruments of sale of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under Section 18, Clauses 1 and 2.	Leases for one year or less (Section 18, Clause 3) and leases exempted under the provision in Section 17.
			Rs.	A.	P.				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	52	2,109	5,997	8	0	322	479	6	115
6	34	860	2,274	12	0	95	394	...	111
...	30	842	2,161	0	0	149	315	14	18
2	31	447	1,079	0	0	126	252	...	1
4	25	625	1,402	4	0	110	307	4	56
23	39	255	572	12	0	12	50	...	2
12	50	1,628	3,975	12	0	342	635	3	2
...	...	1,438	3,438	0	0	222	422	2	1
...	4	205	1,121	0	0	73	11	...	...
...	16	1,887	4,528	4	0	359	700	4	3
8	45	2,410	5,532	12	0	297	973	2	...
3	...	718	1,781	8	0	253	386	5	...
3	24	2,348	5,782	0	0	587	1,450	1	9
2	26	1,682	3,945	4	0	219	841	...	4
...	33	2,317	5,233	8	0	232	857	...	2
4	36	2,186	5,377	4	0	293	474	1	13
1	9	664	1,469	8	0	147	246	...	...
9	3	964	2,301	0	0	164	489	...	1
2	6	1,324	3,271	4	0	624	386	...	...
...	2	477	1,115	4	0	171	140	...	...
...	2	762	1,662	12	0	282	718	...	1
...	5	743	1,824	0	0	130	210	...	...
11	1	1,396	4,172	0	0	104	99	21	2
3	1	465	1,135	0	0	65	118	...	...
...	5	256	764	8	0	11	47	3	...
...	1	901	2,121	0	0	188	211	2	...
...	2	512	1,290	8	0	79	56	1	1
...	...	1,379	3,382	8	0	368	366	26	3
...	53	461	965	8	0	187	328	...	7
...	33	1,254	3,062	12	0	266	183	...	2
...	...	100	254	0	0	12	9	...	...
...	...	46	128	0	0	11	4	...	...
113	568	33,661	83,112	0	0	6,500	12,156	95	354

No. 38.—Statement of Deeds registered in the Districts

1	15	16	17	18	19		
	Registrations affecting Immoveable						
	Optional.						
Districts.	Awards (Section 18, Clause 4).	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Total of optional Registrations relating to immoveable property.	Ordinary Fees paid for the same.		
					Rs.	A.	P.
Office of Inspector-General of Registration,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi ...	...	...	...	922	716	2	0
Gurgaon ...	1	...	...	601	433	6	0
Karnál ...	5	3	...	503	444	6	0
Hissar ...	...	...	...	379	309	12	0
Rohtak ...	...	...	...	477	351	0	0
Sirsa ...	...	...	...	64	50	4	0
Umballa ...	1	11	...	994	873	8	0
Ludhiána ...	...	...	...	647	560	12	0
Simla ...	...	...	...	84	60	8	0
Jullundur ...	...	...	...	1,066	878	6	0
Hoshiárpur ...	...	...	...	1,272	1,025	8	0
Kángra ...	...	...	...	644	514	8	0
Amritsar ...	...	...	...	2,047	1,616	8	0
Gurdáspur ...	1	2	1	1,068	851	14	0
Siálkot ...	...	...	...	1,091	897	0	0
Lahore ...	1	...	...	782	686	0	0
Gujránwála ...	...	...	...	393	329	8	0
Ferozepore ...	1	...	...	655	533	12	0
Ráwalpindi ...	...	...	...	1,010	797	8	0
Jhelum ...	...	...	...	311	257	12	0
Gujrát ...	...	...	...	1,001	783	2	0
Shahpur ...	...	...	...	340	287	8	0
Mooltan ...	...	...	...	226	205	0	0
Jhang ...	...	...	...	183	165	0	0
Montgomery ...	...	...	...	61	56	0	0
Muzaffargarh ...	...	...	...	401	336	0	0
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	...	...	137	115	0	0
Dera Gházi Khan ...	...	2	...	765	615	12	0
Bannu ...	...	...	...	522	406	12	0
Pesháwar ...	...	...	...	451	395	8	0
Hazára ...	...	...	...	21	18	0	0
Kohát ...	...	...	...	15	12	0	0
Total ...	10	18	1	19,134	15,588	0	0

OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1875-76.—(*Continued.*)

20	21	22	23	24	25			26	27
Property, Book I.	Registrations affecting Moveable Property, Book IV.								
Total value of immoveable property transferred.	Instruments of sale, &c., of moveable property (Clause 5, Section 18).	Obligations for the payment of money (Section 18, Clause 7).	All other documents registered under Section 18, Clause 7.	Total of Registration in Book IV.	Ordinary Fees paid for the same.			Number of sealed covers deposited, Book V.	Number of Wills registered, Book III.
Rs.					Rs.	A.	P.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,705,006	65	706	269	1,040	1,167	0	0	...	26
4,53,912	40	1,008	179	1,227	1,188	12	0	...	1
6,22,891	134	488	99	721	672	12	0	...	1
2,37,676	48	426	78	552	468	0	0	...	1
1,80,316	14	709	35	758	719	4	0	...	1
85,883	9	110	44	163	205	12	0	...	...
9,19,751	94	1,194	252	1,540	1,656	12	0	...	5
5,54,984	7	423	81	511	577	0	0	2	1
9,62,395	5	29	35	69	121	4	0	...	...
8,81,398	86	979	152	1,217	1,401	12	0	...	5
8,04,264	121	877	283	1,281	1,527	12	0	1	5
6,06,959	2	169	92	263	350	8	0	...	1
1,235,067	54	587	312	953	1,003	0	0	...	14
6,43,924	31	777	97	905	1,040	0	0	...	3
7,84,927	124	413	256	793	843	12	0	...	2
1,049,111	25	683	325	1,033	1,197	8	0	...	17
2,01,043	11	281	124	416	459	8	0	...	8
4,18,809	17	841	145	1,003	923	4	0	...	7
8,10,235	14	250	178	442	615	12	0	...	2
1,70,346	7	125	122	254	367	4	0	...	2
2,60,202	14	669	127	810	865	12	0	1	...
4,56,797	14	36	177	227	415	0	0	...	...
9,10,953	4	246	199	449	673	0	0	...	9
1,63,981	1	88	122	211	327	8	0	...	2
1,97,999	5	329	119	453	578	12	0	...	3
3,20,429	48	273	4	325	407	8	0	2	...
2,24,106	3	93	108	204	314	8	0	...	...
5,83,348	3	129	246	378	426	12	0	...	3
1,57,172	2	199	48	249	242	0	0	...	...
5,81,255	6	181	119	306	462	12	0	...	3
46,312	...	26	14	40	55	8	0	...	...
11,365	...	5	...	5	3	8	0	...	2
17,242,816	1,008	13,349	4,441	18,798	21,278	8	0	6	124

No. 38.—Statement of Deeds registered in the Districts

1	28	29	30	31
Districts.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by Wills, Book III.	Number of Registrations under Section 24.	Number of Registrations under Section 34.	Number of refusals to register.
Office of Inspector-General of Registration	...	...	...	...
Delhi ...	...	1	...	...
Gurgaon ...	...	3	...	15
Karnál ...	...	1	...	4
Hissar ...	...	...	...	7
Rohtak ...	...	...	...	1
Sirsa ...	...	...	...	9
Umballa ...	...	...	1	38
Ludhiána ...	...	1	1	8
Simla ...	...	...	...	...
Jullundur ...	...	1	...	25
Hoshiárpur ...	...	...	...	13
Kángra ...	...	...	...	9
Amritsar ...	...	...	...	10
Gurdáspur ...	...	1	...	2
Sialkot ...	...	...	...	1
Lahore ...	...	...	...	2
Gujránwála ...	...	...	...	4
Ferozepore ...	...	...	...	1
Rawalpindi ...	...	...	...	11
Jhelum ...	...	...	...	1
Gujrát ...	...	...	...	6
Shahpur ...	...	...	...	1
Mooltan ...	...	...	...	4
Jhang ...	...	1	...	3
Montgomery ...	...	...	...	3
Muzaffargarh ...	...	...	...	4
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	...	...	2
Dera Ghází Khan ...	...	...	...	...
Bannu ...	...	2	...	2
Pesháwar ...	...	1	...	...
Hazára ...	...	3	...	...
Kohát ...	...	2	...	...
Total ...	...	17	2	176

OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1875-76.—(*Concluded.*)

32	33	34			35			36		
Number of Powers-of-Attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary Fees, including the entries in Columns 10, 19, and 25, and the total Fees paid for Registration under Columns 27 and 28.			Total extraordinary Fees and Fines.			Total Expenditure.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
...	1	...	...	...	1	0	0	16,756	9	11
54	151	7,984	10	0	3,355	0	0	4,709	13	2
11	86	3,898	14	0	1,400	0	0	2,593	3	10
17	75	3,280	2	0	1,346	0	0	2,407	9	11
11	45	1,860	12	0	765	4	0	1,871	3	3
12	57	2,476	8	0	868	4	0	1,932	13	1
14	18	828	12	0	281	8	0	1,086	2	9
18	219	6,526	0	0	2,364	7	6	4,044	6	2
4	234	4,579	12	0	1,376	8	0	2,806	11	5
16	14	1,302	12	0	310	12	0	1,151	0	0
11	246	6,828	6	0	2,280	5	0	4,239	5	10
4	177	8,106	0	0	2,496	4	0	5,951	2	5
1	34	2,650	8	0	922	13	0	2,828	8	7
7	143	8,457	8	0	2,879	13	0	4,693	8	4
15	94	5,849	2	0	1,861	10	0	3,297	14	1
3	54	6,982	4	0	2,111	12	0	3,115	12	0
41	23	7,328	12	0	2,126	6	0	4,851	7	3
4	23	2,290	8	0	772	12	0	2,212	11	9
3	90	3,786	0	0	1,257	14	0	2,982	6	6
8	70	4,692	8	0	1,579	15	6	3,728	15	4
13	26	1,748	4	0	557	4	0	1,844	9	10
3	47	3,311	10	0	1,198	8	2	2,268	11	2
4	29	2,526	8	0	987	0	0	1,877	12	8
25	57	5,086	0	0	1,504	11	6	2,922	12	4
...	55	1,635	8	0	761	1	3	1,698	10	4
1	17	1,411	4	0	473	8	0	1,538	12	8
4	4	2,864	8	0	865	6	6	1,842	8	11
5	18	1,720	0	0	491	12	0	1,786	1	5
11	16	4,437	0	0	1,289	5	0	2,462	3	0
3	23	1,614	4	0	576	12	0	2,254	8	0
20	54	3,933	0	0	1,230	10	0	3,307	14	7
1	4	327	8	0	90	8	0	974	7	4
2	1	151	8	0	55	8	0	788	4	0
346	2,205	1,20,479	12	0	40,438	12	3	1,02,828	9	10

No. 39.—Annual Statement of the Municipalities in the Punjab for the Year 1875-76.

District.	Name of Municipal Town.	Class of Municipality.	Population within Municipal limits.	Opening balance.	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing balance at the end of 1875-76.
Delhi.	Delhi ...	I.	1,60,562	5,810	2,65,775	2,45,125	26,460
	Najafgarh ...	III.	4,309	2,266	1,953	2,280	1,939
	Ballabgarh ...	III.	6,671	1,098	2,944	3,719	323
	Farídabad ...	III.	7,583	630	3,090	3,299	421
	Sonepat ...	III.	13,637	5,915	8,695	11,421	3,189
Gurgaon.	Ríwári ...	III.	25,237	3,282	29,037	20,031	12,288
	Ferozepore ...	III.	10,580	2,686	7,570	9,344	912
	Palwal ...	III.	13,542	3,916	7,130	9,282	1,764
	Farukhnagar ...	III.	10,611	777	7,273	6,718	1,332
Karnal.	Karnál ...	II	23,984	4,249	15,324	16,021	3,552
	Pánipat ...	III.	24,483	3,289	9,352	10,872	1,769
	Kaithal ...	III.	15,809	2,111	7,560	7,606	2,065
	Pundri ...	III.	5,430	71	1,426	1,305	192
	Kunjpura ...	III.	5,048	671	1,500	1,438	733
Hissar.	Hissar ...	II.	14,199	117	12,292	10,414	1,905
	Hansi ...	III.	12,251	94	4,616	3,765	945
	Bhiwáni ...	III.	33,149	32,601	28,359	37,478	23,482
	Fatahabad ...	III.	3,079	300	823	1,014	109
	Rattia ...	III.	3,122	1,028	500	1,075	453
	Tohána ...	III.	3,464	754	626	526	854

ROHTAK.	Rohtak ...	III.	15,025	628	5,224	5,393	459
	Beri ...	III.	9,202	631	4,192	4,823	...
	Jhajjar ...	III.	12,465	299	5,683	5,494	488
	Bahádurgarh ...	III.	7,127	96	2,631	2,462	265
	Kharkhauda ...	III.	4,184	119	2,000	1,756	363
	Gohana ...	III.	7,302	1,712	3,181	4,514	379
SIRSA.	Sirsa ...	II.	12,796	6,276	15,854	20,787	1,343
	Fazilka ...	III.	4,355	3,244	12,132	10,569	4,807
	Ellenabad ...	III.	3,293	1,251	3,044	2,529	1,766
	Rania ...	III.	4,918	1,093	1,320	1,351	1,062
	Rori ...	III.	2,738	326	350	447	229
UMBALLA.	Umballa ...	II.	26,274	6,438	16,449	19,641	3,246
	Jagadhri ...	III.	12,540	3,640	13,516	13,456	3,700
	Sadhaura ...	III.	11,179	376	3,525	2,554	1,347
	Rupar ...	III.	10,294	3,221	7,953	6,718	4,456
	Buriya ...	III.	8,221	477	2,760	2,604	633
	Thanesar ...	III.	7,114	953	3,420	3,962	411
	Shahabad ...	III.	11,653	702	2,615	2,853	464
	Kharar ...	III.	4,848	1,278	2,400	3,049	629
	Pihewah ...	III.	3,562	366	1,535	1,638	263
	Radaur ...	III.	4,097	141	1,186	1,095	232
	Ladwa ...	III.	4,121	728	2,745	2,263	1,210
LUDHIANA.	Ludhiana ...	II.	39,983	7,756	31,935	29,754	9,937
	Jagraon ...	III.	7,096	5,424	5,790	6,497	4,717
	Raekot ...	III.	9,165	628	1,611	2,071	168
	Machiwara ...	III.	6,062	1,855	2,886	2,504	2,237
	Khanna ...	III.	3,408	629	1,606	1,617	618
	Bhilolpur ...	III.	3,369	696	1,135	1,076	755
SIMLA.	Simla ...	I.	15,025	24,483	52,812	66,378	10,917

No. 39.—ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPALITIES IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1875-76.—(*Continued.*)

District.	Name of Municipal Town.	Class of Municipality.	Population within Municipal limits.	Opening balance.	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing balance at the end of 1875-76.
Jullundur.	Jullundur ...	II.	48,933	19,826	23,673	30,663	12,836
	Kartárpur ...	III.	10,953	1,312	3,498	3,879	931
	Alawálpur ...	III.	4,873	691	1,075	1,270	496
	Adampur ...	III.	3,269	330	1,065	1,077	318
	Banga ...	III.	4,508	505	1,814	2,142	177
	Nawashahr ...	III.	4,946	447	1,465	1,598	314
	Rahon ...	III.	14,394	483	5,480	4,891	1,072
	Phillour ...	III.	7,535	1,942	2,907	4,234	615
	Nurmahal ...	III.	7,866	2,806	3,043	3,455	2,394
	Mahidpur ...	III.	6,374	189	889	914	164
	Nakodar ...	III.	8,800	3,257	3,425	3,982	2,700
Hoshiarpur.	Hoshiárpur ...	II.	21,307	7,440	24,557	21,559	10,438
	Urmar Tanda ...	III.	13,970	792	4,836	4,899	729
	Mukerian-Tikkowal ...	III.	5,116	430	2,082	1,872	640
	Dasuya-Kaithan ...	III.	8,677	404	2,070	2,410	64
	Anandpur ...	III.	6,405	510	1,712	2,005	217
	Hariána ...	III.	7,802	895	2,526	2,052	1,369
	Garhdiwála ...	III.	3,874	690	2,125	1,479	1,336
	Una ...	III.	4,908	607	1,068	1,351	324
	Miani ...	III.	7,942	461	1,349	1,471	339
Kangra.	Dharmsala ...	I.	2,024	1,076	2,953	2,393	1,636
	Nurpur ...	III.	7,151	256	3,377	3,228	405
	Jawálamukhi ...	III.	2,847	206	1,361	1,348	219
	Haripur ...	III.	3,839	410	2,074	2,226	258
	Tira Sujánpur ...	III.	3,393	227	1,293	996	524
	Kángra ...	III.	6,344	925	4,095	4,019	1,001

Amritsar.	Amritsar ...	I.	1,36,609	56,911	2,98,374	3,09,849	45,436
	Jandiála ...	III.	6,819	2,846	4,577	4,082	3,341
	Majitha ...	III.	6,388	609	963	820	752
	Rámdás ...	III.	5,853	528	877	963	442
	Tarn Tarán ...	III.	2,709	972	3,427	3,396	1,003
	Vairowál ...	III.	5,222	1,418	1,480	2,015	883
Gurdaspur.	Gurdáspur ...	III.	4,137	955	3,767	4,532	190
	Dinánagar ...	III.	6,626	154	5,871	6,024	1
	Kalanaur ...	III.	6,030	830	2,834	3,655	9
	Bahrámpur ...	III.	3,477	61	1,403	1,254	210
	Kot Naina ...	III.	1,726	195	732	918	9
	Pathánkot ...	III.	4,507	58	2,317	2,243	132
	Narot ...	III.	3,944	19	1,795	1,416	398
	Sujánpur ...	III.	6,556	65	2,791	2,251	605
	Batála ...	III.	26,897	3,170	17,287	20,155	302
	Dera Nanak ...	III.	7,199	717	3,288	3,974	31
	Srígovindpur ...	III.	5,531	4	2,595	2,576	23
	Fatahgarh ...	III.	4,488	112	1,332	1,024	420
	Shahpur ...	III.	1,312	141	1,213	1,209	145
	Sukhuchak ...	III.	3,242	477	1,084	1,306	255
	Darman ...	III.	1,604	234	1,041	1,118	157
	Dalhousie ...	I.	2,019	1,124	6,490	7,268	346
Sialkot.	Siálkot ...	II.	33,035	3,393	24,566	24,775	3,184
	Jamki ...	III.	4,355	988	2,649	3,044	593
	Daska ...	III.	5,401	136	1,002	1,105	33
	Zafarwál ...	III.	4,975	249	2,385	2,520	114
	Sankhatra ...	III.	2,391	79	701	601	179
	Chawinda ...	III.	5,243	203	594	762	35
	Kila Sobha Singh ...	III.	5,157	408	2,280	2,356	332
	Pasrúr ...	III.	8,285	165	2,467	2,313	319
	Narowál ...	III.	5,300	266	1,532	1,094	704
	Mitranwáli ...	III.	3,097	417	915	817	515

No. 39.—ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPALITIES IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1875-76.—(*Continued.*)

DISTRICT.	NAME OF MUNICIPAL TOWN.	Class of Municipality.	Population within Municipal limits.	Opening balance.	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing balance at the end of 1875-76.
LAHORE.	Lahore ...	I.	1,28,738	53,424	1,65,586	1,82,101	36,909
	Kasur ...	III.	16,795	1,365	12,181	12,974	572
	Khem Karn ...	III.	5,869	4,249	3,278	3,194	4,333
	Chunian ...	III.	6,469	773	4,810	4,639	944
	Sharakpur ...	III.	4,425	73	1,491	1,222	342
	Patti ...	III.	6,310	3,953	1,814	3,765	2,002
	Khudián ...	III.	3,311	455	855	782	528
FEROZEPORE.	Ferozepore ...	II.	15,164	17,296	40,505	43,275	14,526
	Muktsar ...	III.	2,982	382	1,012	702	692
	Zíra ...	III.	3,471	200	1,105	1,000	305
	Dharmkot ...	III.	5,478	289	1,369	1,372	286
	Makha ...	III.	1,715	537	365	409	493
	Fattehgarh ...	III.	1,654	382	308	310	380
	Kot Isa Khan ...	III.	1,520	430	154	356	228
GUJRANWALA.	Gujránwála ...	II.	20,215	3,971	17,678	20,450	1,199
	Wazirabad ...	III.	18,368	1,882	14,057	9,975	5,964
	Rámnagar ...	III.	7,598	776	2,126	2,282	620
	Akálgarh ...	III.	5,038	1,233	1,539	2,255	517
	Eminabad ...	III.	6,711	830	1,010	1,551	289
	Pindi Bhuttián ...	III.	4,281	826	1,255	1,383	698
	Hafizabad ...	III.	2,297	239	679	772	146

RAWALPINDI.	Râwalpindi ...	II.	20,768	22,919	51,294	55,354	18,859
	Murree ...	I.	10,601	3,511	18,292	17,930	3,873
	Attock ...	III.	3,212	577	3,080	3,191	466
	Hazro ...	III.	7,950	2,042	8,938	10,787	193
	Pindigheb ...	III.	8,223	451	2,015	2,458	8
	Makhad ...	III.	4,252	3,442	2,587	3,909	2,120
GUJRAT.	Gujrát ...	II.	17,391	2,389	7,804	7,855	2,338
	Jalálpur ...	III.	14,022	2,005	6,428	6,758	1,675
	Kunjah ...	III.	5,354	1,890	1,135	2,017	1,008
	Dinga ...	III.	5,077	1,412	1,390	1,916	886
JHELUM.	Jhelum ...	II.	7,956	1,502	19,751	17,603	3,650
	Pind Dádan Khan ...	III.	15,414	7,852	23,621	17,282	14,191
	Chakowál ...	III.	5,695	1,395	3,602	3,544	1,453
	Talagang ...	III.	5,658	573	1,928	2,177	324
	Domeli ...	III.	2,722	186	526	648	64
SHAHPUR.	Miáni ...	III.	6,857	1,275	3,197	4,342	130
	Sahiwál ...	III.	8,900	6,951	5,772	10,884	1,839
	Khushab ...	III.	8,509	3,759	8,688	5,770	6,677
	Bhera ...	III.	14,514	332	8,448	7,600	1,180
	Shahpur (city) ...	III.	4,743	1,000	1,607	2,414	193
	Girot ...	III.	2,799	1,000	2,078	660	2,418
MOOLTAN.	Mooltan ...	I.	50,783	8,599	82,409	72,988	18,020
	Shujabad ...	III.	6,268	7,927	6,567	7,527	6,967
	Kharor ...	III.	4,661	415	2,852	2,878	389
	Talamba ...	III.	1,947	664	1,071	2,004	—269
	Jalálpur ...	III.	3,489	7,571	2,813	2,833	7,551
	Dunyápur ...	III.	2,054	4,232	689	643	4,278
JHANG.	Jhang-Maghiána ...	II.	22,342	4,887	24,821	21,082	8,626
	Chiniot ...	III.	11,817	371	8,859	5,079	4,151
	Shorkot ...	III.	2,478	51	1,108	899	260
	Ahmadpur ...	III.	2,146	34	762	708	88

No. 39.—Annual Statement of the Municipalities in the Punjab for 1875-76.—(*Concluded.*)

District.	Name of Municipal Town.	Class of Municipality.	Population within Municipal limits.	Opening balance.	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing balance at the end of 1875-76.
Montgomery.	Montgomery ...	II.	2,416	281	1,610	2,030	—139
	Kamalia ...	III.	5,695	1,243	2,424	3,315	352
	Pakpattan ...	III.	6,086	3,770	2,867	2,449	4,188
	Sayadwála ...	III.	2,854	—96	1,164	985	83
	Dipálpur ...	III.	3,638	434	1,428	1,492	370
Muzaffargarh.	Muzaffargarh ...	II.	2,596	928	3,436	3,712	652
	Khangarh ...	III.	2,778	2,826	3,773	4,737	1,862
	Shahr Sultán ...	III.	1,947	385	722	821	286
	Jatoi ...	III.	1,914	250	935	894	291
	Alipur ...	III.	2,525	1,511	3,144	2,930	1,725
	Khairpur ...	III.	2,589	3,739	2,943	4,641	2,041
	Sitpur ...	III.	1,798	329	1,292	1,223	398
D. I. Khan.	Dera Ismail Khan ...	II.	20,002	11,919	30,177	26,475	15,621
	Kulachi ...	III.	7,856	800	5,941	4,536	2,205
	Bhakkar ...	III.	4,803	201	2,165	2,181	185
	Leiah ...	III.	5,686	695	2,550	2,370	875
	Kharar ...	III.	2,766	1,762	1,260	848	2,174
	Kot Sultan ...	III.	1,386	794	185	344	635
	Mankera ...	III.	1,259	939	355	364	930
	Tank ...	III.	3,186	2,083	2,410	2,062	2,431
D. G. Khan.	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	II.	19,092	3,872	22,946	24,732	2,086
	Jampur ...	III.	4,209	2,905	3,659	4,303	2,261
	Rajanpur ...	III.	3,556	680	2,978	3,343	315
	Mithankot ...	III.	3,347	1,199	1,538	1,472	1,265
	Dajal-Nowshera ...	III.	6,335	6,531	2,841	2,182	7,190

BANNU.	Edwardes-abad ...	II.	3,900	1,273	11,150	11,573	850
	Lakki ...	III.	4,368	512	1,461	1,201	772
	Isa Khel ...	III.	6,608	744	2,209	1,886	1,067
	Kálábagh ...	III.	6,070	4,135	4,126	2,763	5,498
PESHAWAR.	Pesháwar ...	II.	58,430	35,240	1,60,432	1,94,218	1,454
	Shankargarh ...	III.	1,017	3,758	1,384	3,120	2,022
HAZARA.	Haripur ...	III.	4,477	980	6,223	6,443	760
	Abbott-abad ...	III.	1,194	655	2,118	2,415	358
	Baffa ...	III.	4,494	630	1,414	1,628	416
	Manserah ...	III.	2,185	186	573	597	162
	Nawashahr ...	III.	2,168	1,659	2,021	3,136	544
KOHAT.	Kohát ...	III.	11,004	471	7,578	7,328	721
	GRAND TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE ...	Under Class I. ... 8 Under Class II. ... 20 Under Class III. ... 168 Total ... 196	20,09,596	5,67,154	20,30,427	21,02,694	4,94,887

No. 40.—Statement showing the Strength, Cost and other Particulars of the Punjab Frontier Force for the Year ending 31st March 1876.

Arm of Service.	Total Number of fighting Officers and Men.								Detail of Force at end of the Year.							Average annual Pay and Allowance of each.					Total cost including contingencies.
	Remaining at end of last Year.	Recruited this Year.	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at end of Year.	No. of Regiments, Battalions, or Batteries.	No. of Guns.	No. of Men.				Paid Camp-followers and Non-Combatants.	European Commissioned Officer.	Native Commissioned Officer.	Non-Commissioned Officer.	Fighting Man.	Camp-follower.	
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting Men.							Rs.
Artillery ...	609	30	...	6	6	12	15	606	5	16	11	10	69	516	508	6,028	746	161	104	78	2,14,787
Cavalry ...	2,824	245	...	38	38	75	129	2,827	6	...	44	79	320	2,384	312	8,059	1,567	466	337	89	14,20,835
Infantry ...	8,935	1,007	...	141	141	303	531	8,967	12	...	94	191	957	7,725	1,527	7,807	693	159	92	72	18,47,430
Staff ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,223
Total ...	12,370	1,282	...	185	185	390	675	12,402	23	16	151	280	1,346	10,625	2,347	7,298	1,002	262	78	80	35,20,275

No. 41.—Statement showing Distribution and Employment of the Punjab Frontier Force for the Year ending 31st March 1876.

Arm of Service.	Employment on last day of the Year.							Employment during the Year.						
	No. of Regiments, Batteries, &c., on active service.	No. of permanent Cantonments occupied.	No. of Outposts occupied.	*Average number of Men at Head-Quarters of each Regiment, Battery, &c., not on active service.*		*Average number of Men of each Regiment, &c., detailed for Outpost duty.*		Average number of days spent by each man on active service.	*Average number of days spent by each Man not on active service.*			No. of Divisional or Station parades during the Year.	No. of Regimental Parades during the Year.	Average number of days devoted to Musketry Instruction, &c.
				On duty.	Off duty.	On duty.	Off duty.		On duty.	With Corps or Company not on duty.	On furlough.			
Artillery ...	5	4	...	20	101	...	...	...	69	258	37	4	241	14
Cavalry ...	6	6	18	53	245	9	67	...	67	244	53	9	139	28
Infantry ...	12	6	18	79	533	6	42	...	73	250	37	8	150	98

No. 42.—Crops cultivated in the Punjab in Acres

Districts.	Rice.	Wheat.	Other Food Grains.					
			Joar (Great Millet).	Bájra (Spiked Millet).	Kangni (Italian Millet).	Makai (Indian-corn).	Jow (Barley).	Chinan (Panicum Miliaceum).
Delhi ...	26,000	157,000	40,100	31,050	301	15,000	60,700	25
Gurgaon ...	201	158,890	117,853	195,225	48	1,522	169,894	...
Karnal ...	60,450	125,440	99,090	35,000	170	10,930	41,334	532
Hissar ...	11,780	36,335	237,650	721,292	...	95	32,738	...
Rohtak ...	4,755	108,167	177,045	112,273	75	72	65,257	...
Sirsa ...	8,043	48,791	95,729	445,350	16	202	110,567	101
Umballa ...	114,756	275,456	115,419	18,087	690	103,807	44,283	12,212
Ludhiana ...	3,603	202,838	115,326	6,163	59	58,544	70,676	200
Simla ...	1,870	3,221	872	745	198	1,655	2,614	1,425
Jullundur ...	8,254	264,866	91,457	539	1,072	88,118	23,311	13,857
Hoshiarpur ...	22,694	321,438	57,916	9,214	375	133,718	27,908	8,695
Kangra ...	149,233	127,528	227	139	6,573	67,587	49,958	2,199
Amritsar ...	20,013	255,818	54,033	6	2,268	38,952	36,759	5,932
Gurdaspur ...	75,057	196,142	27,778	12,259	4,945	30,040	124,013	1,203
Sialkot ...	80,560	326,786	82,872	3,815	72,020	56,247	103,039	2,296
Lahore ...	16,468	258,480	58,791	1,318	4,706	31,664	40,080	4,078
Gujránwála ...	7,609	187,015	45,330	5,556	1,495	10,961	62,515	1,500
Ferozepore ...	3,475	208,763	178,939	28,651	1,810	34,620	193,568	4,797
Rawalpindi ...	966	392,772	38,028	167,358	499	35,659	50,247	...
Jhelum ...	1,453	408,140	42,478	198,872	4	2,500	36,780	413
Gujrat ...	107,303	260,621	71,570	129,076	844	16,468	66,430	1,632
Shahpur ...	1,057	168,650	18,352	45,129	510	989	11,415	7,339
Mooltan ...	9,931	189,027	56,981	13,353	557	140	11,755	3,536
Jhang ...	701	145,780	25,203	2,905	52	1,705	7,590	4,908
Montgomery...	9,732	190,692	33,224	291	9,066	1,740	34,727	2,237
Muzaffargarh	10,353	203,215	21,545	18,241	285	...	10,099	1,266
D. I. Khan ...	1,465	186,816	7,176	31,204	1	38	20,420	89
D. G. Khan ...	16,669	165,867	104,121	37,707	63	206	11,764	149
Bannu ...	115	262,620	12,037	95,100	...	36,057	25,740	...
Peshawar ...	11,983	269,640	88,927	3,526	1,603	55,108	202,681	...
Hazara ...	13,379	91,533	1,130	19,656	5,104	195,916	56,002	...
Kohat ...	2,086	94,340	3,140	48,340	673	9,334	13,569	...
Grand Total	802,014	6,282.687	2,120,339	2,437,440	56,082	1,039,594	1,818,433	80,621
Spring Crop...	...	6,282,687	...	...	141	...	1,818,433	8,803
Autumn Crop	802,014	...	2,120,339	2,437,440	55,941	1,039,594	...	71,818

(ACTUAL OR APPROXIMATE) DURING 1875-76.

Pulses.							Drugs and Spices.		
Gram (Cicer arietinum).	Moth (Phaseolus aconitifolius).	Matar (Peas).	Mash (Phaseolus radiatus).	Mung (Phaseolus mungo).	Masur (Ervum lens).	Arhar (Cajanus flavus).	Poppy.	Tobacco.	Turmeric.
50,700	14,000	5,560	4,250	6,751	50	17,530	...	7,100	...
95,602	122,621	269	13,652	15,107	287	344	...	2,507	...
87,120	12,700	2	12,700	12,965	3,730	...	...	3,210	...
84,889	184,777	...	16,263	66,011	...	...	...	2,915	...
133,399	26,605	...	7,125	24,035	375	...	...	2,540	...
33,801	140,835	230	537	5,119	1,044	...	...	395	...
161,923	18,000	1,541	19,854	1,233	16,072	...	2,272	4,238	...
140,488	59,141	...	10,183	11,962	8,383	...	68	1,791	...
3	...	4	181	...	35	...	252	6	...
53,535	34,039	...	15,967	1,887	11,766	...	313	3,710	...
40,980	33,066	...	13,139	5,119	8,762	1,086	128	4,598	31
33,668	420	2,036	14,532	190	5,091	368	923	733	2,684
87,175	5,754	...	6,530	527	308	...	683	3,623	...
21,449	21,412	3,108	15,421	864	4,848	...	147	5,875	855
16,350	9,921	1,411	7,936	1,355	26,236	...	213	4,266	111
119,977	43,624	11	9,022	12,687	5,635	1	481	2,809	...
17,570	56,561	788	759	25,791	2,161	141	149	4,054	...
187,921	83,819	2,205	39,775	37,044	10,588	...	137	6,131	...
44,429	55,035	1	4,787	20,466	1,401	...	21	2,320	2
48,621	27,284	30	2,032	12,511	893	...	42	665	...
30,330	30,539	181	2,772	1,741	6,451	...	320	2,176	...
9,893	8,507	207	230	2,384	363	...	2,384	972	...
7,812	400	19,958	1,156	648	8,536	...	41	1,811	...
5,102	3,102	3,850	6,107	4,113	1,955	15	27	1,028	...
15,295	1,763	10,059	4,550	2,611	6,556	200	120	1,474	...
12,786	3,959	24,926	345	208	4,477	...	61	1,122	...
10,313	1,640	12,758	246	1,819	1,950	...	15	1,430	...
1,945	584	7,687	646	182	4,287	1	538	1,357	...
47,232	3,624	4,245	345	1,461	2,565	...	15	474	150
...	16,127	236	7,405	2,298	584	219	60	1,461	...
1,265	5,694	1,945	11,165	662	2,740	12,898	94	37	740
2,559	6,461	...	303	10,797	...	...	...	3,202	...
1,604,132	1,032,014	103,248	249,915	290,548	147,599	32,803	9,504	80,030	4,573
1,604,132	305	103,010	646	...	147,599	561	9,504	77,135	152
...	1,031,709	238	249,269	290,548	...	32,242	...	2,895	4,421

No. 42.—Crops cultivated in the Punjab in Acres

Districts.	Drugs and Spices.—(*Concluded.*)				Oil Seeds.			
	Coriander seed.	Ginger.	Chillies.	Other kinds.	Linseed.	Sarso (Mustard).	Til (Sesamum Orientale).	Tára Mira (Sinapis eruca).
Delhi ...	140	...	5,575	381	...	6,550	912	3,500
Gurgaon ...	101	...	700	1,087	...	7,572	1,088	1,808
Karnál ...	9	...	650	1,740	40	11,160	3,340	...
Hissar ...	2,316	...	946	879	...	11,425	11,513	...
Rohtak ...	117	...	126	430	...	19,060	7,316	552
Sirsa ...	1	...	84	77	...	12,908	43,942	827
Umballa ...	138	64	808	775	2,212	16,588	2,499	7,123
Ludhiána ...	180	...	62	...	77	13,986	78	749
Simla ...	2	24	1	...	...	...	...	...
Jullundur ...	95	...	877	1,764	235	8,582	2,051	1,362
Hoshiarpur ...	145	...	103	...	2,193	22,212	2,674	6,035
Kangra ...	111	75	262	1,394	3,047	7,259	7,874	40
Amritsar ...	55	...	635	...	713	31,561	140	864
Gurdáspur ...	443	...	4,875	4,457	7,105	6,907	10,488	2,098
Siálkot ...	31	...	567	874	5,503	13,227	5,327	3,010
Lahore ...	235	...	1,021	9,565	6	40,462	3,190	6,504
Gujránwála ...	93	...	242	...	322	15,347	4,094	1,070
Ferozepore ...	1,096	...	2,694	...	10	47,292	9,534	9,398
Ráwalpindi ...	27	...	22	110	13	31,858	1,645	51,154
Jhelum ...	43	...	213	1,660	398	12,548	1,053	39,713
Gujrát ...	326	.	227	1,090	2,101	19,180	8,307	23,965
Shahpur ...	27	...	...	34	20	674	3,305	1,632
Mooltan ...	220	50	49	52	...	644	7,838	2,062
Jhang ...	185	...	17	99	3	500	5,417	300
Montgomery	200	...	67	3,705	...	11,399	7,199	...
Muzaffargarh	12	...	149	1,873	1	13,417	4,220	8,244
D. I. Khan ...	92	...	95	121	31	14,021	1,844	5,895
D. G. Khan ...	14	...	169	35	11	6,080	562	13,001
Bannu ...	2	...	36	400	...	47	107	3,027
Peshâwar ...	20	...	19	...	1	22,424	8,409	1,053
Hazára ...	2	...	18	24	...	22,229	1,383	708
Kohát ...	...	...	2	...	...	102	3,909	578
Grand Total	6,478	213	21,311	32,626	24,042	447,221	171,258	196,272
Spring Crops	6,386	50	5,729	25,229	24,042	421,030	...	194,806
Autumn Crop	92	163	15,582	7,397	...	26,191	171,258	1,466

(ACTUAL OR APPROXIMATE) DURING 1875-76.—(*Concluded.*)

Fibres.		Dyes.					
Cotton.	Hemp.	Kassamba (Safflower).	Indigo.	Vegetable.	Tea.	Sugarcane.	Total.
21,619	3,000	285	156	13,180	...	38,036	529,451
44,076	723	534	64	5,802	...	72	957,649
25,450	1,620	450	410	1,975	...	16,400	568,617
19,191	2,897	313	912	3,462	...	29	1,448,628
42,165	3,411	101	4,200	2,126	...	31,942	773,269
287	37	...	...	725	...	5	949,653
32,426	1,801	8,029	1,701	4,480	...	28,877	1,017,364
13,426	1,774	4	2,510	25,818	...	10,337	758,426
...	...	...	...	4	72	...	13,184
26,549	3,992	180	805	8,371	...	43,048	710,602
22,974	6,889	10,412	467	3,457	...	42,536	808,964
6,308	6,606	643	...	3,875	6,580	8,506	516,669
22,017	731	...	...	5,703	...	31,207	612,007
11,122	3,282	401	...	4,401	...	32,899	633,894
31,502	1,589	93	...	6,431	...	35,187	838,775
27,647	488	...	...	5,583	...	2,385	706,918
35,161	623	12	...	54,741	...	25,766	567,426
7,326	3,358	1	5	3,364	...	528	1,106,319
31,759	515	380	...	5,214	736	2,427	939,851
19,313	156	61	...	841	...	313	859,030
21,466	906	1,927	48	22,165	...	6,869	837,031
24,368	19	...	...	27,564	...	967	336,291
22,794	...	9	40,006	16,205	...	3,784	419,355
15,945	...	11	4	35,759	...	230	272,613
20,386	203	5	4	2,830	...	81	370,416
29,582	1	88	20,658	1,191	...	4,280	396,604
6,280	...	...	...	697	...	85	306,541
30,325	1	41	12,383	1,027	...	27	417,449
9,811	...	...	...	1,478	...	5,440	512,128
14,299	17	18	...	4,549	...	10,198	722,865
10,249	...	...	...	1,378	...	549	456,500
6,327	...	...	...	493	...	19	206,234
652,150	44,639	23,998	84,333	274,889	7,388	383,029	20,571,423
...	1,775	23,980	64	150,370	6,652	38,036	10,961,257
652,150	42,864	18	84,269	124,519	7,363	344,993	9,610,166

No. 43.—STATEMENT OF

DISTRICTS.		Cows, Bullocks, and Buffaloes.	Horses.	Ponies.
Delhi	...	159,500	1,920	950
Gurgaon	...	252,929	1,362	2,137
Karnal	...	193,240	3,060	1,108
Hissar	...	147,140	807	950
Rohtak	...	225,719	1,430	1,420
Sirsa	...	65,562	341	487
Umballa	...	449,075	8,781	3,077
Ludhiana	...	267,331	1,339	1,182
Simla	...	550	20	50
Jullundur	...	376,170	3,639	1,449
Hoshiarpur	...	285,731	4,200	1,554
Kangra	...	344,948	1,815	2,681
Amritsar	...	214,705	3,860	3,456
Gurdaspur	...	195,777	3,020	3,018
Sialkot	...	469,677	9,138	4,499
Lahore	...	161,149	1,506	1,950
Gujranwala	...	155,670	600	1,254
Ferozepore	...	167,202	1,930	1,905
Rawalpindi	...	159,016	4,061	1,538
Jhelum	...	228,195	1,245	1,180
Gujrat	...	216,452	3,627	2,031
Shahpur	...	189,561	615	2,294
Mooltan	...	167,174	2,032	1,187
Jhang	...	258,337	1,623	517
Montgomery	...	241,760	1,375	4,125
Muzaffargarh	...	144,449	4,512	1,533
Dera Ismail Khan	...	150,689	3,051	465
Dera Ghazi Khan	...	121,792	5,586	461
Bannu	...	159,817	2,224	470
Peshawar	...	137,372	1,808	638
Hazara	...	189,952	3,108	1,721
Kohat	...	73,571	946	108
TOTAL	...	6,570,212	84,639	51,395

NOTE.—This return is prepared quinquennially.

STOCK IN THE PUNJAB.

Donkeys.	Sheep and Goats	Camels.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Boats.
4,350	53,088	600	5,350	24,850	37
16,477	74,998	866	7,402	57,485	10
11,456	65,242	750	6,239	39,865	40
6,860	88,107	13,561	2,437	41,108	3
9,170	51,720	2,128	8,561	40,522	...
3,180	50,072	9,900	300	28,090	31
12,002	128,884	621	12,733	92,927	59
8,280	59,198	1,810	11,393	63,859	75
40	1,100	...	...	350	...
12,647	58,124	735	15,893	83,158	234
9,425	118,420	607	7,583	109,667	62
700	365,356	108	32	75,687	44
12,716	53,242	1,024	2,455	84,486	240
6,865	105,481	96	3,367	74,253	59
8,812	49,376	154	1,181	108,669	49
11,129	95,049	1,745	5,206	68,777	42
8,549	57,550	4,177	340	51,909	121
5,787	63,890	2,993	4,648	51,177	220
24,216	176,211	7,626	37	92,465	107
7,365	82,915	7,195	65	59,990	281
7,414	72,005	1,727	812	62,061	2,040
10,784	182,653	15,448	1,514	46,449	88
9,465	311,589	15,050	124	54,742	114
4,680	259,833	19,918	2	35,894	61
4,995	272,159	11,748	32	40,275	61
6,075	105,144	6,946	45	49,906	81
8,666	384,898	14,672	21	44,329	208
7,914	96,279	12,289	13	34,477	87
31,444	52,828	7,498	4	36,363	79
7,068	84,245	1,115	98	35,418	119
4,361	144,215	353	12	37,129	10
5,226	85,971	2,106	10	20,340	7
288,118	3,849,842	165,567	97,909	1,746,687	4,669

The statistics given above were collected for the Report for 1873-74.

No. 44.—Statement showing Rates of Rent and Produce

District.	Rent per Acre																	
	Rice.						Indigo.						Cotton.					
	Maximum rent.			Minimum rent.			Maximum rent.			Minimum rent.			Maximum rent.			Minimum rent.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P
Delhi ...	9	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	7	0	0	3	5	0
Gurgaon ...	4	8	0	1	9	6	12	0	0	2	6	0	8	0	0	1	8	0
Karnal ...	9	0	0	6	0	0	14	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	5	0	0
Hissar ...	12	8	0	0	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	12	10	0	6	0
Rohtak ...	10	0	0	1	5	8	5	10	8	2	15	2	10	0	0	2	8	0
Sirsa ...	13	0	0	1	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	0	3	0	0
Umballa ...	10	0	0	5	0	0	9	0	0	4	8	0	6	0	0	4	0	0
Ludhiáná ...	10	5	4	6	7	1	14	12	14	9	0	0	8	10	8	5	0	0
Simla ...	1	8	0	1	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	0	1	2	0
Jullundur ...	18	0	0	9	8	0	9	0	0	4	8	0	18	6	0	11	12	0
Hoshiárpur ...	23	9	0	0	10	9	46	6	0	5	0	0	21	2	0	1	2	0
Kángra ...	12	8	0	6	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	0	2	0	0
Amritsar ...	9	0	0	4	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0	0	2	0	0
Gurdaspur ...	5	0	0	3	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	0	0	4	0	0
Siálkot ...	24	0	0	12	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	0	0	0	9	0
Lahore ...	6	9	3	2	0	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	14	3	1	14	4
Gujránwála ...	6	0	0	3	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0	0	2	0	0
Ferozepore ...	2	0	0	0	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0	0	1	12	0
Ráwalpindi ...	9	12	10	3	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	0	0	0	1	5
Jhelum ...	17	0	0	9	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	0	0	7	0	0
Gujrát ...	4	13	4	1	3	8	3	5	4	1	8	0	3	10	8	0	13	1
Shahpur ...	12	0	0	5	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	0	0	2	0	0
Mooltan ...	7	0	0	5	0	0	8	0	0	5	0	0	8	0	0	5	0	0
Jhang ...	18	12	0	9	8	0	60	8	0	34	4	0	41	3	0	20	5	0
Montgomery ...	13	8	0	7	2	4	20	0	0	6	0	0	6	11	0	4	8	2
Muzaffargarh ...	10	2	6	3	0	0	13	4	7	7	8	0	13	0	0	5	3	8
Dera Ismail Khan ...	3	12	0	2	15	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	2	1	9	2
Dera Gházi Khan ...	7	5	8	5	8	3	6	5	8	2	13	0	5	14	0	3	8	5
Bannu ...	16	0	0	13	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	13	4	2	5	0
Peshâwar ...	12	0	0	8	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	0	0	1	8	0
Hazára ...	11	0	0	0	7	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	0	0	0	8	0
Kohát ...	19	0	0	8	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	0	0	16	0	0
General Average ...	10	13	6	4	15	8	13	0	3	5	5	6	10	2	3	3	11	8

IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING 1875-76.

SUITED FOR

Sugar.						Opium.						Tobacco.					
Maximum rent.			Minimum rent.			Maximum rent.			Minimum rent.			Maximum rent.			Minimum rent.		
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
12	5	0	6	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	11	0	4	11	0
15	0	0	5	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	0	1	9	9
15	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	7	0	0	12	0	0	8	0	0
8	0	0	3	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	13	0	0	8	0
10	0	0	4	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	8	0	1	12	9
30	0	0	20	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	0	0	0	9	0
10	0	0	5	0	0	12	0	0	6	0	0	10	0	0	5	8	0
16	0	0	9	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	0	7	0	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	0	1	2	0	1	8	0	1	2	0
27	8	0	17	8	0	20	8	0	10	12	0	30	0	0	17	8	0
54	15	9	1	8	0	33	5	4	1	8	0	45	11	5	2	0	0
8	5	0	5	3	0	8	7	0	5	1	0	7	9	0	5	6	0
9	0	0	4	0	0	17	0	0	6	0	0	9	0	0	5	0	0
12	0	0	8	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	0	6	0	0
60	0	0	1	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	0	0	4	0	0
15	14	0	6	12	0	6	2	0	2	11	4	7	4	9	2	10	5
12	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	4	0	0	7	0	0	4	0	0
30	0	0	24	0	0	3	4	0	1	8	0	3	4	0	1	8	0
22	0	0	3	8	0	11	0	0	1	8	0	15	0	0	2	0	0
26	0	0	13	0	0	32	0	0	16	0	0	18	0	0	9	0	0
6	10	8	1	1	0	3	5	4	0	13	1	5	2	8	0	15	1
14	0	0	6	0	0	18	0	0	10	0	0	16	0	0	4	0	0
27	0	0	16	0	0	12	0	0	...	...	...	15	0	0	8	0	0
36	2	0	26	1	0	64	0	0	42	0	0	42	4	0	29	0	0
21	8	0	13	2	0	13	0	0	6	13	0	12	5	10	9	0	0
66	9	2	19	0	5	10	10	8	8	0	0	46	0	0	9	0	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	15	0	0	11	0	0	4	12	6	3	8	3
11	4	0	9	0	0	24	3	6	18	2	7	31	9	4	15	12	8
43	0	0	18	0	0	24	0	0	19	0	0	10	7	0	6	1	0
45	0	0	12	0	0	30	0	0	20	0	0	26	0	0	5	0	0
32	0	0	10	12	0	32	0	0	8	0	0	32	0	0	6	0	0
40	0	0	20	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	1	2	10	1	2	17	0	0	9	0	2	17	0	3	5	12	8

No. 44.—Statement showing Rates of Rent and Produce

Districts.	Rent per Acre																	
	Wheat.												Inferior					
	Irrigated.						*Unirrigated.*						*Irrigated.*					
	Maximum rent.			Minimum rent.			Maximum rent.			Minimum rent.			Maximum rent.			Minimum rent.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Delhi ...	6	11	0	3	0	0	4	3	0	1	13	0	3	11	0	2	0	0
Gurgaon ...	9	4	0	2	6	0	4	12	0	1	8	0	8	0	0	2	0	0
Karnál ...	8	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0
Hissar ...	6	0	0	1	10	0	1	2	0	0	5	4	3	1	4	0	8	0
Rohtak ...	10	0	0	1	12	0	4	12	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	1	12	0
Sirsa ...	11	0	0	2	0	0	0	7	0	0	3	0	3	2	0	0	9	0
Umballa ...	9	0	0	4	8	0	5	1	0	2	0	0	5	4	0	2	0	0
Ludhiána ...	11	14	0	9	2	8	5	4	0	3	0	0	7	15	0	5	0	0
Simla ...	1	8	0	0	12	0	1	8	0	1	2	0	1	8	0	1	2	0
Jullundur ...	17	4	0	10	0	0	11	1	0	5	10	0	14	8	0	7	8	0
Hoshiárpur ...	26	7	0	0	5	3	22	8	0	0	6	0	18	0	0	1	8	0
Kángra ...	6	13	4	4	5	0	5	7	0	3	8	0	4	6	0	3	4	0
Amritsar ...	10	0	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	3	0	0	7	0	0	4	0	0
Gurdáspur ...	5	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0
Siálkot ...	19	8	0	0	12	0	12	0	0	0	6	5	7	11	0	0	13	9
Lahore ...	4	2	0	1	8	9	3	4	3	1	4	6	2	4	6	0	13	10
Gujránwála ...	5	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0
Ferozepore ...	3	14	8	1	4	4	2	5	4	0	12	8	2	10	0	1	1	0
Ráwalpindi ...	11	0	0	1	8	0	19	8	0	0	3	3	11	0	0	3	6	0
Jhelum ...	9	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	0
Gujrát ...	5	2	8	0	13	1	5	0	0	0	9	4	3	12	4	0	11	0
Shahpur ...	13	0	0	6	0	0	7	0	0	3	0	0	7	0	0	2	0	0
Mooltan ...	6	0	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	3	0	0	5	0	0	3	0	0
Jhang ...	22	0	0	11	4	0	13	10	0	8	12	0	13	0	0	7	0	0
Montgomery ...	8	2	3	4	14	9	5	4	3	3	8	0	2	10	8	2	2	5
Muzaffargarh ...	12	0	2	2	13	9	2	10	7	1	15	11	7	15	6	2	1	3
Dera Ismail Khan ...	3	5	5	2	6	7	2	12	3	2	1	6	2	7	9	1	13	0
Dera Gházi Khan ...	5	13	4	3	8	0	5	0	0	1	8	0	4	11	4	2	13	2
Bannu ...	2	12	7	1	8	8	1	15	0	1	5	10	2	4	7	1	6	11
Peshàwar ...	10	0	0	1	12	0	6	0	0	0	5	0	12	3	0	1	2	0
Hazára ...	28	0	0	0	9	0	20	0	0	0	12	0	16	0	0	0	9	0
Kohát ...	11	0	0	5	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	12	0	0	4	0	0
General Average ...	9	14	5	3	5	8	6	3	10	1	15	5	6	8	6	2	5	4

IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING 1875-76.—*(Continued.)*

SUITED FOR																	
GRAINS.						OIL SEEDS.											
Unirrigated.						*Irrigated.*						*Unirrigated.*					
Maximum rent.			Minimum rent.			Maximum rent.			Minimum rent.			Maximum rent.			Minimum rent.		
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A	P.
2	5	0	1	0	3	3	8	0	1	8	0	1	5	0	1	0	0
5	0	0	0	12	0	8	0	0	1	8	0	6	0	0	0	12	0
2	0	0	1	8	0	3	4	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
0	13	0	0	3	0	4	6	0	0	9	7	1	0	0	0	3	9
3	0	0	0	8	5	5	6	5	0	12	0	3	0	0	0	10	0
0	13	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	10	0	0	12	0	0	2	0
5	0	0	1	0	0	6	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0
5	2	0	2	2	0	10	0	0	7	0	0	6	2	0	3	14	0
1	2	0	1	2	0	1	8	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	0	12	0
7	0	0	3	8	0	12	0	0	7	12	0	6	8	0	2	14	0
21	4	0	0	5	0	28	0	0	1	4	0	18	8	0	1	0	0
3	2	0	2	3	0	5	5	0	3	6	0	4	11	0	2	5	0
3	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0
2	8	0	1	8	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0
21	0	0	0	4	0	9	9	0	2	9	0	10	10	0	0	8	6
1	15	5	0	14	0	4	3	8	1	8	0	3	15	0	1	6	11
1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
2	3	4	0	13	4	4	8	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0
3	0	0	0	3	3	6	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	3
5	0	0	2	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	5	0	0	2	0	0
3	1	4	0	6	0	4	0	0	1	2	4	3	10	0	0	10	0
3	0	0	2	0	0	10	0	0	3	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	0	0	2	0	0	8	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	4	0	0
12	1	0	5	0	0	13	2	0	8	0	0	12	0	0	5	12	0
2	10	2	2	1	7	3	2	8	1	10	5	4	0	0	3	1	1
3	5	3	1	10	8	3	12	2	2	2	8	2	8	0	1	14	0
2	0	3	1	6	9	2	11	0	1	11	7	2	3	7	1	7	7
4	0	0	1	0	0	4	4	0	2	15	0	3	5	4	0	13	4
1	7	0	0	14	3	2	8	0	1	11	4	2	3	4	1	4	6
6	1	6	0	3	0	6	12	0	1	7	0	3	3	0	0	4	0
16	0	0	0	0	9	5	0	0	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	10	0
2	0	0	1	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	0	0	13	0
4	13	8	1	3	9	6	2	7	2	7	9	4	3	1	1	9	3

No. 44.—Statement showing Rates of Rent and Produce

Districts.	Fibres. Irrigated. Maximum rent.	Fibres. Irrigated. Minimum rent.	Fibres. Unirrigated. Maximum rent.	Fibres. Unirrigated. Minimum rent.	Average Produce of Rice.	Average Produce of Indigo.	Average Produce of Cotton.	Average Produce of Sugar.
Delhi ...	5 8 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	1 8 0	1,070	30	245	1,500
Gurgaon ...	8 0 0	1 4 0	4 12 0	0 8 0	1,471	27	135	...
Karnál ...	3 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 4 0	1,214	30	64	1,680
Hissar ...	3 0 0	0 9 7	1 0 0	0 2 9	703	...	99	...
Rohtak ...	5 0 0	1 12 0	3 0 0	0 10 0	780	100	146	...
Sirsa ...	1 4 0	1 0 0	... ...	... ...	1,393	...	83	382
Umballa ...	3 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1,000	64	72	280
Ludhiána ...	6 10 0	4 0 0	4 5 8	2 14 0	1,096	33	85	661
Simla ...	1 8 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	0 12 0	621	...	160	...
Jullundur ...	12 8 0	8 4 0	5 12 0	3 10 0	1,024	41	103	549
Hoshiárpur ...	2 8 0	1 4 0	7 4 0	0 13 0	705	45	150	1,208
Kángra ...	4 9 0	2 3 0	3 2 0	1 6 0	480	...	42	526
Amritsar ...	5 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	1,230	...	56	...
Gurdáspur ...	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	800	...	50	260
Siálkot ...	16 0 0	0 8 8	8 0 0	0 6 3	879	...	85	...
Lahore ...	6 2 0	2 4 0	5 7 0	2 5 11	910	...	262	62
Gujránwála ...	3 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	763	...	74	1,421
Ferozepore ...	4 0 0	1 4 0	3 0 0	1 0 0	521	24	129	430
Ráwalpindi ...	... ...	... ...	3 0 0	1 0 0	602	...	123	...
Jhelum ...	8 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	3 0 0	943	...	122	...
Gujrát ...	3 10 8	0 13 1	2 4 0	0 6 8	586	101	43	660
Shahpur ...	6 0 0	4 0 0	... ...	... ...	790	...	50	...
Mooltan ...	6 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	4 0 0	750	26	82	...
Jhang ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	285	32	279	607
Montgomery ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1,416	20	122	...
Muzaffargarh ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	714	22	50	...
Dera Ismail Khan,	1 6 8	1 1 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	430	...	152	...
Dera Gházi Khan,	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	513	23	86	...
Bannu ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	880	...	149	...
Peshávar ...	10 0 0	5 0 0	... ...	... ...	760	...	355	1,337
Hazára ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	892	...	90	1,240
Kohát ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1,474	...	114	...
General Average	5 5 5	2 11 5	3 8 9	1 7 10	872	49	121	739

IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING 1875-76.—*(Concluded.)*

LAND PER ACRE IN lbs.

Opium.	Tobacco.	Wheat.	Inferior Grains.	Oil Seeds.	Fibres.	Grain.	Vegetable.	Potatoes.	Tea.	Chillies.
...	857	799	467	267	293	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,057	778	876	431	237	631	4,000	...	...	294
10	560	1,500	560	566	490	640	...	...	...	...
...	586	614	284	178	168	...	1,141	...	...	...
...	1,857	1,171	687	183	199	...	...	...	...	...
...	842	199	100	65	82	...	...	...	...	...
20	640	960	720	640	210	...	...	...	...	...
...	925	1,013	1,355	668	305	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	550	520	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,494	1,233	950	775	431	911	...	...	...	...
...	1,734	808	1,613	530	253	...	...	...	...	...
3	685	447	352	374	240	365	1,783	...	90	...
20	1,018	1,066	600	553	422	1,394	...	...	...	410
...	1,040	800	650	400	340	...	...	...	...	...
...	826	691	565	892	180	1,616	...	...	...	...
5	328	466	395	270	175	...	...	...	...	...
10	521	791	453	285	277	...	...	...	...	...
...	592	673	634	359	217	...	2,520	2,640	...	574
24	715	700	540	335	80	...	...	...	...	...
12	790	962	720	482	361	...	...	...	...	...
15	593	736	632	291	286	...	...	...	...	...
10	1,600	790	1,100	750	246	...	...	...	...	...
6	656	663	469	662	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	804	671	221	260	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	957	1,251	675	400	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	760	914	634	660	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	610	803	570	454	230	...	...	...	...	...
15	927	765	645	505	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	107	501	569	154	...	...	...	...	...	640
...	1,102	624	590	430	200	...	...	...	...	...
7	960	776	640	506	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	708	953	205	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	874	788	649	454	251	926	2,361	2,640	90	504

No. 45.—Statement showing the Price of Agricultural Pro

Districts.	Wheat, 1st sort.				Flour (*Ata*), 1st sort.			
	1st June 1874.	1st January 1875.	1st June 1875.	1st January 1876.	1st June 1874.	1st January 1875.	1st June 1875.	1st January 1876.
	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
Delhi ...	0 20 8	0 21 8	0 23 8	0 23 8	0 17 8	0 18 8	0 20 0	0 19 0
Gurgaon ...	0 21 8	0 22 0	0 21 8	0 21 0	0 18 0	0 18 0	0 17 12	0 17 8
Karnal ...	0 21 8	0 22 8	0 23 0	0 22 0	0 17 6	0 17 8	0 18 0	0 18 8
Hissar ...	0 18 0	0 23 0	0 20 0	0 23 8	0 15 0	0 17 8	0 16 0	0 17 8
Rohtak ...	0 19 0	0 21 0	0 23 0	0 23 0	0 16 8	0 17 0	0 19 0	0 19 0
Sirsa ...	0 21 0	0 22 8	0 21 4	0 21 8	0 18 8	0 19 0	0 17 0	0 18 0
Umballa ...	6 23 8	0 26 0	0 25 12	0 23 12	0 19 0	0 21 0	0 21 0	0 18 8
Ludhiana ...	0 25 0	0 27 0	0 25 0	0 21 0	0 18 8	0 23 0	0 22 0	0 18 0
Simla ...	0 14 0	0 15 0	0 18 0	0 19 0	0 12 12	0 13 0	0 16 0	0 16 0
Jullundur ...	0 26 0	0 28 8	0 25 8	0 21 0	0 22 0	0 23 0	0 22 8	0 18 0
Hoshiarpur ...	0 26 0	0 28 0	0 26 0	0 21 0	0 22 0	0 24 0	0 22 0	0 18 0
Kangra ...	0 21 0	0 20 0	0 19 0	0 20 0	0 19 0	0 19 0	0 18 0	0 16 0
Amritsar ...	0 25 8	0 24 8	0 25 0	0 22 0	0 23 0	0 21 8	0 23 0	0 17 0
Gurdaspur ...	0 28 0	0 28 0	0 28 0	0 21 0	0 25 0	0 25 0	0 25 0	0 18 0
Sialkot ...	0 23 0	0 24 0	0 23 8	0 21 8	0 17 0	0 20 0	0 20 0	0 18 0
Lahore ...	0 23 8	0 24 0	0 24 0	0 19 8	0 20 0	0 20 0	0 21 0	0 17 0
Gujranwala ...	0 22 4	0 23 8	0 23 0	0 22 0	0 18 0	0 19 8	0 19 12	0 18 4
Ferozepore ...	0 26 0	0 27 0	0 27 0	0 22 0	0 20 0	0 22 0	0 21 0	0 19 0
Rawalpindi ...	0 20 8	0 32 0	0 32 0	0 30 0	0 18 0	0 28 0	0 27 0	0 26 8
Jhelum ...	0 22 8	0 28 0	0 30 0	0 28 0	0 21 0	0 27 0	0 28 0	0 24 0
Gujrat ...	0 23 0	0 26 0	0 24 8	0 23 0	0 20 0	0 12 8	0 22 0	0 20 8
Shahpur ...	0 24 0	0 27 0	0 30 0	0 24 8	0 22 0	0 24 0	0 26 0	0 23 0
Mooltan ...	0 18 0	0 20 0	0 20 8	0 18 8	0 15 0	0 17 0	0 17 0	0 15 8
Jhang ...	0 22 0	0 23 8	0 21 8	0 20 8	0 19 0	0 18 12	0 18 0	0 18 0
Montgomery ...	0 20 0	0 21 0	0 21 0	0 19 0	0 16 0	0 17 0	0 17 0	0 15 0
Muzaffargarh ...	0 20 0	0 22 0	0 23 0	0 19 0	0 17 0	0 18 0	0 20 0	0 16 0
Dera Ismail Khan ...	0 25 0	0 30 0	1 1 4	0 32 8	0 20 5	0 23 2	0 30 0	0 25 10
Dera Ghazi Khan ...	0 20 10	0 21 14	0 24 3	0 20 0	0 16 4	0 17 8	0 19 9	0 16 9
Bannu ...	0 34 6	0 0 10	1 10 0	0 39 6	0 30 0	0 35 0	1 1 4	0 35 0
Peshawar ...	0 22 12	0 24 6	0 27 0	0 23 1	6 17 14	0 20 6	0 20 0	0 18 3
Hazara ...	0 18 0	0 27 8	0 26 0	0 24 0	0 16 0	0 24 8	0 23 8	0 22 0
Kohat ...	0 25 8	0 31 4	0 33 2	0 29 5	0 23 4	0 28 11	0 29 15	0 26 12
General Average	0 22 9	0 25 1	0 25 11	0 23 1	0 19 1	0 21 4	0 21 13	0 19 7
	Indian Corn (*Makki.*)				Jowar (*Sorghum vulgare.*)			
Delhi ...	0 20 0	0 29 0	0 32 0	0 30 0	0 24 0	0 26 0	0 25 0	0 30 0
Gurgaon ...	0 14 0	0 28 0	0 24 0	0 30 0	0 22 0	0 32 0	0 26 0	0 33 0
Karnal ...	... ...	0 35 0	0 35 0	0 34 0	... ...	0 27 0	0 24 0	0 34 0
Hissar ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	0 24 0	0 31 0	0 26 0	0 31 0
Rohtak ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	0 24 0	0 27 0	0 25 0	0 34 0
Sirsa ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	0 24 0	0 36 0	0 30 0	1 18 0
Umballa ...	0 23 0	0 35 0	0 34 0	0 30 0	0 26 0	0 30 0	0 27 0	0 36 0
Ludhiana ...	0 26 0	1 2 0	0 38 0	0 29 0	0 26 0	0 37 0	0 32 0	0 34 0
Simla ...	0 16 0	0 18 0	0 24 0	0 28 0	0 22 0	0 22 0	... ...	... ...
Jullundur ...	0 26 0	1 1 0	1 0 0	0 26 0	0 20 0	0 31 0	0 28 0	0 31 0
Hoshiarpur ...	0 37 0	0 37 0	0 34 0	0 24 0	0 24 0	0 32 0	0 28 0	0 30 0
Kangra ...	0 24 0	0 24 0	0 26 0	0 22 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Amritsaur ...	0 25 0	0 35 0	0 38 8	0 25 8	0 22 0	0 31 0	0 27 8	0 31 8
Gurdaspur ...	0 28 0	0 35 0	0 36 0	0 24 0	0 28 0	0 34 0	0 36 0	0 24 0
Sialkot ...	0 21 0	0 29 0	0 32 0	0 26 0	0 17 0	0 30 0	0 30 0	0 27 0
Lahore ...	0 25 0	0 35 0	0 36 0	0 30 0	0 22 0	0 35 0	0 29 0	0 30 0
Gujranwala ...	0 20 0	0 29 0	0 28 0	0 26 0	0 20 0	0 30 0	0 26 0	0 30 0
Ferozepore ...	0 30 0	0 36 0	0 33 0	0 30 0	0 25 0	0 36 0	0 33 0	0 37 0
Rawalpindi ...	0 21 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 19 8	1 0 0	0 28 0	1 0 0
Jhelum ...	0 15 0	0 34 0	0 32 0	0 30 0	0 17 0	0 32 0	0 32 0	0 31 0
Gujrat ...	0 20 0	0 34 0	0 35 0	0 30 0	1 0 0	0 32 0	0 30 0	1 0 0
Shahpur ...	0 21 0	0 21 0	0 22 0	0 30 0	0 24 0	0 37 0	0 37 0	0 34 0
Mooltan ...	0 17 0	0 26 0	0 24 0	0 23 0	0 22 0	0 27 0	0 24 0	0 24 0
Jhang ...	0 25 0	0 30 0	0 24 0	0 28 0	0 21 0	0 30 0	0 24 0	0 28 0
Montgomery ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	0 28 0
Muzaffargarh ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	0 20 0	0 26 0	0 24 0	0 20 0
Dera Ismail Khan ...	0 25 0	1 5 0	1 10 0	0 35 0	1 0 0	1 5 0	1 30 0	1 5 0
Dera Ghazi Khan ...	0 15 0	0 17 8	... ...	... ...	0 22 8	0 32 8	0 33 11	0 28 0
Bannu ...	0 7 8	1 25 0	1 31 14	1 16 4	1 0 0	1 25 0	1 22 8	1 20 0
Peshawar ...	0 31 5	0 39 6	1 1 10	1 1 10	0 23 6	6 29 14	0 30 0	0 29 14
Hazara ...	9 21 4	0 38 0	0 28 0	1 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Kohat ...	0 35 11	0 37 0	1 0 13	1 0 13	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
General Average	0 23 14	0 34 0	0 34 9	0 31 1	0 27 7	0 36 0	0 31 5	0 34 12

Note.—This table shows the number of sers (of

DUCE IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEARS 1874-75 AND 1875-76.

Barley (*Jow.*)												Gram, 1st sort.											
1st June 1874.			1st January 1875.			1st June 1876.			1st January 1876.			1st June 1874.			1st January 1875.			1st June 1875.			1st January 1876.		
M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M	S.	C.	M	S.	C.	M	S.	C.	M	S.	C.
0	27	0	0	30	0	0	32	0	0	32	8	0	25	0	0	29	0	0	29	0	0	30	0
0	27	0	0	34	0	0	31	0	0	32	0	0	27	0	0	31	0	0	28	0	0	29	8
0	32	0	0	36	0	0	37	0	0	32	0	0	31	0	0	35	8	0	31	8	0	34	8
0	28	0	0	34	0	0	27	0	0	34	0	0	30	0	0	34	0	0	28	0	0	34	0
0	26	0	0	30	0	0	28	0	0	36	0	0	26	8	0	29	0	0	25	8	0	33	0
0	33	0	1	1	0	0	34	0	1	10	0	0	32	0	0	38	0	0	33	0	1	7	0
0	30	0	0	36	0	0	35	0	0	29	0	0	31	0	0	37	0	0	35	0	0	34	0
0	33	0	1	1	8	1	1	0	0	35	0	0	32	0	1	0	8	0	33	8	0	33	8
0	17	0	0	15	0	0	28	0	0	27	0	0	18	0	0	18	0	0	22	8	0	26	8
0	34	0	1	10	0	1	0	0	0	34	0	0	32	0	1	2	8	0	32	0	0	31	0
0	32	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	32	0	0	24	0	0	28	0	0	32	0	0	27	0
0	32	0	0	28	0	0	28	0	0	28	0	0	23	0	0	26	0	0	24	0	0	28	0
0	35	0	0	37	0	0	37	0	0	31	0	0	32	8	0	37	0	0	29	0	0	29	8
0	39	0	1	0	0	0	38	0	0	22	0	0	35	0	1	0	0	0	35	0	0	25	0
0	34	0	0	34	0	0	30	8	0	32	0	0	31	0	0	32	0	0	26	0	0	27	0
0	35	0	1	0	0	0	38	0	0	29	0	0	32	0	0	38	0	0	28	0	0	31	0
0	38	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	38	0	0	34	0	0	36	0	0	28	0	0	31	8
0	37	0	1	1	8	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	33	0	0	39	0	0	35	0	0	36	8
0	27	8	1	2	0	0	34	0	0	26	0	0	31	8	1	6	0	0	36	0	0	36	0
0	30	0	1	2	0	0	38	0	0	31	0	0	28	4	0	34	0	0	29	0	0	25	0
0	32	0	1	3	0	0	39	0	0	35	0	0	31	0	0	37	0	0	28	0	0	26	0
0	36	0	1	8	0	1	0	0	0	34	0	0	34	0	1	6	0	0	34	0	0	30	0
0	28	0	0	29	0	0	31	0	0	26	0	0	23	0	0	29	0	0	24	8	0	23	0
0	34	0	0	36	0	0	32	0	0	27	0	0	25	8	0	34	8	0	28	8	0	28	0
0	30	0	0	28	0	0	32	0	0	25	0	0	26	0	9	31	0	0	31	0	0	26	0
0	28	0	0	30	0	0	32	0	0	26	0	0	23	0	0	28	0	0	25	0	0	23	0
0	38	12	1	10	0	1	17	8	1	6	4	0	37	8	1	7	8	1	16	4	1	1	4
0	28	12	0	33	12	0	36	9	0	28	2	0	26	9	0	30	0	0	20	0	0	27	2
1	22	8	2	1	4	1	31	14	1	22	8	0	1	4	1	16	4	1	20	0	1	6	4
0	36	6	0	39	0	1	15	0	0	33	13	0	27	5	0	29	10	0	29	14	0	26	10
0	32	0	1	6	0	0	38	0	0	30	0	0	24	0	0	30	8	0	30	0	0	32	0
1	11	0	1	23	12	1	16	2	1	4	10	0	29	5	1	4	4	1	0	13	0	30	10
0	33	4	0	39	5	0	38	0	0	33	6	0	29	4	0	35	7	0	31	8	0	30	14

Bajra (*Panicum spicatum.*)												Rice, 1st sort.											
0	18	0	0	26	0	0	25	0	0	28	0	0	6	0	0	7	0	0	5	0	0	6	0
0	19	0	0	27	0	0	28	0	0	25	8	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	10	0	0	11	0
0	20	0	0	26	0	0	20	0	0	34	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	12	0
0	24	0	0	28	0	0	24	0	0	28	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	0
0	22	0	0	25	0	0	25	0	0	29	0	0	11	0	0	11	0	0	10	0	0	12	0
0	33	4	0	31	0	0	27	8	1	2	8	0	11	8	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	0
0	18	0	0	26	0	0	25	0	0	31	0	0	7	0	0	10	0	0	9	0	0	10	0
0	25	0	0	30	0	0	26	0	0	28	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0
0	16	0	0	18	0	0	15	8	...	...	...	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	8	8	0	9	0
0	16	0	0	26	0	0	20	0	0	24	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0
0	16	0	0	20	0	0	16	0	0	20	0	0	8	0	0	9	0	0	8	0	3	9	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	12	0	0	15	0	0	12	0	0	15	0
0	18	0	0	22	0	0	27	8	0	32	8	0	11	0	0	13	0	0	8	0	0	9	0
0	20	0	0	20	0	0	20	0	0	20	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	7	0
0	19	0	0	30	0	0	32	0	0	27	0	0	12	0	0	14	0	0	12	0	0	14	0
0	18	0	0	27	0	0	26	0	0	24	0	0	11	0	0	13	0	0	13	0	0	14	0
0	18	0	0	30	0	0	19	0	0	30	0	0	8	0	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	10	0
0	27	0	0	36	0	0	29	0	0	32	0	0	14	0	0	15	0	0	14	0	0	16	0
0	22	8	1	3	0	1	0	0	1	5	0	0	6	8	0	7	0	0	6	0	0	6	0
0	16	0	0	37	0	0	38	0	0	35	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0
0	20	0	0	36	0	0	35	0	0	35	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0
0	21	0	0	37	0	0	37	0	0	30	0	0	9	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	9	12	0
0	21	0	0	25	0	0	30	0	0	24	0	0	7	8	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	7	0
0	24	0	0	32	0	0	32	0	0	28	0	0	7	0	0	6	0	0	7	0	0	7	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	25	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0
0	20	0	0	27	0	0	26	0	0	23	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	10	0	0	8	0
1	0	0	1	1	4	1	17	8	1	1	4	0	7	8	0	7	8	0	6	4	0	6	4
0	30	0	0	30	0	0	39	5	0	25	11	0	9	6	0	8	12	0	8	12	0	8	12
0	32	8	1	15	0	1	22	8	1	15	0	0	7	8	0	7	8	0	7	8	0	6	4
0	22	1	0	32	8	0	33	12	0	32	0	0	6	8	0	6	8	0	7	2	0	6	0
...	...	...	0	35	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	15	0	0	15	0	0	15	0	0	18	0
0	38	4	1	5	14	1	5	14	1	6	11	0	6	6	0	6	6	0	7	10	0	7	10
0	23	6	0	30	15	0	30	7	0	31	1	0	8	9	0	9	0	0	8	9	0	9	1

80 tolas) obtainable per Government Rupee.

No. 45.—Statement showing the Price of Agricultural Produce

Districts.	Urd Dal (*Phaseolus radiatus*). 1st June 1874.			1st January 1875.			1st June 1875.			1st January 1876.			Potatoes. 1st June 1874.			1st January 1875.			1st June 1875.			1st January 1876.		
	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.
Delhi ...	0	17	0	0	21	0	0	18	0	0	23	0	0	20	0	0	10	0	0	20	0	0	16	0
Gurgaon ...	0	15	0	0	20	0	0	18	0	0	20	0	0	20	0	0	12	0	0	16	0	0	16	0
Karnal ...	0	19	0	0	24	0	0	17	0	0	17	0	...	...	...	0	20	0	...	...	...	0	20	0
Hissar ...	0	16	0	0	17	0	0	15	0	0	17	0	...	...	...	0	16	0	...	...	...	0	12	0
Rohtak ...	0	17	0	0	19	0	0	18	0	0	19	0	0	20	0	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	24	0
Sirsa ...	0	14	0	0	17	0	0	17	8	0	20	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	12	0
Umballa ...	0	20	0	0	21	8	0	19	0	0	21	0	0	12	0	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	16	0
Ludhiana ...	0	21	0	0	25	0	0	18	0	0	22	0	0	12	0	0	16	0	0	12	0	0	14	0
Simla ...	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	14	0	0	14	0	0	9	0	0	26	0	0	28	0	0	30	0
Jullundur ...	0	18	0	0	22	0	0	17	0	0	16	0	0	8	0	0	12	0	0	10	0	0	12	0
Hoshiarpur ...	0	18	0	0	20	0	0	18	0	0	16	0	0	14	0	0	16	0	0	12	0	0	16	0
Kangra ...	0	18	0	0	18	0	0	16	0	0	13	0	0	16	0	0	24	0	0	20	0	0	28	0
Amritsar ...	0	19	0	0	22	8	0	12	0	0	13	0	0	10	0	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	16	0
Gurdaspur ...	0	20	0	0	24	0	0	20	0	0	13	0	0	12	0	0	16	0	0	12	0	0	16	0
Sialkot ...	0	17	0	0	19	0	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	12	0	0	16	0	0	12	0	0	16	0
Lahore ...	0	10	0	0	11	0	0	10	0	0	14	0	0	11	0	0	16	0	0	10	0	0	12	0
Gujranwala ...	0	17	0	0	23	0	0	17	8	0	15	0	0	8	0	0	23	0	0	16	0	0	20	0
Ferozepore ...	0	18	0	0	19	0	0	22	0	0	18	0	0	16	0	0	20	0	0	12	0	0	16	0
Rawalpindi ...	0	11	8	0	15	0	0	12	8	0	16	0	0	14	0	0	32	0	0	34	0	0	30	0
Jhelum ...	0	13	0	0	15	0	0	13	0	0	14	0	0	12	0	0	25	0	0	13	0	0	16	0
Gujrat ...	0	14	8	0	15	8	0	16	0	0	14	0	0	8	0	0	20	0	0	16	0	0	10	0
Shahpur ...	0	16	0	0	18	0	0	16	0	0	20	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mooltan ...	0	16	8	0	18	0	0	16	8	0	15	8	0	12	0	0	14	0	0	12	0	0	12	0
Jhang ...	0	16	0	0	18	0	0	18	0	0	16	0	0	12	0	0	16	0	0	10	0	0	10	0
Montgomery ...	0	16	0	0	18	0	0	16	0	0	18	0	0	...	...	0	30	0	0	12	0	0	12	0
Muzaffargarh ...	0	12	0	0	14	0	0	14	0	0	12	0	0	8	0	0	12	0	0	10	0	0	10	0
Dera Ismail Khan ...	0	15	0	0	11	14	0	12	8	0	14	8	0	...	...	0	16	4	...	...	...	0	20	0
Dera Ghazi Khan ...	0	13	2	0	13	12	0	12	2	0	11	15	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	7	8	0	10	0
Bannu ...	0	12	8	0	12	8	0	11	4	0	13	12	0	13	0	0	13	0	0	10	0	0	22	0
Peshawar ...	0	8	12	0	16	4	0	14	4	0	11	15	0	10	0	0	15	7	0	14	4	0	18	14
Hazara ...	0	8	0	0	22	0	0	16	0	0	20	0	0	16	0	0	38	0	1	0	0	0	32	0
Kohat ...	0	8	15	0	12	12	0	11	8	0	15	5	0	8	15	0	12	12	0	10	3	0	20	6
General Average ...	0	16	2	0	17	14	0	15	1	0	16	4	0	12	7	0	17	7	0	15	4	0	17	5

Districts.	Ghi, Cow's. 1st June 1874.			1st January 1875.			1st June 1875.			1st January 1876.			Fire-wood, 1st sort. 1st June 1874.			1st January 1875.			1st June 1875.			1st January 1876.		
Delhi ...	0	1	10	0	1	12	0	1	10	0	1	12	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	30	0
Gurgaon ...	0	1	11	0	1	12	0	1	11	0	1	15	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
Karnal ...	0	1	14	0	1	15	0	1	15	0	1	14	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0
Hissar ...	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	1	15	0	2	2	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
Rohtak ...	0	1	13	0	2	2	0	1	12	0	2	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	4	20	0	4	20	0
Sirsa ...	0	2	2	0	2	3	0	1	15	0	1	15	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0
Umballa ...	0	1	12	0	1	13	0	1	14	0	1	15	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
Ludhiana ...	0	1	12	0	1	8	0	1	14	0	1	14	2	15	0	2	10	0	3	0	0	2	20	0
Simla ...	0	1	8	0	1	8	0	1	8	0	1	8	3	20	0	3	0	0	2	20	0	2	20	0
Jullundur ...	0	1	11	0	1	11	0	1	8	0	1	10	2	10	0	2	20	0	3	0	0	2	30	0
Hoshiarpur ...	0	1	12	0	2	0	0	1	14	0	1	14	2	20	0	2	10	0	2	2	0	2	10	0
Kangra ...	0	1	8	0	2	0	0	1	12	0	1	14	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0
Amritsar ...	0	1	12	0	1	9	0	1	8	0	1	8	2	20	0	2	20	0	3	0	0	2	20	0
Gurdaspur ...	0	1	12	0	1	12	0	1	10	0	1	10	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
Sialkot ...	0	1	14	0	1	14	0	1	11	0	1	12	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
Lahore ...	0	1	13	0	1	10	0	1	9	0	1	10	2	15	0	2	20	0	3	0	0	2	8	0
Gujranwala ...	0	1	15	0	1	13	0	1	6	0	1	6	2	20	0	2	20	0	2	20	0	2	20	0
Ferozepore ...	0	1	15	0	2	0	0	1	13	0	1	13	2	20	0	3	0	0	3	20	0	2	30	0
Rawalpindi ...	0	1	14	0	2	4	0	1	14	0	2	2	2	20	0	2	20	0	2	30	0	2	30	0
Jhelum ...	0	1	12	0	2	0	0	1	10	0	1	14	2	20	0	2	20	0	2	20	0	3	0	0
Gujrát ...	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	1	15	0	1	14	2	0	0	2	10	0	2	10	0	2	10	0
Shahpur ...	0	1	15	0	1	14	0	1	9	0	1	12	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0
Mooltan ...	0	1	15	0	1	12	0	1	8	0	1	11	2	20	0	2	20	0	2	20	0	2	20	0
Jhang ...	0	2	3	0	1	15	0	1	11	0	1	11	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0
Montgomery ...	0	1	14	0	1	12	0	1	8	0	1	3	4	20	0	4	20	0	4	20	0	4	20	0
Muzaffargarh ...	0	1	12	0	1	12	0	1	7	0	1	7	2	20	0	2	20	0	2	20	0	2	20	0
Dera Ismail Khan ...	0	1	6	0	1	15	0	1	10	0	1	9	2	32	0	2	32	0	2	20	0	2	32	0
Dera Ghazi Khan ...	0	1	13	0	1	14	0	1	9	0	1	9	3	30	0	3	30	0	3	30	0	3	30	0
Bannu ...	0	1	14	0	1	14	0	1	14	0	1	13	2	20	0	2	20	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
Peshawar ...	0	1	14	0	2	0	0	1	10	0	2	0	2	30	0	2	11	0	2	24	0	2	24	0
Hazara ...	0	2	4	0	1	15	0	2	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	20	0	3	20	0
Kohát ...	0	1	15	0	2	6	0	1	11	0	2	0	4	18	0	3	33	0	5	4	0	3	33	0
General Average ...	0	1	13	0	1	14	0	1	11	0	1	12	3	2	0	3	2	0	3	10	0	3	6	0

IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEARS 1874-75 AND 1875-76.—(*Concluded.*)

Cotton (cleaned.)												Sugar, 1st sort.											
1st June 1874.			1st January 1875.			1st June 1875.			1st January 1876.			1st June 1874.			1st January 1875.			1st June 1875.			1st January 1876.		
M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.
0	2	10	0	2	10	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	10	0	2	10	0	2	10	0	2	8
0	3	0	0	3	8	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	4	0	3	8	0	3	4	0	3	4
0	3	0	0	3	8	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	4	0	3	8	0	3	8	0	3	4
0	3	0	0	3	4	0	3	0	0	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0	4	0	0	4	0	0	3	4	0	3	8	0	3	8	0	3	8	0	3	14	0	4	0
0	2	12	0	3	2	0	2	12	0	2	12	0	2	12	0	2	12	0	3	0	0	2	12
0	3	8	0	3	8	0	3	0	0	3	4	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	4	0	3	0
0	3	4	0	3	8	0	2	12	0	3	4	0	3	0	0	3	3	0	3	4	0	3	4
0	2	12	0	2	8	0	2	8	0	2	8	0	3	0	0	2	8	0	3	0	0	3	0
0	2	4	0	3	0	0	2	8	0	2	8	0	3	0	0	3	4	0	3	4	0	3	0
0	2	12	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	8	0	3	4	0	3	0	0	3	4	0	3	0
0	2	8	0	2	4	0	2	4	0	2	8	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	3
0	2	10	0	2	12	0	2	12	0	2	12	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	4	0	3	4
0	2	8	0	2	8	0	2	8	0	2	8	0	2	12	0	3	0	0	2	12	0	2	12
0	2	4	0	3	0	0	2	8	0	2	8	0	2	12	0	2	12	0	3	8	0	3	8
0	2	8	0	2	12	0	2	12	0	2	12	0	3	0	0	2	12	0	2	12	0	2	12
0	2	8	0	3	4	0	2	8	0	2	8	0	4	0	0	2	12	0	4	0	0	4	0
0	2	12	0	3	8	0	3	4	0	3	0	0	2	12	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	2	12
0	2	0	0	2	8	0	2	4	0	2	0	0	2	12	0	2	12	0	3	0	0	3	0
0	2	4	0	2	12	0	2	4	0	2	4	0	2	12	0	2	12	0	2	12	0	2	8
0	2	6	0	2	12	0	2	2	0	2	4	0	3	2	0	3	2	0	3	4	0	3	4
0	2	8	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0	2	12	0	3	2	0	3	2	0	2	12	0	3	0	0	2	12	0	2	12	0	2	12
0	2	9	0	2	12	0	2	8	0	2	4	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0
0	2	12	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	12	0	3	0	0	2	12	0	3	0	0	3	0
0	2	12	0	3	0	0	2	12	0	2	12	0	2	12	0	2	12	0	2	12	0	2	12
0	2	8	0	2	15	0	3	7	0	3	2	0	2	10	0	2	10	0	2	10	0	2	13
0	2	13	0	3	1	0	2	12	0	2	12	0	2	8	0	2	8	0	2	8	0	2	8
0	2	3	0	3	2	0	2	13	0	2	13	0	2	8	0	2	13	0	2	11	0	2	13
0	1	14	0	2	7	0	2	4	0	2	7	0	2	13	0	2	15	0	2	14	0	3	0
0	1	8	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	6	0	2	8	0	2	8	0	2	8
0	2	3	0	2	9	0	2	1	0	2	7	0	2	9	0	2	14	0	3	0	0	3	0
0	2	10	0	2	15	0	2	11	0	2	11	0	2	10	0	2	15	0	3	0	0	3	0

Tobacco.												Salt, Lahore.											
0	2	8	0	2	8	0	2	8	0	2	8	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	8	0	8	8
0	7	0	0	7	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	7	8	0	7	8	0	7	8	0	7	8
0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	8	0	8	8	0	8	0	0	8	0
0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	8	0	0	8	0
0	7	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	8	0	0	7	8	0	7	0	0	7	0
0	6	0	0	6	0	0	7	0	0	6	0	0	8	12	0	9	4	0	9	4	0	9	4
0	24	0	0	23	0	0	16	0	0	12	0	0	9	8	0	9	12	0	9	12	0	9	12
0	4	8	0	4	8	0	4	8	0	4	8	0	6	8	0	7	4	0	8	0	0	8	4
0	12	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	9	8	0	9	10	0	9	4	0	9	8
0	12	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	10	0	0	9	8	0	9	8	0	9	8	0	9	8
0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	8	0	0	8	8	0	8	0	0	8	0
0	8	0	0	8	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	10	0	0	10	4	0	10	4	0	10	0
0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	9	8	0	9	8
0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	10	0	0	10	4	0	10	4	0	10	0
0	9	0	0	10	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	4
0	6	0	0	7	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	10	8	0	10	8	0	10	0	0	10	8
0	8	0	0	6	0	0	9	0	0	7	0	0	10	4	0	10	4	0	10	4	0	10	4
0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	10	8	0	10	8	0	11	0	0	11	0
0	8	0	0	10	0	0	8	0	0	9	0	0	11	0	0	11	0	0	11	0	0	11	
0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	10	8	0	10	12	0	10	8	0	10	12
0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	11	0	0	11	0	0	11	0	0	11	0
0	4	0	0	5	0	0	3	8	0	3	0	0	10	12	0	10	8	0	10	12	0	10	12
0	4	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	11	0	0	10	12	0	10	8	0	10	8
0	6	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	9	4	0	9	8
0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	0
0	6	4	0	6	4	0	6	4	0	6	4	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	0
0	5	0	0	6	4	0	5	0	0	2	8	0	8	12	0	8	12	0	8	12	0	8	12
0	10	0	0	11	4	0	12	0	0	11	4	0	6	4	0	6	4	0	6	4	0	6	4
0	11	11	0	13	0	0	10	6	0	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	5	14	0	5	3
0	4	0	0	4	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	9	0
0	5	12	0	6	6	0	5	2	0	5	12	2	22	0	2	22	0	2	22	0	2	22	0
0	7	9	0	7	14	0	7	9	0	7	4	0	9	3	0	9	4	0	9	9	0	9	4

No. 46.—Price of Labor in the Punjab.

Districts.		Wages per Diem. Skilled. Rs.	A.	P.	Unskilled. Rs.	A.	P.	Carts per day. Rs.	A.	P.	Camels per day. Rs.	A.	P.	Donkeys per score per day. Rs.	A.	P.	Boats per day. Rs.	A.	P.
Delhi	Highest	0	6	0	0	3	0	1	12	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	0	8	0
	Lowest	0	5	0	0	2	0												
Gurgaon	Highest	0	6	0	0	3	0	1	12	0	0	8	0	4	6	0	0	8	0
	Lowest	0	5	0	0	2	0				0	6	0	3	2	0	0	5	4
Karnál	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	0	1	12	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	0	7	0
	Lowest	0	4	0	0	1	6				0	4	0	3	9	0	0	5	0
Hissar	Highest	0	5	0	0	2	0	1	12	0	0	7	0	3	12	0	...		
	Lowest	0	4	0	0	2	6				0	6	0	1	8	0	...		
Rohtak	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	0	1	12	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	...		
	Lowest	0	3	0	0	1	6				0	6	0	3	2	0	...		
Sirsa	Highest	0	5	0	0	2	6	1	12	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	7	0	0
	Lowest	0	4	0	0	1	6				0	6	0	3	0	0	5	0	0
Umballa	Highest	0	7	0	0	3	6	1	12	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	0	4	9
	Lowest	0	5	0	0	2	0												
Ludhiána	Highest	0	5	9	0	3	3	1	12	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	1	0	0
	Lowest	0	4	9	0	2	9				0	7	0	3	4	9	0	14	3
Simla	Highest	0	12	0	0	5	0	...			...			...			...		
	Lowest	0	8	0	0	3	0	...			...			...			...		
Jullundur	Highest	0	6	0	0	3	0	1	12	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	0	8	0
	Lowest	0	5	0	0	2	0				0	6	0						
Hoshiárpur	Highest	0	8	0	0	2	6	1	12	0	0	8	0	1	9	0	2	8	0
	Lowest	0	3	0	0	2	0												
Kángra	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	6	3	0	0	0	8	0	4	6	0	2	4	0
	Lowest	0	6	0	...						0	6	0						
Amritsar	Highest	0	8	6	0	3	0	1	12	0	0	8	0	5	0	0	4	0	0
	Lowest	0	6	0	0	2	6				0	6	9	3	8	0	1	8	0
Gurdáspur	Highest	0	6	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	2	0	0
	Lowest	0	5	0	0	2	6	1	12	0	0	4	0						
Siálkot	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	2	0	0
	Lowest	0	4	0	0	2	6				0	6	0				0	8	0
Lahore	Highest	0	6	9	0	3	4	1	12	0	0	5	3	3	1	0	0	9	4
	Lowest	0	6	0	0	3	0												

Gujránwála ...	... Highest	0	5	0	0	4	0	1	12	0	0	8	0	4	0	0	0	8	0
	Lowest	0	4	0	0	3	0				0	7	0	3	12	0			
Ferozepore ...	... Highest	0	6	0	0	2	6	1	12	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	0	12	0
	Lowest	0	5	0	0	2	0				0	4	0	2	4	0	0	10	8
Ráwalpindi ...	... Highest	0	12	0	0	5	0	3	0	0	0	8	0	5	0	0	3	4	0
	Lowest	0	3	0	0	2	0	1	12	0	0	3	0	2	8	0	1	10	0
Jhelum ...	... Highest	0	10	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	2	4	0
	Lowest	0	6	0	0	2	6				0	6	0	3	0	0	1	0	0
Gujrát ...	... Highest	0	5	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	0	8	0
	Lowest	0	4	6	0	2	6	1	8	0				3	0	0			
Shahpur ...	... Highest	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	8	0	0	6	0	2	8	0	Rates according to tonnage & distance.		
	Lowest	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	5	0									
Mooltan ...	... Highest	0	10	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	5	0	0	4	0	0
	Lowest	0	6	0	0	2	0				0	6	0	1	4	0	1	0	0
Jhang ...	... Highest	0	8	0	0	4	0	1	12	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	5	0	0
	Lowest	0	6	0	0	2	6				0	6	0						
Montgomery ...	... Highest	0	8	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	2	8	0	10	0	0
	Lowest	0	4	0	0	2	0										2	0	0
Muzaffargarh ...	... Highest	0	8	0	0	3	0	No carts available in the district for general hire.			0	8	0	1	8	0	Rates according to tonnage & distance.		
	Lowest	0	3	0	0	2	0				0	6	0						
Dera Ismail Khan ...	... Highest	0	8	0	0	6	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	5	0	0	Mds. Tonnage Rs. 500 " 2; 600 " 3; 800 " 4		
	Lowest	0	6	0	0	4	0				0	6	0						
Dera Gházi Khan ...	... Highest	0	10	0	0	4	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	2	8	0	1	8	0
	Lowest	0	7	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	10	0	2	6	0			
Bannu ...	... Highest	0	10	0	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	6	8	0
	Lowest	0	6	0	0	3	0				0	6	0						
Peshâwar ...	... Highest	0	10	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	6	0	2	12	0	0	8	0
	Lowest	0	8	0	0	2	6	2	0	0	0	4	3	2	8	0	0	6	0
Hazára ...	... Highest	0	9	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	6	0	3	12	0	...		
	Lowest	0	6	0	0	3	0				0	4	0	2	8	0	...		
Kohát ...	... Highest	0	12	0	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	7	6	3	12	0	6	0	0
	Lowest	0	6	0	0	2	0										5	0	0
GENERAL AVERAGE	... Highest	0	7	10	0	3	6	2	0	6	0	7	11	3	11	0	...		
	Lowest	0	5	1	0	2	5	1	13	10	0	6	1	3	1	9	...		

NOTE.—This return is revised once in 5 years. The above statistics are reprinted from the Report for 1873-74.

No. 47.—Statement of Mines and Quarries

Districts.	Where situated.	Mineral produced.
Delhi ...	Kasumpur and Arangpur ...	Chalk ...
Gurgaon ...	Pali, Majra, Manati, Basai, Meo, and Bawanagujar ...	Slate ...
	Mahouli ...	Stone ...
Karnal ...	...	...
Hissar ...	Hissar and 7 other villages ...	Lime kankar ...
	Hissar and 59 other villages ...	Saltpetre ...
	Bhiwani and 17 other villages ...	Kankar for road making ...
Rohtak ...	Lahadpur and Silanah, 128 villages ...	Khari salt ... Unrefined saltpetre ...
	Singpura ...	Kankar of whitish and soft description ...
	In almost every village ...	Kankar, blusih and hard ...
Sirsa ...	...	...
Jullundur ...	Daulatpur and Sikandarpur ...	Kankar ...
Hoshiarpur ...	Nanguraon, Kalmat, Mahadpur, Rupowal in Unah; and Behrampur and Hajipur in Garhshankar tahsíls ...	Lime-stone ...
Kangra ...	Bir Banghal, Mandi State ...	Iron ...
	Dewal, Dharmsala, Nurwana and Kanyara ...	Slate ...
	Gomah, Darang, in Mandi State...	Salt ...
Rawalpindi ...	Sadkal near Fatahjang, Jaba in tahsíl Pindigheb, Ratta Hotar in Rawalpindi tahsíl ...	Petroleum or rock oil ...
Jhelum ...	Khewra, Sardi, Mukrach, Khura and Jotans ...	Salt ...

IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB.

Number of Mines.	Annual Produce.	REMARKS.
	Mds.	
2	Not known	The mine at Kasumpur belongs to zamindars, and is leased out annually by them for Rs. 410.
14 4	78,500 250	The mine at Arangpur has failed since last year, and there has been no income.
...	...	
8 *116 † 18	146,495 10,716 227,993	* Of these, 2 pans are not worked. † Out of these, 3 mines are not worked.
2 beds 371 pans	121,500 35,000	This saltpetre is crystalized and sent to Calcutta.
1	300,000	This kankar when burnt produces excellent lime for building purposes.
...	700,000	This kankar is chiefly used for metalling roads.
...	...	
2	250,000	
5	10,260	
10	2,042	
5 1	174,135 133,981	
3	2,756 gallons	At Sadkal the petroleum is obtained from wells or shafts sunk near the spring. At Jaba there are natural springs. Both these mines were worked by Public Works Department. The mine at Ratta Hotar was not worked during the year.
5	Mds. 1,210,173	In addition to these there are some coal mines capable of producing a great quantity of coal, but the expense would probably be enormous.

No. 47.—Statement of Mines and Quarries

Districts.	Where situated.	Mineral produced.
Gujrát ...	...	...
Shahpur ...	Warcha ...	Rock salt ...
Dera Ismail Khan...	...	...
Dera Ghazi Khan ...	...	...
Bannu ...	Laki ...	Flint ...
	Laki and Isa Khel ...	Stone ...
	Bannu, Laki, Isa Khel and Maianwali ...	Pottery clay ...
	Laki and Mianwali ...	Clay, a sort of hair-wash ...
	Throughout the district ...	Lime-stone and stone for building purposes ...
	Isa Khel ...	Red earth ...
	Kalabagh and Mianwali ...	Gold ...
	Mianwali and Isa Khel ...	Petroleum ...
	Isa Khel ...	Kahi sufaid ...
	Do. Mianwali ...	Red salt ...
	Do. Do. ...	Crystals of rock salt ...
	Mianwali ...	Crystal, common (hira kani) ...
	Do. and Isa Khel ...	Shora (nitre) ...
	Kalabagh and Do. ...	Coal (lignite) ...
	Isa Khel ...	Saltpetre ...
	Do. ...	Kallar, a kind of earth from which saltpetre is produced ...
	Kalabagh ...	Salt ...
Peshawar ...	Kabul river, Nowshera ...	Auriferous sand ...
	Jaba ...	Lime-stone ...
Hazara ...	Do stream, Harru, Siran, Bandi Dhandan ...	Lime-stone ...
	Banda, Phugwari, Chachian, Jab, Sirikot and Nartopa ...	Slate ...
	Mulia, Bakot ...	Iron ore ...
	Sarban hill ...	Oxide of lead or antimony ...
Kohat ...	Khattak ...	Salt ...

Note.—The above table was prepared for the

IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB.—(*Concluded.*)

Number of Mines.	Annual Produce.	REMARKS.
...	...	
1	290,435 Mds.	
...	...	
...	...	
4	20 Mds.	
3	2,098	
49	4,800 Mds.	
2	Not given.	
Numerous.		
2	400 Mds.	
2	Not given.	
2	Do.	
3	90 Mds.	
2	Not known.	
2	Do.	
1	Do.	
2	Do.	
2	255 Mds.	
2	28,000 Mds.	
4	350,000 Mds.	
1	Not known.	
2	Not given	Gold obtained from auriferous sand is valued at Rs. 576 a year.
1	Do.	There is an income of Rs. 1,590 from the lime-stone mine.
...	Do.	
...	Do.	
1	Do.	
4	Do.	
5	418,904 Mds.	There is an annual income of Rs. 89,604 from the mines.

Report for 1873-74. It is revised quinquennially.

No. 48.—Manufactures in the Punjab for 1875-76.

Description.	Silk.	Cotton.	Wool.	Other Fibres.	Paper.	Wool.	Iron.	Brass and Copper.	Building.
Number of mills and large manufactories ...	111	23	60	5	261	75	15	6	3
Private looms or small works ...	3,004	2,55,555	9,566	6,924	203	46,275	32,312	1,921	15,106
Number of workmen in large works — Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of workmen in large works — Females ...	443	...	60	...	634	...	21	...	...
Number of workmen in small works, or independent artizans ...	8,345	6,87,134	27,736	19,614	1,195	1,36,695	89,940	6,464	40,862
Number of European Superintendents in large works ...	...	...	...	...	2	1	10	...	22
Value of block in ditto, Rs. ...	2,36,490	11,86,055	1,37,257	85,445	29,396	2,68,914	5,37,484	1,80,037	2,62,112
Estimated annual out-turn of all works, Rs.	18,41,599	200,85,549	10,18,696	8,58,172	2,01,695	61,48,460	41,36,360	7,30,564	27,09,589

No. 48.—MANUFACTURES IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1875-75.—(*Concluded.*)

DESCRIPTION.		Leather.	Gold and Silver Lace.	Dyeing.	Oil.	Tea.	Shawls.	Soap.	Other Manufactures.	Total.
Number of mills and large manufactories ...		10	4	1	...	...	112	7	79	772
Private looms or small works ...		43,379	9,269	5,137	11,260	...	1,830	42	58,610	500,393
Number of workmen in large works	Males ...	91	16	4	...	...	2,625	56	2,492	18,323
	Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	200	10	5	1,373
Number of workmen in small works, or independent artizans ...		158,560	25,370	15,181	35,597	...	7,764	99	137,659	1,398,215
Number of European Superintendents in large works ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Value of block in ditto, Rs. ...		1,15,575	4,79,325	22,023	15,540	...	9,66,620	2,625	4,74,879	47,99,777
Estimated annual out-turn of all works, Rs.		48,08,762	32,94,056	6,78,351	13,00,663	...	13,36,342	23,245	48,10,721	5,39,82,824

No. 49.—Statement showing the Amount and Value of the External Trade of the Punjab for the Year 1875-76.

	Countries and Provinces.	Imports.		Exports.		Total.	
		Weight in Mds.	Value in Rs.	Weight in Mds.	Value in Rs.	Weight in Mds.	Value in Rs.
North Frontier.	Kashmir ...	(a) 3,49,575	51,37,875	386,975	28,89,134	(a)736,550	80,27,009
	Ladakh ...	810	1,13,236	1,855	1,04,492	2,665	2,17,728
	Yárkand ...	794	1,95,492	150	32,324	944	2,27,816
	Chinese Tibet ...	8,140	1,07,890	120	2,508	8,260	1,10,398
	Bajaur ...	67,425	6,75,421	33,065	3,83,964	100,490	10,59,388
	Total ...	(a)4,26,744	62,29,914	422,165	34,12,422	(a)848,909	96,42,336
West Frontier.	Kabul ...	8,88,382	91,43,712	264,830	81,66,555	1,153,212	1,73,10,267
	Tirah ...	40,447	1,24,408	9,384	31,937	49,831	1,56,345
	Siwestan ...	23,002	1,03,768	6,193	2,01,683	29,195	3,05,451
	Total ...	9,51,831	93,71,888	280,407	84,00,175	1,232,238	1,77,72,063

South Frontier.	Sind ...	3,44,440	60,99,502	16,05,058	97,62,484	19,49,498	1,58,61,986
	Bahâwalpur ...	17,952	2,87,389	28,426	5,20,374	46,378	8,07,763
	Bikaner ...	2,94,682	10,05,600	4,88,243	20,24,639	7,82,925	30,30,239
	Jaipur ...	6,44,177	27,75,073	10,92,406	75,46,407	17,36,583	1,03,21,480
	Bhartpur ...	655	1,215	...	...	655	1,215
	TOTAL ...	13,01,906	1,01,68,779	32,14,133	1,98,53,904	45,16,039	3,00,22,683
East Frontier.	North-Western Provinces ...	33,94,769	7,41,17,394	22,52,211	2,45,63,279	56,46,980	9,86,80,673
	Bengal ...	7,34,803	2,07,31,747	79,761	16,41,688	8,14,564	2,23,73,435
	Bombay ...	61,582	52,32,888	10,229	7,88,220	71,811	60,21,108
	Central India ...	310	2,014	206	4,912	516	6,926
	Oudh ...	3,993	88,076	2,543	52,949	6,536	1,41,025
	Madras ...	96	5,015	31	43,528	127	48,543
	Râjputâna ...	1,619	33,937	1,536	36,851	3,155	70,788
	TOTAL ...	41,97,172	10,02,11,071	23,46,517	2,71,31,427	65,43,689	12,73,42,498
	GRAND TOTAL ...	(a) 68,77,653	12,59,81,652	62,63,222	5,87,97,928	(a) 1,31,40,875	18,47,79,580

(a) Exclusive of the weight of 24,449 logs of timber.

No. 50.—Statement showing the Expenditure incurred on Public Works in the Punjab (exclusive of Canals and Railways) during the Year 1875-76.

Details.		Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
Military Works.				
Building for the accommodation of European Troops	...	3,640	89	3,729
Ditto ditto Native Troops	...	36,305	27,933	64,238
Ordnance and Commissariat Buildings	...	97	111	208
Works of Fortification	...	11,765	6,740	18,505
General Cantonment Works	...	1,32,224	7,711	1,39,935
Miscellaneous Works and Buildings	...	1,433	17,600	19,033
Total	...	1,85,464	60,184	2,45,648
Barrack Department	...	...	...	3,986
Civil Buildings.				
Postal Buildings	...	9,782	9,345	19,127
Telegraph Do.	...	999	2,115	3,114
Revenue Do.	...	97,515	45,646	1,43,161
Law and Justice Buildings	...	1,52,988	1,08,818	2,61,806
Educational Do.	...	51,748	16,688	68,436
Ecclesiastical Do.	...	9,304	9,479	18,783
Other Public Do.	...	1,63,618	29,343	1,92,961
Total	...	4,85,954	2,21,434	7,07,388

Communications.			
Roads ...	1,48,988	8,24,567	9,73,555
Bridges, &c., ...	33,951	3,332	37,283
Boat Bridges and Ferries ...	52,229	1,54,691	2,06,920
Accommodation for travellers ...	47,695	47,480	95,175
Annual Repair and Maintenance ...	...	4,497	4,497
TOTAL ...	2,82,863	10,34,567	13,17,430
Miscellaneous Public Improvements. ...	79,687	84,819	1,64,506
Establishment ...	...	...	8,49,083
Tools and Plant ...	...	...	2,435
Profit and Loss ...	...	...	536
Increase of Stock ...	...	...	74,376
Total Expenditure—			
From Imperial Revenues ...	...	...	4,34,587
" Provincial Funds ...	...	...	19,02,788
" Local Funds ...	...	...	10,23,143
TOTAL ...	...	...	33,60,518

No. 51.—Statement showing the Progress made in construction from 1st April 1875 to

Name of Railway.	Mileage open during the Year.	Total Mileage open.	Passengers during the Year. 1st Class.	2nd Class.	Intermediate Class.	3rd Class.	Total.	Receipts from Passengers.
								Rs. A. P.
Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway.								
Punjab and Delhi Section ...	...	553	16,525½	41,040½	17,231	21,06,105	21,80,902	23,41,169 0 10
Sind Section ...	...	110	1,767½	3,196	4,540½	95,454½	1,04,958½	1,27,663 0 6
Indus Steam Flotilla ...	...	...	242	223	...	9,940½	10,405½	74,580 10 11
Total ...	...	663	18,535	44,459½	21,771½	22,11,500	22,96,266	25,43,412 12 3

OF RAILWAYS IN THE PUNJAB, AND THE STATE OF THEIR WORKING, 31ST MARCH 1875.

Receipts from Merchandise and Miscellaneous.	Total Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net Profit.	No. of European and Eurasian Staff.	No. of Native Staff.	Total Capital expenditure from commencement.
Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.			Per Indian Books.
22,72,934 13 11	46,14,103 14 9	28,50,072 4 3	17,64,031 10 6	372	8,242	6,80,44,433 11 1
1,107,781 14 7	12,35,444 15 1	8,60,486 14 8	3,74,958 0 6	220	2,357	2,00,08,926 10 4
10,46,281 9 0	11,20,862 3 11	8,10,481 4 5	3,10,380 15 6			46,99,380 10 9
44,26,998 5 6	69,70,411 1 9	45,21,040 7 4	24,49,370 10 5	592	10,599	9,27,52,741 0 2

No. 52.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXPENDITURE INCURRED ON

	Im		
	Ordinary.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs,	Bs,	Rs.
Western Jumna Canal ...	1,768	1,22,259	1,24,027
Delhi aud Gurgaon Irrigation Works ...	...	3,619	3,619
Bári Doáb Canal ...	15,965	2,15,908	2,31,873
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals ...	5	7,889	7,894
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canal ...	17,903	65,488	83,391
Indus Inundation Canals ...	95,891	1,17,714	2,13,605
Sirhind Canal ...	830	...	830
Special Survey, Lower Bári Doáb Canals ...	3,397	...	3,397
Special Survey, Deraját Canals ...	1,453	...	1,453
Shahpur Canals ...	...	4,448	4,448
Mádhopur Workshops ...	...	1,609	1,609
Establishment ...	...	...	8,23,284
Tools and Plant ...	...	...	34,393
Profit and Loss ...	...	...	...
Suspense Balances ...	...	...	76,472
TOTAL ...	...	...	16,10,295
Deduct Receipt on Capital Account ...	...	...	80
Net Expenditure of the Year ...	...	...	16,10,215

IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1875-76.

PERIAL.

Extraordinary.			TOTAL.		
Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,12,344	...	2,12,344	2,14,112	1,22,259	3,36,371
...	...	...	...	3,619	3,619
3,22,992	...	3,22,992	2,38,957	2,15,908	5,54,865
...	...	...	5	7,889	7,894
...	...	...	17,903	65,488	83,391
...	...	...	95,891	1,17,714	2,13,605
8,18,922	...	8,18,992	8,19,822	...	8,19,822
...	...	...	3,397	...	3,397
...	...	...	1,453	...	1,453
...	...	...	...	4,448	4,448
...	...	...	...	1,609	1,609
...	...	4,37,304	...	...	12,60,588
...	...	3,12,475	...	...	3,46,868
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2,09,561	...	2,86,033	2,86,033
...	...	23,13,668	...	...	39,23,963
...	...	10,193	...	...	10,273
...	...	23,03,475	...	...	39,13,690

No. 53.—Comparative Statement of Imperial Receipts and

Revenue and Receipts.	1874-75.	1875-76.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Land Revenue ...	2,00,45,948	2,00,15,260	−30,688
II. Tributes and Contributions from Native States ...	2,82,961	2,83,801	+840
III. Forest ...	8,34,874	9,05,742	+70,868
IV. Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	9,76,847	9,54,776	−22,071
V. Assessed Taxes ...	171	...	−171
VI. Customs ...	8,63,866	9,26,669	+62,803
VII. Salt ...	84,12,527	79,05,177	−5,07,350
IX. Stamps ...	24,03,814	24,72,935	+69,121
XI. Post Office ...	13,77,629	13,87,338	+9,709
XIII. Law and Justice ...	4,65,370	4,40,558	−24,812
XIV. Marine ...	260	...	−260
XV. Interest ...	21,468	17,785	−3,683
XVI. Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances ...	12,873	20,833	+7,960
XVII. Gain by exchange on transactions with London ...	2,853	4,160	+1,307
XVIII. Miscellaneous Receipts ...	1,08,017	85,970	−22,047
Rupees ...	3,58,09,478	3,54,21,004	−3,88,474
Debt Accounts ...	5,73,56,926	6,28,32,615	+54,75,689
Remittance Accounts ...	3,80,48,740	4,25,59,616	+45,10,876
Opening Balance, 1st April...	97,44,548	1,09,19,135	+11,74,587
Total ...	14,09,59,692	15,17,32,370	+1,07,72,678

DISBURSEMENTS IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1874-75 AND 1875-76.

EXPENDITURE.	1874-75.	1875-76.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2. Interest on Service Funds and other accounts ...	7,210	8,177	+967
3. Refunds and Drawbacks ...	1,63,940	1,31,675	—32,265
4. Land Revenue ...	23,93,794	24,59,169	+65,375
5. Forest ...	6,46,480	5,54,226	—92,254
6. Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	59,669	57,829	—1,840
9. Salt ...	7,72,671	...	—7,72,671
11. Stamps ...	58,079	69,433	+11,354
13. Post Office ...	14,22,498	14,42,707	+20,209
15. Administration and Public Departments ...	11,02,712	11,29,974	+27,262
16. Minor Departments ...	38,058	60,387	+22,329
17. Law and Justice ...	17,13,168	19,00,950	+1,87,782
18. Marine ...	9,631	8,000	—1,631
19. Ecclesiastical ...	2,10,267	2,13,978	+3,711
20. Medical Services ...	2,11,430	2,23,269	+11,839
21. Political Agencies ...	4,56,325	9,57,773	+5,07,448
22. Allowances and assignments under treaties and engagements ...	8,33,638	8,37,109	+3,471
24. Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances ...	2,87,393	2,90,565	+3,172
25. Loss by exchange on Transactions with London ...	16	63	+47
26. Miscellaneous ...	55,337	85,004	+29,667
27. Allotments for Provincial Services	54,20,440	54,23,162	+2,722
Rupees ...	1,58,62,756	1,58,53,450	—9,306
Debt Accounts ...	5,81,25,729	6,38,73,210	+57,47,481
Remittance Accounts ...	5,60,52,072	6,25,95,371	+65,43,299
Closing Balance, 31st March	1,09,19,135	94,10,339	—15,08,796
TOTAL ...	14,09,59,692	15,17,32,370	+1,07,72,678

No. 54.—Statement showing the Income and Expenditure

Name of Works.	Outlay in Construction to end of 1874-75. On Works in Operation.	On Works under Construction.	Total outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Western Jumma Canal ...	26,16,161	11,91,251	38,07,412
Delhi and Gurgaon Irrigation Works ...	1,83,385	...	1,83,385
Bári Doáb Canal ...	1,25,14,438	16,10,280	1,41,24,718
Mádhopur Workshops ...	5,66,211	...	5,66,211
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals ...	1,07,561	...	1,07,561
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals ...	4,91,316	...	4,91,316
Indus Inundation Canals ...	4,68,573	...	4,68,573
Shahpur and Sahiwál Canals ...	21,221	...	21,221
Sirhind Canal ...	...	60,56,086	60,56,086
Special Survey, Lower Bári Doáb Canal ...	...	3,25,774	3,25,774
Ditto, Deraját Canals ...	...	2,02,142	2,02,142
Swat River Canal ...	...	69,838	69,838
Total ...	1,69,68,866	94,55,371	2,64,24,237

ON REPRODUCTIVE WORKS IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1875-76.

Income realised during 1875-76.			Deduct Charges against Income of 1875-76.			Net Surplus or Deficit.
Direct.	Indirect.	Total Income.	Cost of maintenance including Establishment.	Interest on Capital of Works in operation.	Total Charges.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10,08,717	4,01,278	14,09,995	3,75,158	1,17,727	4,92,885	+9,17,110
4,744	...	4,744	12,580	8,252	20,832	−16,088
7,71,885	1,66,533	9,38,418	4,80,939	5,63,150	10,44,089	−1,05,671
341	...	341	21,462	25,480	46,942	−46,601
1,21,403	2,13,299	3,34,702	1,63,694	4,840	1,68,534	+1,66,168
9,114	74,506	83,620	1,13,066	22,109	1,35,175	−51,555
24,381	1,97,024	2,21,405	1,90,013	21,086	2,11,099	+10,306
6,250	...	6,250	5,214	955	6,169	+81
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19,46,835	10,52,640	29,99,475	13,62,126	7,63,599	21,25,725	+8,73,750

No. 55.—Comparative Statement of Provincial and for 1874-75

Revenue and Receipts.	1874-75.	1875-76.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening Balances—			
Provincial Services	5,990	6,279	+ 289
Local Funds	25,94,428	13,97,357	— 11,97,071
Total ...	26,00,418	14,03,636	— 11,96,782
Provincial Services—			
Imperial Allotment for Provincial Services	54,20,440	54,23,162	+ 2,722
Departmental Receipts	...	...	...
Jails	5,56,430	5,55,666	— 764
Registration	1,84,836	1,97,715	+ 12,879
Police	63,043	57,438	— 5,605
Education	75,818	84,699	+ 8,881
Medical	2,849	6,093	+ 3,244
Printing	48	776	+ 728
Miscellaneous Receipts	58,693	71,344	+ 12,651
Contributions	4,43,256	7,10,000	+ 2,66,744
Public Works	13,823	16,269	+ 2,446
Total ...	68,19,236	71,23,162	+ 3,03,926
Local Funds—			
General Local Fund. Taxes, Rates and Cesses	19,42,712	19,56,836	+ 14,124
General Local Fund. Departmental Receipts	1	...	...
General Local Fund. Education	17,119	25,474	+ 8,355
General Local Fund. Miscellaneous Receipts	7,84,130	8,62,011	+ 77,881
General Local Fund. Public Works	1,17,147	560	— 1,16,586
Police General Fund	14,383	21,230	+ 6,847
Cantonment Fund	1,94,705	2,18,620	+ 23,915
Total ...	30,70,196	30,84,732	+ 14,536
Suspense Adjustment Accounts ...	1,52,654	1,07,281	— 45,373
Grand Total ...	1,26,42,504	1,17,18,811	— 9,23,693

LOCAL FUND RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS IN THE PUNJAB AND 1875-76.

DISBURSEMENTS.	1874-75.	1875-76.	Difference.
PROVINCIAL SERVICES—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Refunds	7,269	1,656	— 5,613
Jails	11,61,856	10,75,954	— 85,902
Registration	1,18,044	1,22,412	+ 4,368
Police	25,68,352	26,11,952	+ 43,600
Education	6,34,880	6,68,198	+ 33,318
Medical	4,26,562	3,65,278	— 61,284
Printing	1,93,932	1,78,604	— 15,328
Minor Establishments	67,348	69,213	+ 1,865
Office Rent	15,918	16,941	+ 1,023
Miscellaneous...	73,990	41,071	— 32,919
Public Works	15,50,796	18,89,489	+ 3,38,693
TOTAL ...	68,18,947	70,40,768	+ 2,21,821
LOCAL FUNDS—			
General Local Fund. Refunds	6,848	7,566	+ 718
General Local Fund. Collection of taxes and cesses ...	70,732	128,007	+ 57,275
General Local Fund. Police	8,577	9,271	+ 694
General Local Fund. Education	40,974	40,747	— 227
General Local Fund. Medical	453	...	— 453
General Local Fund. Printing	5,730	6,507	+ 777
General Local Fund. Minor Establishments	1,26,103	2,29,340	+ 1,03,237
General Local Fund. Miscellaneous...	1,15,525	55,059	— 60,466
General Local Fund. Contributions	4,40,000	7,15,240	+ 2,75,240
General Local Fund. Public Works	18,15,644	10,13,261	— 8,02,383
District Fund	14,06,893	16,42,426	+ 2,35,533
Police General Fund	14,732	24,076	+ 9,344
Cantonment Fund	2,15,056	2,17,230	+ 2,174
TOTAL ...	42,67,267	408,87,330	— 1,78,537
SUSPENSE AND ADJUSTMENT ACCOUNTS ...	1,52,654	1,88,325	+ 35,671
CLOSING BALANCES—			
Provincial Services	6,279	7,629	+ 1,350
Local Funds	13,97,357	3,93,359	— 10,03,998
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,26,42,504	1,17,18,811	— 9,23,693

No. 56.—Comparative Statement of Births and Deaths during the

Name of District.	Name of Rural Circle or Town.	Population according to Census of 1868. Males.	Females.	Total.
Delhi ...	Delhi ...	60,622	50,393	111,015
	Do. Suburbs ...	22,724	20,678	43,402
	Sonepat ...	5,948	6,228	12,176
Gurgaon ...	Farakhnagar ...	5,317	5,314	10,631
	Riwari ...	12,251	12,252	24,503
	Palwal ...	6,616	6,113	12,729
Karnál ...	Karnal ...	15,951	13,056	29,007
	Kaithal ...	7,364	7,484	14,848
	Pánipat ...	13,145	12,131	25,276
Hissar ...	Hissar ...	7,912	6,221	14,133
	Hansi ...	6,958	6,605	13,563
	Bhiwáni ...	18,228	14,026	32,254
Rohtak ...	Rohtak ...	7,358	6,900	14,258
	Jhajjar ...	5,989	6,524	12,513
Sirsa ...	Sirsa ...	6,271	4,729	11,000
Umballa ...	Umballa ...	13,309	10,731	24,040
	Jagádhri ...	6,388	5,288	11,676
	Shahabad ...	6,422	5,256	11,678
	Sadhaura ...	5,618	5,580	11,198
Ludhiána ...	Ludhiana ...	21,701	18,282	39,983
Simla ...	Simla Sanitarium ...	11,621	3,227	14,848
Jullundur ...	Jullundur ...	18,799	14,874	33,673
	Do. Suburbs ...	8,021	7,239	15,260
	Kartarpur ...	5,988	4,965	10,953
	Rahon ...	7,558	6,836	14,394
Hoshiárpur ...	Hoshiárpur ...	7,000	5,964	12,964
	Tanda and Urmar ...	7,747	7,142	14,889
Amritsar ...	Amritsar ...	79,704	56,905	1,36,609
Gurdaspur ...	Batala ...	14,586	12,694	27,280
Sialkot ...	Sialkot ...	13,431	11,906	25,337
Lahore ...	Lahore ...	46,154	39,192	85,346
	Do. Suburbs ...	20,650	11,111	31,761
	Kasur ...	8,943	7,608	16,551
Gujranwala ...	Gujranwala ...	10,873	8,508	19,381
	Wazirabad ...	8,390	7,263	15,653
Ferozepore ...	Ferozepore ...	12,168	8,424	20,592
Rawalpindi ...	Rawalpindi ...	11,538	7,690	19,228
	Murree Sanitarium ...	8,771	1,834	10,605
Jhelum ...	Pind Dadan Khan ...	9,473	8,065	17,538
Gujrat ...	Gujrat ...	8,927	6,980	15,907
	Jalalpur ...	8,424	7,202	15,626
Shahpur ...	Bhera ...	7,448	7,066	14,514
Mooltan ...	Mooltan ...	14,937	12,861	27,798
	Do. Suburbs ...	10,582	7,222	17,804
Jhang ...	Maghiana ...	5,816	5,038	10,854
	Chiniot ...	6,106	5,371	11,477
Dera Ismail Khan ...	Dera Ismail Khan ...	9,894	9,681	19,575
Dera Ghazi Khan ...	Dera Ghazi Dhan ...	9,134	8,030	17,164
Peshawar ...	Peshawar ...	32,270	26,205	58,555

Note.—The ratios are calculated on the population of the Census of 1868, the newer of the Sanitary

REGISTERED IN THE UNDERMENTIONED TOWNS, &c., OF THE PUNJAB

YEAR 1875.

Number of Births Registered.			Ratio of Births per 1,000 of Population.			Number of Deaths Registered.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.			Excess of Births over Deaths per 1,000 of Population.	Excess of Deaths over Births per 1,000 of Population.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
2,903	2,596	5,499	26·15	23·38	49·53	2,938	[illegible],878	5,816	48	57	52	...	2
1,155	1,042	2,197	26·61	24·01	50·62	937	871	1,808	41	42	42	9	...
242	187	429	19·87	15·36	35·23	188	173	361	32	28	30	5	...
268	257	525	25·21	24·17	49·38	272	244	516	51	46	48	1	...
593	597	1,190	24·20	24·36	48·56	674	684	1,358	55	56	55	...	6
393	313	706	30·87	24·59	55·46	531	427	958	80	70	75	...	20
434	402	836	14·96	13·86	28·82	773	823	1,596	48	63	55	...	26
225	147	372	15·15	9·90	25·05	132	97	229	18	13	15	10	...
597	567	1,164	23·62	22·43	46·07	596	558	1,154	45	46	46	...	...
265	202	467	18·75	14·29	33·04	328	299	627	41	48	44	...	11
279	262	541	20·57	19·32	39·89	242	267	509	35	40	37	3	...
733	660	1,393	22·72	20·46	43·18	757	707	1,464	41	50	45	...	2
310	264	574	21·74	18·51	40·26	271	234	505	37	34	35	5	...
126	106	232	10·07	8·46	18·53	135	157	292	22	24	23	...	4
222	253	475	20·18	23·00	43·18	258	274	532	41	58	48	...	5
5,467	476	1,022	22·71	19·80	42·51	526	418	944	39	39	39	4	...
233	232	465	19·95	19·87	39·82	199	193	392	31	36	33	7	...
238	183	421	20·38	15·67	36·05	172	159	331	27	30	28	8	...
236	225	461	21·07	20·09	41·16	167	169	336	30	30	30	11	...
881	822	1,703	22·03	20·56	42·59	798	747	1,545	37	41	39	4	...
23	19	42	1·55	1·28	2·83	278	102	380	24	32	25	...	22
843	778	1,621	25·03	23·10	48·13	751	845	1,596	40	57	47	1	...
381	370	751	24·97	24·25	49·22	305	293	598	38	40	39	10	...
211	191	402	19·26	17·44	36·70	385	361	746	64	73	68	...	31
293	247	540	20·35	17·16	37·51	179	191	370	24	28	26	12	...
274	237	511	21·13	18·28	39·41	316	271	587	45	45	45	...	6
355	334	689	23·84	22·43	46·27	616	650	1,266	79	91	85	...	39
3,105	3,050	6,155	22·73	22·33	45·06	4,420	4,027	8,447	55	71	62	...	17
459	441	900	16·82	16·16	32·98	667	699	1,366	46	55	50	...	17
675	570	1,245	26·64	22·50	49·14	549	556	1,105	41	47	44	5	...
1,828	1,501	3,329	21·42	17·59	39·00	2,067	1,926	3,993	45	49	47	...	8
206	180	386	6·48	5·67	12·15	527	259	786	25	23	25	...	13
239	254	493	14·44	15·35	29·79	201	197	398	22	26	24	6	...
443	409	852	21·10	21·86	43·96	430	378	808	39	44	42	2	...
337	347	684	21·53	22·17	43·70	295	230	525	35	32	33	11	...
345	307	652	16·75	14·91	31·66	377	316	693	31	37	34	...	2
399	394	793	20·75	20·49	41·24	433	323	756	37	42	39	2	...
15	7	22	1·41	0·66	2·07	25	13	38	3	7	3	...	1
322	257	579	18·36	14·65	33·01	300	255	555	32	32	32	1	...
421	406	827	26·47	25·52	51·99	280	267	547	31	38	34	18	...
349	289	638	22·33	18·49	40·83	283	234	517	33	32	33	8	...
392	337	729	27·01	23·22	50·23	233	244	477	31	34	33	17	...
640	660	1,300	23·02	23·74	46·76	531	476	1,007	35	37	36	11	...
456	389	845	25·61	21·85	47·46	503	381	884	47	53	50	...	3
266	220	486	24·51	20·27	44·78	186	142	328	32	28	30	15	...
258	294	552	22·48	25·62	48·09	157	210	367	26	39	32	16	...
293	247	540	14·97	12·62	27·59	194	192	386	20	20	20	8	...
362	251	613	21·09	14·63	35·71	318	247	565	35	31	33	3	...
1,155	1,055	2,210	19·72	18·02	37·74	1,314	1,322	2,636	41	50	45	...	7

data (Census of 1875) not being available when this statement was compiled in the office
Commissioner, Punjab.

No. 57.—Deaths registered from different

Districts.	Population according to Census of 1868.			Cholera.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Delhi ...	326,306	282,544	608,850	164	123	287
Gurgaon ...	370,251	326,395	696,646	303	323	526
Karnal ...	330,763	280,164	610,927	41	31	72
Hissar ...	266,847	217,834	484,681	65	77	142
Rohtak ...	292,389	244,570	536,959	136	103	239
Sirsa ...	117,052	93,743	210,795	16	10	26
Umballa ...	550,577	458,283	1,008,860	214	135	349
Ludhiana ...	319,342	263,903	583,245	48	35	83
Simla ...	22,119	11,475	33,594	126	34	158
Jullundur ...	429,187	353,833	783,020	35	28	63
Hoshiarpur ...	504,393	434,497	938,890	128	108	236
Kangra ...	393,460	350,298	743,758	394	316	710
Amritsar ...	465,074	367,676	832,750	669	600	1,269
Gurdaspur ...	501,247	404,879	906,126	785	697	1,482
Sialkot ...	538,750	455,753	994,458	155	139	294
Lahore ...	428,286	347,265	775,531	186	102	288
Gujranwala ...	306,296	244,280	530,576	6	3	9
Ferozepore ...	293,595	239,821	533,416	...	1	1
Rawalpindi ...	376,665	322,982	699,647	1	...	1
Jhelum ...	264,690	236,298	500,988	1	...	1
Gujrat ...	331,919	284,428	616,347	2	...	2
Shahpur ...	195,823	172,973	368,796	...	...	...
Mooltan ...	252,734	207,031	459,765	1	...	1
Jhang ...	193,624	154,403	348,027	...	...	...
Montgomery ...	200,016	159,421	359,437	1	1	2
Muzaffargarh ...	162,122	133,425	295,547	...	...	...
Dera Ismail Khan ...	212,734	182,130	394,864	2	...	2
Dera Ghazi Khan ...	171,273	138,705	309,978	...	1	1
Bannu ...	154,061	133,486	287,547	...	...	...
Peshawar ...	267,606	232,837	500,443	1	1	2
Hazara ...	191,423	175,795	367,218	...	...	...
Kohat ...	79,323	66,096	145,419	...	...	...
Total ...	9,509,902	7,977,223	17,487,125	3,480	2,766	6,246

CAUSES IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1875.

Small-pox.			Fevers.			Bowel Complaints.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
117	109	226	5,720	4,940	10,660	720	637	1,357
1,542	1,199	2,741	5,015	4,206	9,221	1,336	1,020	2,356
712	472	1,184	4,100	3,347	7,447	493	364	857
282	264	546	2,959	2,365	5,324	287	197	484
119	98	217	5,306	4,098	9,404	190	121	311
282	255	537	1,468	1,319	2,787	150	88	238
1,122	785	1,907	6,781	5,155	11,936	886	499	1,385
443	357	800	4,115	3,823	7,938	615	455	1,070
1	1	2	136	74	210	45	25	70
28	49	77	8,365	8,460	16,825	421	340	761
84	93	177	11,738	11,857	23,595	1,806	1,459	3,265
41	22	63	5,987	5,380	11,367	1,148	919	2,067
133	118	251	10,334	8,924	19,258	912	541	1,453
102	128	230	13,718	12,118	25,836	2,043	1,568	3,611
136	134	270	9,214	8,197	17,411	1,063	731	1,794
253	171	424	8,428	7,207	15,635	599	318	917
41	32	73	4,408	4,066	8,474	274	169	443
188	108	296	3,160	2,535	5,695	502	207	789
84	61	145	4,837	4,124	8,961	310	168	478
23	24	47	3,089	2,753	5,842	371	288	659
13	8	21	3,636	3,205	6,841	302	152	454
152	140	292	2,362	2,158	4,520	332	224	556
70	56	126	5,501	4,099	9,600	370	180	550
411	377	788	1,825	1,487	3,312	118	85	203
381	302	683	4,193	3,613	7,806	187	104	291
1	1	2	2,663	2,013	4,676	36	34	70
15	11	26	2,983	2,295	5,278	85	44	129
1	3	4	1,772	1,268	3,040	94	48	142
7	10	17	1,481	1,122	2,603	117	83	200
531	487	1,018	1,897	1,591	3,488	144	72	216
211	147	358	2,202	1,795	3,997	204	115	319
24	22	46	491	363	834	32	23	55
7,550	6,044	13,594	149,884	129,957	279,841	16,192	11,358	27,550

No. 57.—Deaths registered from different

Districts.		Injuries					
		Suicide.			Wounding.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Delhi	...	5	4	9	3	2	5
Gurgaon	...	5	10	15	9	1	10
Karnal	...	...	2	2	5	1	6
Hissar	...	...	2	2	2	...	2
Rohtak	...	2	2	4	3	...	3
Sirsa	...	1	3	4	...	...	...
Umballa	...	1	3	4	4	3	7
Ludhiana	...	2	1	3	2	3	5
Simla	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
Jullundur	...	8	11	19	2	1	3
Hoshiarpur	...	7	10	17	1	3	4
Kangra	...	8	18	26	5	1	6
Amritsar	...	7	11	18	4	4	8
Gurdaspur	...	3	6	9	2	...	2
Sialkot	...	4	1	5	1	1	2
Lahore	...	6	6	12	6	3	9
Gujranwala	...	4	...	4	...	...	...
Ferozepore	...	2	4	6	...	...	...
Rawalpindi	...	4	...	4	11	5	16
Jhelum	...	1	...	1	7	5	12
Gujrat	...	2	1	3	3	2	5
Shahpur	...	1	...	1	3	2	5
Mooltan	...	1	2	3	1	4	5
Jhang	...	2	...	2	4	3	7
Montgomery	...	1	...	1	2	5	7
Muzaffargarh	...	2	3	5	1	1	2
Dera Ismail Khan	...	5	...	5	3	...	3
Dera Ghazi Khan	...	2	1	3	2	1	2
Bannu	...	1	...	1	...	2	2
Peshawar	...	1	...	1	25	1	26
Hazara	...	...	...	...	5	2	7
Kohat	...	1	...	1	13	2	15
Total	...	90	102	192	129	58	187

CAUSES IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1875.—*(Continued.)*

RIES.								
Accident.			*Snake-bite or killed by wild beast.*			ALL OTHER CAUSES.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
99	105	204	21	18	39	3,047	2,489	5,536
81	142	223	13	25	38	2,128	1,680	3,808
78	60	138	20	7	27	1,998	1,433	3,431
32	33	65	15	5	20	1,198	896	2,094
54	74	128	26	13	39	974	675	1,649
20	7	27	14	7	21	679	532	1,211
89	47	136	31	16	47	3,540	2,690	6,230
40	23	63	7	2	9	2,855	2,365	5,220
9	7	16	...	1	1	173	111	284
101	52	153	16	5	21	4,020	3,569	7,589
122	84	206	26	15	41	5,109	4,146	9,255
195	85	280	32	22	54	2,566	2,300	4,866
140	76	216	30	6	36	4,190	3,807	7,997
115	57	172	27	18	45	4,019	3,113	7,132
116	71	187	46	12	58	4,329	3,363	7,692
147	81	228	89	23	112	3,669	2,995	6,664
65	32	97	58	22	80	1,907	1,414	3,321
42	26	68	25	7	32	1,571	1,355	2,926
126	75	201	46	18	64	2,265	1,685	3,950
67	44	111	36	9	45	2,351	1,825	4,176
58	34	92	23	7	30	2,251	1,595	3,846
40	32	72	13	12	25	1,944	1,445	3,389
85	33	118	40	15	55	1,452	1,012	2,464
41	37	78	34	8	42	1,053	821	1,874
73	30	103	37	14	51	1,210	974	2,184
43	28	71	30	8	38	275	241	516
33	15	48	11	7	18	604	410	1,014
27	22	49	19	12	31	414	315	729
15	10	25	13	3	16	409	250	659
48	45	93	11	3	14	876	802	1,678
62	37	99	12	2	14	567	411	978
17	7	24	8	6	14	170	98	268
2,280	1,511	3,791	829	348	1,177	63,813	50,817	1,14,630

No. 57.—Deaths registered from different

Districts.		Total Deaths from all Causes.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Delhi ...	9,896	8,427	18,323
Gurgaon ...	10,432	8,506	18,938
Karnal ...	7,447	5,717	13,164
Hissar ...	4,840	3,839	8,679
Rohtak ...	6,810	5,184	11,094
Sirsa ...	2,630	2,221	4,551
Umballa ...	12,668	9,333	22,001
Ludhiana ...	8,127	7,064	15,191
Simla ...	491	252	743
Jullundhur ...	12,996	12,515	25,511
Hoshiarpur ...	19,021	17,775	36,796
Kangra ...	10,376	9,063	19,439
Amritsar ...	16,419	14,087	30,506
Gurdaspur ...	20,814	17,705	38,519
Sialkot ...	15,064	12,649	27,713
Lahore ...	13,383	10,906	24,289
Gujranwala ...	6,763	5,738	12,501
Ferozepore ...	5,490	4,323	9,813
Rawalpindi ...	7,684	6,136	13,820
Jhelum ...	5,946	4,948	10,894
Gujrat ...	6,290	5,004	11,294
Shahpur ...	4,847	4,013	8,860
Mooltan ...	7,521	5,401	12,922
Jhang ...	3,488	2,816	6,306
Montgomery ...	6, 085	5,043	11,128
Muzaffargarh ...	3,051	2,329	5,380
Dera Ismail Khan ...	3,741	2,782	6,523
Dera Ghazi Khan ...	2,331	1,671	4,002
Bannu ...	2,043	1,480	3,523
Peshawar ...	3,534	3,002	6,536
Hazra ...	3,263	2,509	5,772
Kohat ...	756	521	1,277
Total ...	244,247	202,961	447,208

Note.—The ratios are calculated on the population of the Census of 1868, the newer of the Sanitary

CAUSES IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1875.—*(Concluded.)*

Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.							
					From all other Causes.		
Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel Complaints.	Injuries.	Males.	Females.	Total.
0.47	0·37	17·51	2·23	0·42	30	30	30
0·75	3·93	13·24	3·38	0·41	28	26	27
0·12	1·94	12·19	1·40	0·28	22	20	21
0·29	1·13	10·98	0·1	0·18	18	18	18
0·44	0·40	17·51	0·58	0·32	23	21	22
0·12	2·55	13·22	1·13	0·25	22	24	23
0·34	1·88	11·83	1·37	0·19	23	20	22
0·14	1·37	13·59	1·83	0·14	25	27	26
4·70	0·06	6·25	2·08	0·56	22	22	22
0·08	0·09	21·49	0·97	0·25	30	35	32
0·25	0·19	25·13	3·48	0·28	38	41	39
0·95	0·08	15·28	2·78	0·49	26	26	26
1·52	0·30	23·12	1·74	0·33	35	38	37
1·63	0·25	28·51	3·98	0·25	41	44	42
0·29	0·27	17·51	1·80	0·25	28	28	28
0·37	0·55	20·16	1·18	0·46	31	31	31
0·02	0·13	15·39	0·80	0·33	22	23	23
0·002	0·55	10·68	1·48	0·20	19	18	18
0·001	0·21	12·80	0·68	0·41	20	19	20
0·002	0·09	11·66	1·31	0·34	22	21	22
0·003	0·03	11·10	0·74	0·21	19	17	18
...	0·79	12·26	1·51	0·28	25	23	24
0·002	0·27	20·88	1·20	0·39	30	26	28
...	2·26	9·52	0·58	0·37	18	18	18
0·005	1·90	21·72	0·81	0·45	30	32	31
...	0·01	15·82	0·24	0·39	19	17	18
0·005	0·06	13·37	0·33	0·19	17	15	16
0·003	0·01	9·81	0·46	0·28	14	12	13
...	0·06	9·05	0·69	0·15	13	11	12
0·002	2·03	6·97	0·43	0·27	13	13	13
...	0·97	10·88	0·87	0·33	17	14	16
...	0·32	5·87	0·38	0·37	9	8	9
0·36	0·78	16·00	1·57	0·30	25·68	25·44	25·57

data (Census of 1875) not being available when this statement was compiled in the office
Commissioner, Punjab.

No. 58.—Statement showing the working of Hospitals and

Districts.	Number of Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Income.				
		In hand on 1st January 1875.	Received during the Year.			Total.
			From Government.	From Municipal Funds.	From private subscriptions, sale of medicines and interest on money invested.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Delhi ...	7	...	8,209	20,805	5,311	34,325
Gurgaon ...	4	338	3,679	3,069	48	7,134
Karnal ...	4	640	2,446	7,145	555	10,786
Hissar ...	4	1,487	3,181	5,269	743	10,680
Rohtak ...	4	734	2,118	11,841	221	14,914
Sirsa ...	3	158	2,235	1,925	232	4,550
Umballa ...	4	3,203	4,477	6,119	1,237	15,036
Ludhiana ...	2	774	2,408	2,033	385	5,600
Simla ...	3	1,625	2,786	286	3,204	7,901
Jullundur ...	6	6,754	3,948	13,643	1,952	26,297
Hoshiarpur ...	5	1,173	2,609	3,193	108	7,083
Kangra ...	6	2,112	3,991	2,288	683	9,074
Amritsar ...	5	4,783	6,247	7,268	1,772	20,070
Gurdaspur ...	7	363	7,018	8,080	775	16,236
Sialkot ...	5	2,209	4,246	2,746	...	9,201
Lahore ...	3	2,260	20,032	2,884	2,202	27,378
Gujranwala ...	4	2,241	2,835	1,278	454	6,808
Ferozepore ...	1	476	1,290	1,621	202	3,589
Rawalpindi ...	9	1,939	5,656	8,644	882	17,121
Jhelum ...	4	1,173	2,619	1,948	554	6,294
Gujrat ...	6	38	1,106	2,537	220	3,901
Shahpur ...	12	1,741	1,422	7,721	321	11,205
Mooltan ...	4	915	4,106	4,059	1,183	10,263
Jhang ...	6	1,693	4,025	5,892	780	12,390
Montgomery ...	3	140	1,327	1,417	336	3,220
Muzaffargarh ...	4	1,837	1,718	4,947	228	8,730
Dera Ismail Khan ...	7	1,137	10,332	5,925	1,172	18,566
Dera Ghazi Khan ...	4	237	1,754	5,555	358	7,904
Bannu ...	5	619	3,168	3,063	630	7,480
Peshawar ...	4	1,239	4,857	4,960	814	11,870
Hazara ...	2	1,260	2,877	2,004	934	7,075
Kohat ...	3	349	3,739	824	113	5,025
Total ...	150	45,647	1,32,461	1,60,989	28,609	3,67,706

Dispensaries in the Punjab during the Year 1875.

Expenditure.					
Expended during the Year.					Remaining in hand on 31st December 1875.
On Establishments.	On medicines, diet, and contingencies.	On Buildings.	Invested from surplus income.	Total.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6,209	2,901	24,392	...	33,502	823
4,160	2,309	392	...	6,861	273
3,061	1,987	4,690	...	9,738	1,048
5,068	2,223	1,702	...	8,993	1,687
3,381	706	9,872	...	13,959	955
3,183	1,056	98	...	4,337	213
5,857	3,624	1,111	2,049	12,641	2,395
2,508	1,809	700	...	5,017	583
2,997	3,021	42	48	6,108	1,793
4,531	2,569	11,015	4,300	22,415	3,882
3,479	1,364	796	...	5,639	1,444
4,528	1,721	...	1,550	7,799	1,275
7,297	5,452	1,734	4,114	18,597	1,473
7,838	4,164	3,657	...	15,659	577
4,112	2,270	298	...	6,680	2,521
7,323	9,586	7,621	...	24,530	2,848
3,246	1,605	228	...	5,079	1,729
2,109	985	200	...	3,294	295
8,436	4,870	1,629	...	14,935	2,186
3,216	1,643	181	...	5,040	1,254
2,515	1,132	148	...	3,795	100
4,333	2,661	2,272	...	9,266	1,939
4,674	4,461	58	...	9,193	1,070
5,376	3,270	135	...	8,781	3,609
2,405	673	104	...	3,182	38
2,817	934	1,980	1,000	6,731	1,999
12,396	4,074	1,080	...	17,550	1,016
3,951	2,699	1,073	...	7,723	181
4,490	2,038	81	...	6,609	871
6,148	4,391	562	...	11,101	769
2,964	1,954	499	...	5,417	1,658
2,473	1,713	259	...	4,445	580
1,47,081	85,865	78,609	13,061	3,24,616	43,090

No. 58.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORKING OF HOSPITALS AND

DISTRICT.	NUMBER OF		
	Remaining on 1st January 1875.	ADMITTED DURING	
		In-patients.	
		Males.	Females.
Delhi ...	143	513	130
Gurgaon ...	223	855	118
Karnal ...	136	1,105	169
Hissar ...	132	474	109
Rohtak ...	85	258	61
Sirsa ...	74	322	59
Umballa ...	139	1,054	151
Ludhiana ...	113	442	185
Simla ...	40	569	84
Jullundur ...	305	548	103
Hoshiarpur ...	200	561	108
Kangra ...	176	413	90
Amritsar ...	308	1,304	244
Gurdaspur ...	202	702	74
Siálkot ...	70	453	84
Lahore ...	353	1,749	428
Gujranwala ...	139	340	57
Ferozepore ...	33	334	50
Ráwalpindi ...	327	1,832	212
Jhelum ...	163	742	103
Gujrat ...	191	286	43
Shahpur ...	263	490	80
Mooltan ...	247	1,170	183
Jhang ...	315	521	130
Montgomery ...	81	608	151
Muzaffargarh ...	106	287	53
Dera Ismail Khan ...	446	1,321	432
Dera Ghazi Khan ...	288	849	120
Bannu ...	132	1,012	242
Peshâwar ...	192	2,073	317
Hazara ...	64	436	49
Kohat ...	76	518	55
TOTAL ...	5,762	24,141	4,474

DISPENSARIES IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1875.—*(Concluded.)*

PATIENTS TREATED.			
THE YEAR.			
Out-patients.		Total.	Remaining on 31st December 1875.
Males.	Females.		
19,011	8,600	28,397	294
12,794	4,044	18,034	221
17,906	6,220	25,536	162
16,289	4,621	21,625	164
12,273	3,085	15,762	77
5,124	2,487	8,066	103
28,429	7,692	37,465	154
19,558	10,064	30,362	194
7,860	1,141	9,694	33
26,416	11,748	39,120	372
25,527	9,164	35,560	263
18,400	4,896	23,975	136
31,342	13,661	46,859	295
61,148	18,488	80,614	336
23,881	7,408	31,896	75
26,622	14,094	43,246	262
17,240	6,849	24,625	154
8,929	1,658	11,004	40
44,508	14,093	60,972	367
13,208	4,793	19,009	156
23,012	8,256	31,788	156
43,083	18,719	62,635	366
17,784	6,572	25,956	236
41,275	15,124	57,365	374
9,028	1,643	11,511	114
13,689	3,828	17,963	78
37,456	14,302	53,957	472
30,116	11,730	43,103	348
23,851	5,792	31,029	189
40,368	8,193	51,143	226
12,531	2,982	16,062	46
18,239	4,614	23,502	84
7,46,897	2,56,561	10,37,835	6,547

No. 59.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE TOTAL OF ALL VACCINE OPERAFIONS IN THE PROVINCE OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1875-76.

	Population and area of Punjab.		Number of vaccinators, including Native Superintendents.	Total number of persons vaccinated.		Percentage of successful cases, excluding those unknown from the total.		Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Cost of each successful case.	Total deaths from small-pox.
				Primary vaccinations.	Secondary vaccinations.	Primary vaccinations.	Secondary vaccinations.		Rs. A. P.	
Punjab Vaccine Establishment ...	1,74,81,189	1,02,001 square milles.	144	2,96,573	3,943	92·43	57·46	2,086·84	0-3-5·92	13,589
Dispensary Establishment ...			40	36,611	941	86·72	83·87	938·8	0-1-10·66	
Municipal sand other vaccinator ...			162	94,787	3,360	88·30	65·68	605·84	0-1-6·36	
TOTAL ...			346	4,27,971	8,244	92·99	63·38	1,260·73	0-2-6·92	

No. 60.—Result of the Examinations of the University of Calcutta and of the Punjab University College for the Official Year beginning 1st April 1875 and ending 31st March 1876.

Nature of Examination.	No. of Institutions sending up Candidates.			No. of Candidates sent up.				No. of Candidates passed.				Religious or National Classification of passed Candidates.					
												Natives of India.					
	Government Institutions.	Private Institutions.	Total.	From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Sikhs.	Others.	Europeans.
Calcutta University.																	
Entrance or Matriculation ...	6	11	17	58	43	2	103	30	23	1	54	1	36	10	1	...	6
Arts ... First Arts ...				15	...	...	15	8	...	...	8	...	7	1	...	...	...
Arts ... Bachelor of Arts ...	2	...	2	11	...	...	11	3	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...
Arts ... Master of Arts ...				1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Punjab University College.																	
Entrance or Matriculation ...	10	12	22	87	51	14	152	52	20	2	74	1	53	13	7	...	...
Proficiency in Arts ...	2	1	3	10	3	...	13	3	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...
High Proficiency in Arts ...		...		12	...	...	12	4	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...
Medicine... First L. M. S. ...	1	...	1	8	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
Medicine... L. M. S. ...				6	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...

No. 61.—Return of Colleges and Schools, and the Scholars

and ending

Class of Institutions.	Government: Number of Institutions.	Government: Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March 1876.	Government: Average daily attendance.
Colleges or Departments of Colleges affiliated to the University.			
Arts ...	2	113	78
Law ...	...	...	...
Medicine (Lahore Medical School) ...	1	45	43
Engineering ...	...	...	...
Colleges not affiliated to the University.			
Madrassahs ...	...	...	...
Medical schools (Vernacular) ...	1	84	82
Normal Schools.			
For Masters ...	3	297	255
For Mistresses ...	...	...	...
Schools of Art and other Technical Schools.			
School of Industrial Art ...	1	88	63
Schools for Boys.			
Higher Schools (English) ...	8	416	337
Middle Schools teaching through { English ...	26	3,614	2,538
Middle Schools teaching through { Vernacular only ...	117	14,518	12,033
Lower and Primary Scools ...	1,298	65,134	53,853
Schools for Girls.			
For Natives of India ...	130	3,374	2,701
For Europeans and others ...	...	...	...
Mixed Schools (Boys and Girls.)			
For Europeans ...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,587	87,683	71,983

ATTENDING THEM, FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR BEGINNING 1ST APRIL 1875
31ST MARCH 1876.

Institutions.							Aided Institutions.				
Number of Scholars on the 31st March learning through		*Religious or National Classification of Scholars as on 31st March 1876.*					Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March 1876.	Average daily attendance.	*Number of Scholars on the 31st March learning through.*	
English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Sikhs.	Others.				English.	Vernacular only.
113	...	3	84	18	6	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	...	2	35	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	84	1	30	46	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	297	...	85	195	17	...	1	39	29	9	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	210	171	...	210
8	80	3	24	49	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
408	8	5	284	88	39	...	9	2,103	1,710	1,750	353
3,614	...	10	2,313	1,006	280	5	36	4,997	3,927	2,652	2,343
738	13,780	4	8,890	4,415	1,204	5	9	1,360	1,149	...	1,360
135	64,999	4	31,101	27,489	6,165	375	197	11,836	10,054	1,443	10,393
...	3,374	...	573	2,710	89	2	214	6,664	4,907	100	6,564
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	289	258	289	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	232	218	232	...
5,061	82,622	32	43,419	36,021	7,822	389	480	27,730	22,423	6,475	21,255

No. 61.—Return of Colleges and Schools, and the Scholars
AND ENDING

Class of Institution.	Aided Institutions. Religious or National Classification of Scholars as on 31st March 1876. Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Sikhs.	Others.
Colleges or Departments of Colleges affiliated to the University.					
Arts ...	...	...	...	...	...
Law ...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine (Lahore Medical School) ...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges not affiliated to the University.					
Madrassahs ...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools (Vernacular) ...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal Schools.					
For Masters ...	7	10	16	6	...
For Mistresses ...	...	85	105	20	...
Schools of Art and other Technical Schools.					
School of Industrial Art. ...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Boys.					
Higher Schools ...	186	1,159	499	258	1
Middle Schools teaching through English ...	94	3,059	1,454	368	22
Middle Schools teaching through Vernacular only ...	1	800	468	91	...
Lower and Primary Schools ...	49	7,522	2,982	705	578
Schools for Girls.					
For Natives of India ...	135	2,736	19,88	1,804	1
For Europeans and others ...	289	...	...	...	...
Mixed Schools (Boys and Girls.)					
For Europeans ...	332	...	...	...	...
Total ...	993	15,371	7,512	3,252	602

ATTENDING THEM, FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR BEGINNING 1ST APRIL 1875
31ST MARCH 1876.—(*Concluded.*)

Grand Total of Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March 1876.	Grand Total.				
		Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Sikhs.	Others.
2	113	3	84	18	6	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	45	2	35	5	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	84	1	30	46	7	...
4	336	7	95	211	23	...
5	210	...	85	105	20	...
1	88	3	24	49	12	...
17	2,519	191	1,443	587	297	1
62	8,611	104	5,372	2,460	648	27
126	15,878	5	9,690	4,883	1,295	5
1,495	76,970	53	38,623	30,471	6,870	953
344	10,038	135	3,309	4,698	1,893	3
6	289	289	...	...	...	...
3	232	232	...	...	...	...
2,067	1,15,413	1,025	58,790	43,533	11,074	991

No. 62.—Receipts and Expenditure of Educational Establishments in the Punjab for the Official Year beginning 1st April 1875 and ending 31st March 1876.

Nature of Establishments.		Received.									Expended.
		Grants from Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Municipal Grants.	From Revenues of Native States.	Fees and Fines.	Funds not included in foregoing headings.	Total.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University (a.) ...		21,000	...	2,162	5,402	...	...	3,343	15,628	47,535	45,277(b)
Direction ...		42,784	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,784	42,784
Inspection ...		1,23,249	2,583	...	...	...	...	...	353	1,26,185	1,26,185
Colleges or Departments of Colleges affiliated to the University.											
Arts ...	Government ...	44,280	...	...	...	89	...	...	...	44,369	44,370
	Aided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine (Lahore Medical School) ...		44,005	...	...	...	570	...	...	...	44,575	41,623
Engineering ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges not affiliated to the University.											
Madrassahs ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools (Vernacular) ...		14,007	...	...	...	5,590	...	...	...	19,597	17,422
Normal Schools.											
For Masters ...	Government ...	16,299	...	...	...	...	...	77	...	16,299	16,299
	Aided ...	3,000	...	...	80	39	...	3	5,065	8,187	8,187
For Mistresses ...	Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...	11,979	1,245	...	300	3,445	...	60	3,969	20,998	21,344

Schools of Arts & other technical Schools.											
School of Art ...	Government ...	9,972	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	10,003	10,003
	Aided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Boys.											
Higher Class, English	Government ...	56,098	2,487	...	...	699	...	3,470	...	59,472	59,472
	Aided ...	32,749	...	...	9,421	1,292	...	18,638	17,599	79,699	84,322
Middle Class, English	Government ...	88,105	4,161	...	108	1,746	...	11,724	...	94,875	94,808
	Aided ...	28,349	1,166	2,042	10,969	3,254	...	9,078	14,107	68,965	66,906
Middle Class, Vernacular ...	Government ...	6,593	65,730	240	820	13,130	480	5,122	23	87,796	87,939
	Aided ...	2,354	2,548	...	19	4,479	...	831	...	10,231	9,986
Lower Class and Primary ...	Government ...	1,229	2,15,359	20	1,011	7,794	8	9,480	935	38,452	2,38,285
	Aided ...	2,564	1,948	553	3,990	15,919	...	13,969	6,209	68,252	67,925
Schools for Girls.											
For Natives of India ...	Government ...	166	11,349	...	66	2,663	...	3	...	14,244	14,244
	Aided ...	17,421	4,253	665	11,391	8,086	...	759	17,548	60,123	57,942
For Europeans and others (*c.*) ...	Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...	9,971	...	...	2,500	...	...	10,659	2,187	24,417	27,917
Mixed Schools (Boys and Girls) (*d.*) ...	Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...	21,568	...	6,524	7,128	...	...	4,363	7,442	47,025	43,320
Scholarships.											
In Colleges ...	Government ...	5,152	...	420	255	...	...	...	6,204	12,031	12,031(*e*)
	Endowed ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Schools ...	Government ...	15,274	37,022	133	12	5,153	...	...	160	57,754	57,754
	Endowed ...	...	1,142	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,142	1,142
Buildings and endowments ...	Government ...	65,805(*f*)	61,779	...	...	9,307	...	...	...	1,36,891	1,36,891
	Aided ...	10,560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,560	10,560
Miscellaneous	...	65,268	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65,268	65,268
TOTAL ...		793,001	4,12,772	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,10,206

(*a.*)—The Punjab University College accounts are kept by the calendar year, and the figures shown in this statement are for 1875 with the exception of the Government grant, which is for the financial year 1875-76. The amount drawn from Government during the calendar year as shown in the University College accounts is Rs. 22,382-10-0.

(*b.*)—Exclusive of Rs. 6,570-12-0, on account of scholarships in Government Colleges and Schools, for which there is a separate head in this return.

(*c.*)—Includes the following Schools:—(1) Auckland House School, Simla; (2) Roman Catholic Female Orphanage, Simla; (3) Girls' School, Delhi; (4) Anarkali Girls' School; (5) Naulakha and Donald Town Girls' School, Lahore.

(*d.*)—Includes the following Schools:—(1.) Mayo Industrial School, Simla; (2) St. James's School, Lahore; (3) Murree Asylum.

(*e.*)—Inclusive of Rs. 6,204 on account of College Scholarships expended from the receipts of the University College.

(*f.*)—Includes Rs. 9,567-1-4 on account of Lawrence Military Asylum at Sanawar and Rs. 1,500 on account of rent of Medical School, Lahore, and Rs. 1,470 rent of Principal of Medical School's house, Lahore.

Note.—The collection on account of fees of Government institutions entered in column 8 is not included in the total of receipts in column 10, as the fees are not expended directly except in the Ludhiana High Vernacular School, Delhi Anglo-Arabic School, and Kohat and Abbotta-bad District Schools.

No. 63.—Distribution of Government Colleges and Schools, and
ment in the several Districts under the Government of
supervision for

Names of Districts and Native States.		Vernacular spoken.	Area in Square Miles.
Delhi	...	Urdu and Hindi.	1,277
Gurgaon	...	Ditto.	1,980
Karnal	...	Ditto.	2,352
Hissar	...	Urdu, Punjabi, Jatu and Bagri.	3,540
Rohtak	...	Urdu and Hindi.	1,811
Sirsa	...	Urdu, Punjabi, Bagri and Bhatti.	3,121
Umballa	...	Urdu, Hindi and Punjabi.	2,621
Ludhiana	...	Urdu and Punjabi.	1,368
Simla	...	Urdu and Pahari.	18
Jullundur	...	Punjabi and Urdu.	1,326
Hoshiarpur	...	Ditto.	2,086
Kangra	...	Pahari, Urdu and Lahuli.	8,988
Amritsar	...	Punjabi and Urdu.	1,562
Gurdaspur	...	Ditto.	1,818
Sialkot	...	Ditto.	1,955
Lahore	...	Ditto.	3,659
Gujranwala	...	Ditto.	2,563
Ferozepore	...	Ditto.	2,739
Rawalpindi	...	Ditto.	6,218
Jhelum	...	Ditto.	3,910
Gujrat	...	Ditto.	2,029
Shahpur	...	Ditto.	4,700
Mooltan	...	Urdu, Multani and Punjabi.	5,927
Jhang	...	Punjabi and Urdu.	5,702
Montgomery	...	Urdu and Punjabi.	5,573
Muzaffargarh	...	Multani Urdu and Punjabi.	2,954
Dera Ismail Khan	...	Punjabi, Pashtu and Urdu.	7,096
Dera Ghazi Khan	...	Punjabi, Bilochi and Urdu.	4,740
Bannu	...	Punjabi, Pashtu and Urdu.	3,171
Peshawar	...	Urdu and Pashtu.	2,497
Hazara	...	Pashtu, Punjabi and Urdu.	2,835
Kohat	...	Pashtu, Urdu and Punjabi.	2,839
Total	...		104,975

OF ALL SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES AIDED AND INSPECTED BY GOVERN-
THE PUNJAB, AND IN THE STATES SUBJECT TO ADMINISTRATIVE
THE YEAR 1875-76.

Estimate of Population.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March 1876.	Average number of Square Miles to each School.	Percentage of Scholars to Population.
6,08,850	122	5,916	10·4	·97
689,653	66	3,560	30·	·51
610,927	43	2,031	54·7	·33
484,681	26	1,179	136·1	·24
536,959	47	2,498	38·5	·46
210,795	26	1,015	120·03	·48
10,35,488	92	6,886	28·4	·66
583,245	76	4,406	18·	·75
33,995	22	856	·8	2·52
794,764	165	7,876	8·03	·99
938,890	96	5,325	21·7	·56
743,832	76	3,263	118·2	·43
832,750	168	8,699	9·2	1·04
906,126	112	5,708	16·1	·62
10,05,004	121	5,905	16·1	·58
789,666	125	8,308	29·7	1·04
550,576	85	5,403	30·1	·98
549,253	53	2,755	51·6	·50
711,256	94	6,744	66·1	·94
500,988	59	4,273	66·2	·85
616,347	47	3,600	43·1	·58
368,796	33	2,085	142·4	·56
471,563	56	3,054	105·8	·64
348,027	44	2,579	129·5	·74
359,437	28	1,440	199·03	·40
295,547	24	1,398	123·08	·47
294,864	26	2,105	276·7	·53
308,840	39	1,767	121·5	·57
287,547	23	1,113	137·8	·38
523,152	44	2,287	56·7	·43
367,218	24	1,042	118·3	·28
145,419	5	337	567·8	·23
17,604,505	2,067	115,413	50·8	·65

No. 64.—Statement of Presses in the Punjab for the Year 1875-76.

Districts.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.	
			News-papers.	Periodi-cals.
Delhi ...	Muhammadi ...	Muhammad Mirza Khan,	1	...
	Mujtabai ...	Mumtaz Ali ...	1	...
	Akmal-ul-Matba ...	Fakhrud Din ...	1	...
	Badrudduja ...	Kamrud-din Khan ...	1	...
	Chashma-i-Faiz ...	Maha Narain ...	1	...
	Muir ...	Bulaki Das ...	1	...
	Razwi ...	Mir Husain ...	2	...
	Murari Lal ...	Murari Lal ...	1	...
	Nusrat-ul-Matba ...	Nusrat Ali ...	2	...
	Sardar-ul-Matba ...	Sardar Mirza ...	1	...
Gurgaon ...	Shahab Rahmat ...	Kutab-ud-din ...	1	...
Umballa ...	The Mofussilite ...	Mr. H. Wallace ...	1	...
Ludhiana ...	Misson ...	Board of Misson ...	1	...
	Giyan ...	Kanhya Lal ...	...	1
Simla ...	Courier ...	Cotton and Morris ...	1	...
	Station and Civil and Military Gazette.	Captain G. R. Fenwick,	*2	...
Amritsar ...	Aria Parkash ...	Bhugwandas ...	1	...
	Vakil-i-Hindustan ...	Rev. Rajab Ali ...	1	1
Sialkot	Rafa-i-am ...	Diwan Chand ...	1	...
Lahore ...	Indian Public Opinion ...	Dr. G. W. Leitner and Captain E. C. Garstin.	1	...
	Punjab Printing Company,	W. Ball ...	...	1
	North Indian ...	E. C. Johnstone ...	...	1
	Punjab Intelligencer ...	G. C. Chatterji ...	1	...
	Aftab Punjab ...	Diwan Buta Singh ...	1	1
	Anjuman Lahore ...	Anjuman-i-Panjab ...	1	1
	Koh-i-Nur ...	Munshi Harsukh Rai ...	1	3
	Saifi ...	Nadir Shah ...	1	2
	Punjabi ...	Muhammad Azim ...	1	...
	Albert Gazette ...	Khuaja Ahmed Husain ...	1	...
	Mithra Bilas ...	Pandit Mokand Ram ...	1	...
	Kadri Press (Kasur) ...	Anjuman-i-Kasur ...	...	1
	Kanun-i-Hind ...	Pandit Suraj Bhan ...	...	1
Gujranwala ...	Gyan ...	Munshi Diwan Chand ...	1	...

* Commercial Advertisers.